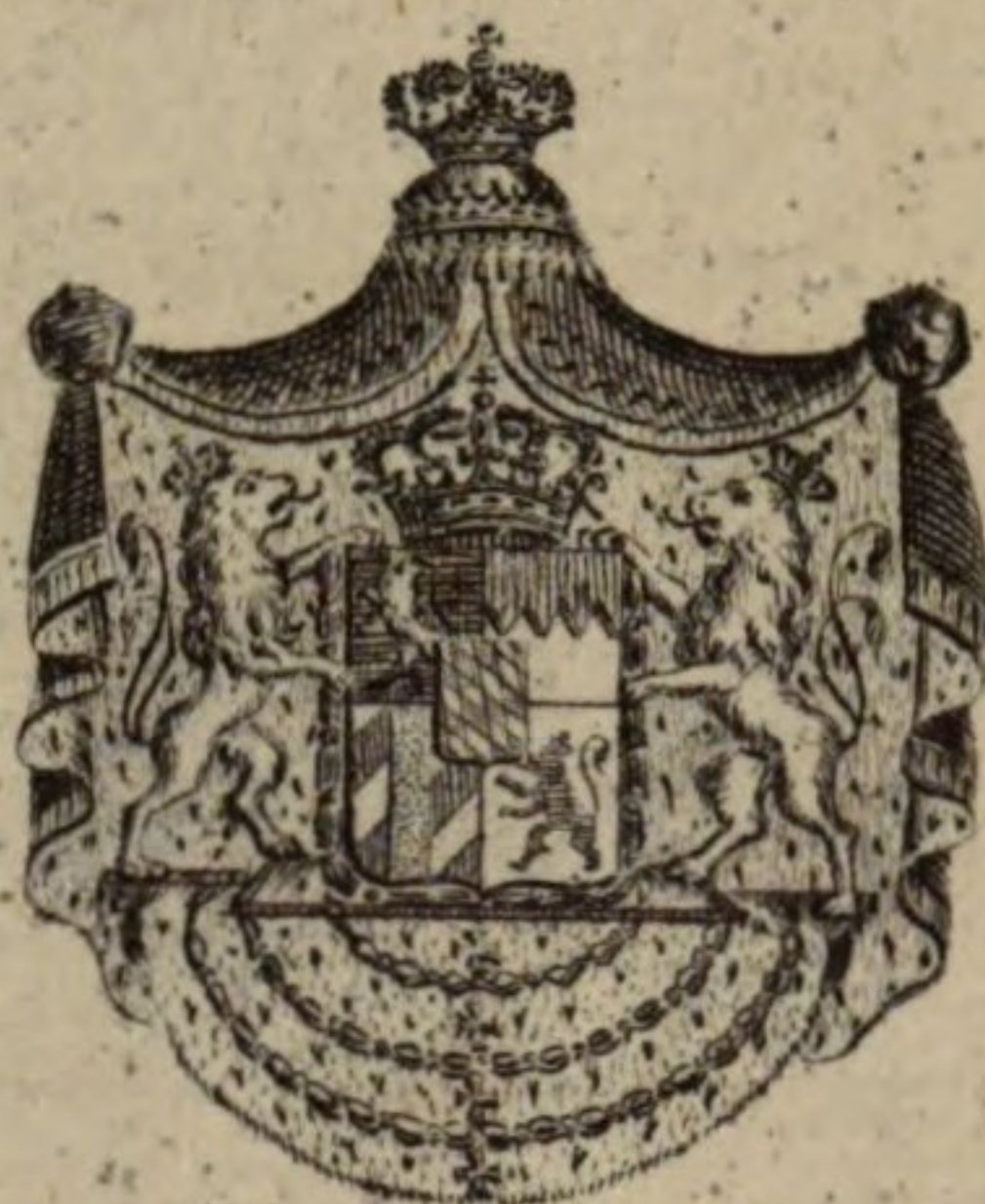


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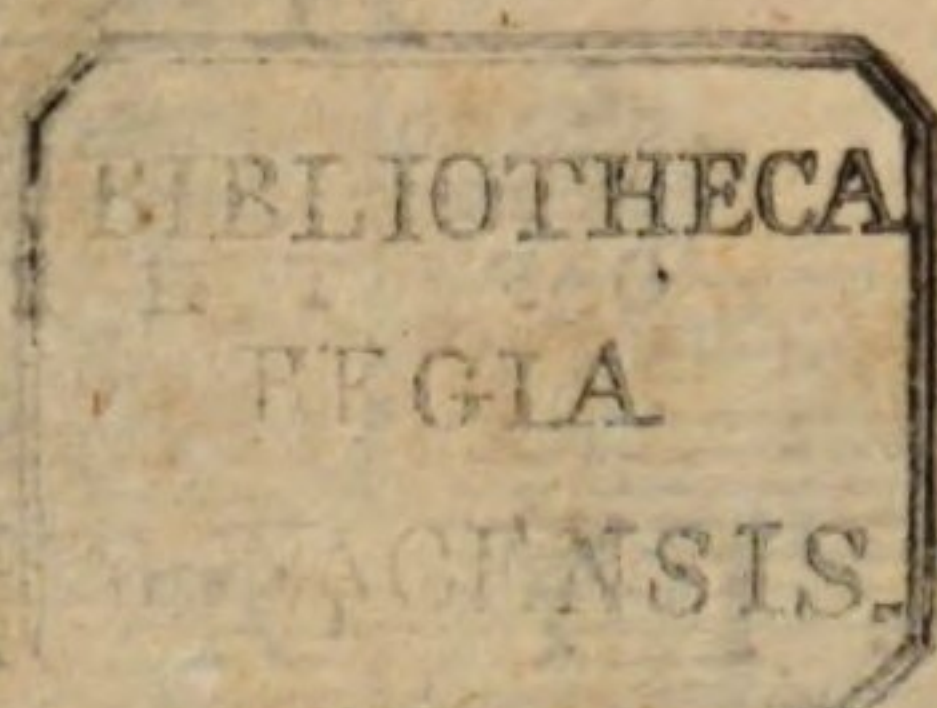
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THE
ANCIENT AND PRESENT
STATE
OF THE
COUNTY OF KERRY.

CONTAINING A
NATURAL, CIVIL, ECCLESIASTICAL, HISTORICAL
AND TOPOGRAPHICAL DESCRIPTION THEREOF.

BY
CHARLES SMITH, M.D.

Author of the NATURAL and CIVIL HISTORIES of the Counties of
CORK and WATERFORD.

*Res ardua, vetustis novitatem dare, novis auctoritatem, obsoletis
nitorem, obscuris lucem, fastiditis gratiam, dubiis fidem, omnibus
verò naturam, & naturæ suæ omnia.*

PLINII HIST. AD VESPASIAN. Præfatio.



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COUNTY OF KERN

CONSTITUTION

ARTICLE I. OF THE CONSTITUTION OF THE COUNTY OF KERN, CALIFORNIA.

CHAPTER I. OF THE JUDICIAL POWER.

SECTION 1. The judicial power of the County shall be vested in a Superior Court of the County.

SECTION 2. The Superior Court shall hold its sessions at the County Seat, and at such other places as the Board of Supervisors may determine.

SECTION 3. The Superior Court shall be composed of a Judge of the Court, and a County Clerk.

SECTION 4. The Judge of the Court shall be elected by the qualified electors of the County.

SECTION 5. The County Clerk shall be elected by the qualified electors of the County.

SECTION 6. The Judge of the Court shall hold office for a term of four years.

SECTION 7. The County Clerk shall hold office for a term of four years.

SECTION 8. The Judge of the Court shall be eligible for re-election.

SECTION 9. The County Clerk shall be eligible for re-election.

SECTION 10. The Judge of the Court shall be the ex-officio Clerk of the Board of Supervisors.

SECTION 11. The County Clerk shall be the ex-officio Clerk of the Board of Supervisors.

SECTION 12. The Judge of the Court shall be the ex-officio Clerk of the Board of Supervisors.

SECTION 13. The County Clerk shall be the ex-officio Clerk of the Board of Supervisors.

SECTION 14. The Judge of the Court shall be the ex-officio Clerk of the Board of Supervisors.

SECTION 15. The County Clerk shall be the ex-officio Clerk of the Board of Supervisors.

SECTION 16. The Judge of the Court shall be the ex-officio Clerk of the Board of Supervisors.

SECTION 17. The County Clerk shall be the ex-officio Clerk of the Board of Supervisors.

SECTION 18. The Judge of the Court shall be the ex-officio Clerk of the Board of Supervisors.

SECTION 19. The County Clerk shall be the ex-officio Clerk of the Board of Supervisors.

SECTION 20. The Judge of the Court shall be the ex-officio Clerk of the Board of Supervisors.

A

T A B L E

Shewing the variation of reference, from Dr. SMITH'S
HISTORY of KERRY, to the old and new Editions
of his HISTORIES of CORK and WATERFORD.

W. *stands for* Waterford, and C. *for* Cork.

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TO THE
RIGHT HONOURABLE
R O B E R T,
LORD VISCOUNT *JOCELYN,*
BARON *NEWPORT,*
LORD CHANCELLOR,
And one of the LORDS JUSTICES of
I R E L A N D.

My LORD,

YOUR Lordship's condescension in honouring the **PHYSICO-HISTORICAL SOCIETY**, so far with your countenance and protection, as to accept of being elected their president; and your laudable character for promoting the improvement of arts and natural knowledge in this kingdom, embolden me to publish this volume under your Lordship's patronage.

All first attempts of this nature must fall very short of perfection, partly owing to the variety of subjects ; and partly to the difficulty of collecting materials for such a work, which lie dispersed in different places, particularly several manuscripts, containing curious anecdotes of our antiquities and civil history, which are in private Hands ; among which, your Lordship's noble collection of manuscripts, relative to *Ireland*, is by far the largest, and most curious. As one part of this design is the gathering up these fragments of history, and publishing them in chronological order, I hope it may meet with your Lordship's favourable acceptance.

This Kingdom, my Lord, is a kind of *Terra Incognita* to the greater part of *Europe*, who know very little either of its topography, geography, civil or natural history ; none of which sciences have been cultivated here to any purpose. I confess that this country might be better described by abler hands, and yet, unfortunately, the lot hath fallen upon me to publish a larger account of a considerable tract of it, than hath hitherto been attempted. These branches of knowledge cannot be pursued without visiting and surveying every spot, which requires more time, labour, and expence, than most private persons qualified for the task can bestow. While a SOCIETY subsisted for the support of these inquiries, I met, my Lord, with their assistance, encouragement, and even their thanks, for the description of
such

D E D I C A T I O N.

v

such counties as I have hitherto published; but their meetings have been so long discontinued, that I am left either to struggle by myself through every difficulty attending this undertaking, or, to desist from a pursuit that has cost me so many years labour to bring to some perfection.

In this situation, I have had no recourse but to your Lordship's patronage, which, yet, I cannot propose to bespeak, lest the prefixing your Lordship's name to these sheets might imply a sollicitation to support such Errors as they may contain.

For which reason, I desire not that your Lordship should be a patron further than you are a Judge; but if this work deserves acceptance, in being one, I hope you will be both.

A description of *KERRY*, with some hints for its further improvement, may not be improperly presented to your Lordship, as both the county, and a principal noble family in it, stand indebted to you for the direction of the happy genius of your noble ward, who is at present an honour to both, and who will one day, by your Lordship's care, be an ornament to the kingdom. Upon the whole, my Lord, I persuade myself, that this attempt will be received with that indulgence the exercise of which is natural to you; and is not the least of those distinguishing virtues by which you have gained an universal esteem.

Here, my Lord, I have a large subject before me, if I were capable of pursuing it; and if I was not made acquainted with your
Lordship's

D E D I C A T I O N.

Lordship's particular delicacy, by which, you are not more careful to deserve the greatest praises, than you are nice in receiving even the least. And yet I cannot forbear applying to your Lordship what sir *Robert Naunton* has long since observed of a lord *Buckhurst* in queen *Elizabeth's* reign, "that the court in her time was always divided into parties, and though every body fell in warmly with one side or other, he always kept himself free from them; and that he had no aim but the service of his sovereign and his country." But I must forbear, as I reflect, that if I am to hope for any countenance from your Lordship, I must desist from all shew of panegyric; I shall therefore only presume to add, that I am, with due respect,

My LORD,

Your LORDSHIP's most devoted

And most obedient

Humble Servant,

Charles Smith.

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T H E

INTRODUCTION.

TH E R E are few countries in *Europe* so very little known to the other parts of it, as this kingdom of *Ireland* has been : and this probably took its rise, from our want of care to have our most useful advantages represented to strangers in a proper manner. This silence hath, no doubt, been very prejudicial to us in the judgment that our neighbours have often made, not only concerning the condition of our country, but also, as to the state of our learning. I must, therefore, beg leave once more in the following sheets, to trespass somewhat upon this disposition of my countrymen, to the end, that, as the representation of their bravery has manifestly been admired abroad, and so much esteemed, even by the enemies of their country, as gladly to seduce them into their pay ; so, I flatter myself, that there shall be, by such undertakings as these, which may display its natural perfections in the best light, such a remarkable addition to its renown, as may encourage and invite foreigners, friends to our constitution, to come and reside among us, in such numbers as will more than counter-balance the loss of those, whose unhappy prejudices

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dices draw them to serve its real foes : for surely such they are, who fight to destroy liberty, and to enslave mankind.

In pursuing these inquiries, I have ever laid it down as a fundamental rule, that when I could possibly get to see the subjects I treat of, I never trusted to the reports or relations of others ; and the want of this exactness, has very much diminished the credit of former writers in this way. It might else have seemed strange, that so many learned men, who employed such a variety of hands at work ; as *Aristotle*, *Pliny*, and the infinite number of modern writers of natural history, many of whom had the support and purses of princes, and who were so watchful and ready to catch up all relations of this sort, should yet be able to collect so few useful observations : but the reason is evident, that while they thought it sufficient to be only the receivers of others intelligence, they have either employed ignorant searchers, who knew not how to digest or distinguish what they found ; or frivolous, who always loved to come home laden, though with but trifles ; or, which is much worse, crafty, who having perceived the humour of those who paid them well, would always take care to bring in such collections, as might seem to agree with the opinions and principles of their masters, however little they did with nature herself.

There is scarce any country in *Europe* where this searching spirit, and affection to sensible knowledge have not prevailed. It is true the conveniences for such labours are not equal in all places ; some want the assistance of others hands ; some, the contribution of others purses ; some, the benefit of excellent instruments ; and others, the patronage of the great : yet, according to their several powers, they have been for many years past intent upon such practical studies. Witness,
the

the *French* academies at *Paris*, *Bordeaux*, &c. founded by the celebrated. M. *Colbert* in the reign of *Lewis XIV*; a reign, as remarkable for the splendor of the sciences, as for the noise of arms. Also the once celebrated academy of *Florence*, founded by prince *Leopold*, brother to the great duke of *Tuscany*. In *Germany*, the *Leipsic* transactions, the acts of other societies, and the labours of private persons are very numerous in this way; nor has the attention to commerce intirely ingrossed all the time of the inhabitants of the *Low Countries*: they have produced an *Hugenius*, who hath greatly improved their speculative mathematics, as well as their practical; and their situation, and scarcity of land has put them upon the invention of many useful engines for dispatch, as I have noticed in another Work (*a*).

Before I draw nearer home, I cannot but mention, the great encouragement given by his *Prussian* majesty, to every undertaking that can possibly aggrandize or enrich his dominions, in which many thousands of foreign protestants have lately settled. And yet, his is a country, where, notwithstanding the tedious chicanery of law-suits hath been abridged, both the law and liberty of the subject still depend upon the will of the sovereign; the very cause, perhaps, which has drawn those strangers thither, as by this means he can the easier provide for them at the expence of his own subjects, than can be done under an happier constitution, where every man's property is sacred: but, though by the bounty of the reigning prince, they may enjoy an happy and quiet subsistence for the present, yet they have only removed from one arbitrary government to another, and cannot be certain of entailing liberty, the greatest blessing of human life, upon their posterity, as they might have done

(*a*) *Introduct. to the Hist. of Waterford*, p. xii.

had they not passed by the country of its abode. Every body is well acquainted with the amazing improvement made by another great prince in the largest and most barbarous country in *Europe*. To dwell longer on particulars would be only to recapitulate the life and history of the celebrated Czar *Peter the Great*. But I shall hasten homeward, to observe, that natural enquiries have been long carried on in *England*, to its great emolument and profit. The first Members of its ROYAL SOCIETY have, by their joint labours, contributed largely thereto; and the present members of that learned and respectable body still happily persevere in this noble design. Most of the *English* counties have been frequently surveyed; and from *Cambden's* time to the present, we have had several descriptions of them: notwithstanding all which, the honourable society of ANTIQUARIES in *London*, partly employ themselves in making further inquiries into the antiquities, curiosities, and natural history of the counties of that kingdom. But as to the remarkable things in our country, one may apply to us what *Pliny* said formerly to the *Romans* in his time, when he complains of the slender notice they took of the magnificent statues, with which several porticoes were adorned. “Magni negotiorum, officiorumque acervi abducunt omnes à contemplatione talium, &c.” *i. e.* The great hurry and multitude of business and employments divert mankind from the contemplation of these objects; a contemplation, as he adds, suited to those only, who have leisure, and a tranquillity of mind.

This kingdom, like the *ultima Thule* of the antients, still remains in obscurity to the rest of the learned world, who are still amused with fables, and very false and scandalous accounts of it. And this seems to be at present, the only country in *Europe*, so much wanting in public spirit, that it
is

is incapable of keeping up a society of gentlemen, who may meet at proper intervals for such laudable purposes, as the above-mentioned societies are engaged in.

The history of this island in former times, doth not point out a proper period for making inquiries of this nature: we shall by a little retrospection, find some remarkable accidents that retarded these intentions, which were still ready to break forth in spite of all opposition. Until the reign of *James I.* this kingdom was constantly in a state of war, its government was very unsettled, and in many places the *English* laws were not acknowledged: they who would inform themselves further in this matter may look into sir *John Davis's* Discourse “ why “ *Ireland* was never intirely subdued, until the “ commencement of that reign.” That writer having extremely well drawn up the political state of this kingdom down to that period, I shall confine myself to give a short sketch of the causes that hindered the growth of its improvement since that (*b*) reign began.

The

(*b*) The *Irish* nation is universally acknowledged to be of great antiquity: they wanted neither wit, nor valour; they received the christian faith as early as most countries of this western world. Above 1300 years since, they were great lovers of music, poetry, and many kinds of polite literature; and possessed a country abounding with all things necessary for the civil life of man; yet what is surprising, they never erected any houses of brick, or stone, before the reign of *Henry II.* as most writers affirm; or at least a very few; until they saw the *English* begin to build castles upon their borders; and in imitation of them, they erected some few piles for their chiefs: Yet no private person ever built any house of stone but such, who in later times had grants of their estates from *James I.* or *Charles I.* neither did any of them in all that period, plant either gardens or orchards, inclose or improve their lands, live together in settled villages or towns, or make any provision for posterity: which being contrary to all common sense and reason, can only be imputed, as sir *John Davis* justly remarks,

The *English* undertakers, particularly the citizens of *London*, began at this time to plant, build and improve the province of *Ulster*, as the first earl of *Cork* and other adventurers did that of *Munster*; yet there were few branches of trade carried on. In the succeeding reign, the earl of *Strafford* began to think of introducing commerce and manufactures, particularly that of linen; and to encourage the exportation of the produce of the country, with an intention rather of enriching the state by customs, than the people in general, as appears from his letters: Thus, either from design or ignorance, the crown was to be enriched by the oppression of the subject; for the revenues, like those now in *France*, were let to rapacious farmers, and many branches of trade, particularly that of tobacco, monopolized, which bad conduct frustrated all the schemes for traffic in their infancy, and partly in the end brought on his own destruction.

The wars of 1641 succeeded soon after, and this country remained unsettled till the restoration, when several projects were again set on foot for the employment of the people. A council of trade was appointed, and several wise men were consulted, particularly sir *William Petty*, who best understood the genius of the natives, and the natural state and products of the country; as appears from his political anatomy of *Ireland*, and other tracts relating to the civil polity and improvement of the kingdom, which were published about that time.

to their old customs of *Tanistry*, and *Gavelkind*, which made their estates so uncertain and transitory. For who would plant or improve, or build upon that land, when he knew not who was to possess it after his death? By the custom of *Gavelkind* every child being born to inherit land, they scorned to condescend to husbandry or trades, so that they rather chose to live at home by extortion, and what they termed *cosbering*, than to labour for their maintenance.

His

His having surveyed the forfeited estates, his acquaintance with the soil, manner of living, and customs of the natives; and above all, the strength of his own genius, enabled him to point out several very proper schemes, to be put in practice, for enriching, beautifying, and rendering this country happy. The duke of *Ormond*, then at the head of affairs, with the earls of *Orrery* and *Mountrath*, all contributed greatly to push on these schemes; so that during the reign of *Charles II.* the *English* soldiers and officers who reduced the rebellion, began to build, plant, and improve, in a few years, more largely than had appeared for many ages before; few structures being even then to be seen in the country, proper to reside in, but old castles and fortified houses.

The succeeding measures of the next unfortunate reign soon obstructed the labours of the industrious *English*. An ill-guided, impolitic, bigotted persecution began to disturb the tranquillity of the nation, even before its former scars were well healed. Oppression on the account of religion, and a refusal of common equity succeeded, which forced the *English* from their improvements, and settlements, and obliged numbers of them to fly to their native country for protection. This false policy, acted barefacedly here, and more covertly in *England*, paved the way for the revolution; by which peace and her happy consequences were again restored to *Ireland*. Times which succeed those of war and confusion, often make an ample recompence for the infinite calamities which preceded them: mankind are, instead of thinking on the scenes of war, stirred up to cultivate the arts of peace, it being the usual benefit that follows upon tempests and thunders in the state, as well as in the sky, that they purify and clear the air which they disturb.

At this present time, the blindness of former ages, and the miseries of the last are vanished. Now mankind are generally grown weary of the reliques of antiquity, and satiated with religious controversies; and now, not only the eyes of men are open, but their hands are ready and prepared to work; and there seems to be an universal desire of industry and improvement, and an happy degree of quietness, security, and honesty reigning among us. These advantages have indeed for some years past been afforded us, and yet the prosecution of these inquiries has been neglected. The reason seems to be, that there have been always several other more gainful professions, which have drawn away the inclinations of men from following this design, which by their profit and honour have allured the greatest part of the men of art and reason to addict themselves to them; whilst the search after severer knowledge has been looked upon as a study out of the way, and fitter for a melancholy humorist, or retired person, than to make men equal to business, or serviceable to their country: and such persons are indeed in as bad a condition, as the slaves that work in the *Peruvian* mines, condemned for ever to that drudgery, and never to be redeemed to any other employment. However it be, it is not to be wondered at, if men have not been very zealous about those studies, which have been so far removed from present benefit, and from the applause of mankind. For what should incite them to lay out their time and labour in this manner, when they shall see all the rewards which might give life to their industry passing by them, and bestowed on the deserts of easier studies: and while they for all their pains and public spirit, shall perhaps be served as the poor man was in the fable, who while he went down into the well, in assurance that he should find a mighty treasure there,

there, was in the mean time robbed by his companions of his cloak and all the booty he had gotten.

Thus it has been the unhappy fate of many proposers of useful works, in most ages and countries to meet with ill treatment; not only from those who envy them the honour they acquire, but also from the very persons for whose sakes they labour: whilst they, who succeed them, and have only altered or added some small matter to those things which they have begun, and carried on with infinite pains and labour, are usually enriched thereby: the discoverers themselves generally meeting with contempt and impoverishment, the effects of their industry are decried while they live; the fruits of their studies are frequently alienated from their friends, and they are branded with the common title of projectors; though it be but too true, that many have mingled themselves with the throng of useful inquirers: but though the impudence and folly of such pretenders cannot be avoided, sober and judicious observers ought not to be neglected. (c) It is better sometimes, to endure vanities, than out of too much nicety to lose any real invention: such people ought to be used as ministers of state do spies, for intelligence, who wisely encourage all, lest by shewing themselves too scrupulous of being imposed upon, by

(c) The generality of mankind are apt to suspect all new undertakings to be either jobbs or chimæras; especially if they are to be attended with the least charge or expence; and by this kind of jealousy many excellent things have been lost: Of this *England* was once a fatal instance; for it was the apprehension of being circumvented, that made *Henry VII.* though in most other respects a very wise prince, delay *Christopher Columbus* too long, when he came with the promise of a new world: whereas, a little more confidence in his art, and a small charge in furnishing out a few ships, would have yearly brought all the treasures of *Mexico* and *Peru* to *England*, which now arrive in *Spain*.

falsehoods,

falsehoods, they may chance to be deprived of the knowledge of some important facts.

By an undertaking of this kind, if it could be carried on through the kingdom with any tolerable degree of exactness, many advantages would arise, a few of which I shall beg leave to set down. The variety of soils and lands may be readily pointed out and discovered; the number, capacities, and employments of the inhabitants estimated; the intrinsic and accidental differences of each part of the kingdom be known: for instance, the geometrical contents, figure, and situation of all the lands of *Ireland*, according to their natural, permanent, and conspicuous bounds; the quantity, kinds, and value of the product of each district may be found, which is what I call their intrinsic value; the extrinsic is, why a parcel of land lying near a large town shall be double in value to a parcel of land of the same extent and goodness, but further off. How many people there are of each sex, age, state, religion, trade, rank, or degree, by which means trade and government may be made more certain and regular: For if the number of people were known, the consumption they made might be known, so as trade might not be expected, where it is impossible to subsist: for if the inhabitants are thin, who neither work themselves, nor employ others, and consume, in proportion to their numbers, few things beside their own product, which is too much the case of the bulk of the natives of the county I am now about to describe, they are unfit subjects of trade, let their other conveniencies be what they will. If these inquiries were properly made, and communicated to the public, it would appear that few of the people work upon necessary labours and callings, and those chiefly among the
poor

poor and middle sort; for how many women and children do nothing, and only learn, instead of handling the wheel and the distaff, to spend what others earn? how many are employed on an idle, lazy attendance on others? and how few are occupied in raising necessary food, and making cloathing? both which necessaries, we from our indolence import in large quantities from abroad. Without the knowledge of these particulars, it is impossible to estimate to what height the trade and wealth of the kingdom may be extended. The treasure arising from the imposts on imported commodities, though very considerable, cannot possibly effect it, as they are an heavy ballance against us; nor will an estimate of the value of our exports do it, as they are but a very small part of what products might be raised, and are only proportionable to the idle and industrious hands, and the cultivated and uncultivated lands in the kingdom. Strangers to the country, who may estimate its riches by the splendor they see in our capital city, will likewise be mistaken, and form a very wrong estimate of the other parts of this island: For as its wealth is inconsiderable, yet being intirely in the hands of a few persons, many of whom parade it beyond their incomes, the rest of its people are impoverished in proportion, and consequently are less able to set up manufactures, or pursue agriculture to any purpose; whereby, they are unable also to pay taxes, which in all countries at last arise from the labouring part of mankind, and not from the gentry and better sort, whose incomes also spring from the labour, of the poor, they being but a small part of the community in proportion to the lower rank of the people. Hence, either the public runs into debt, if taxes are laid upon trade higher than it can bear;
or

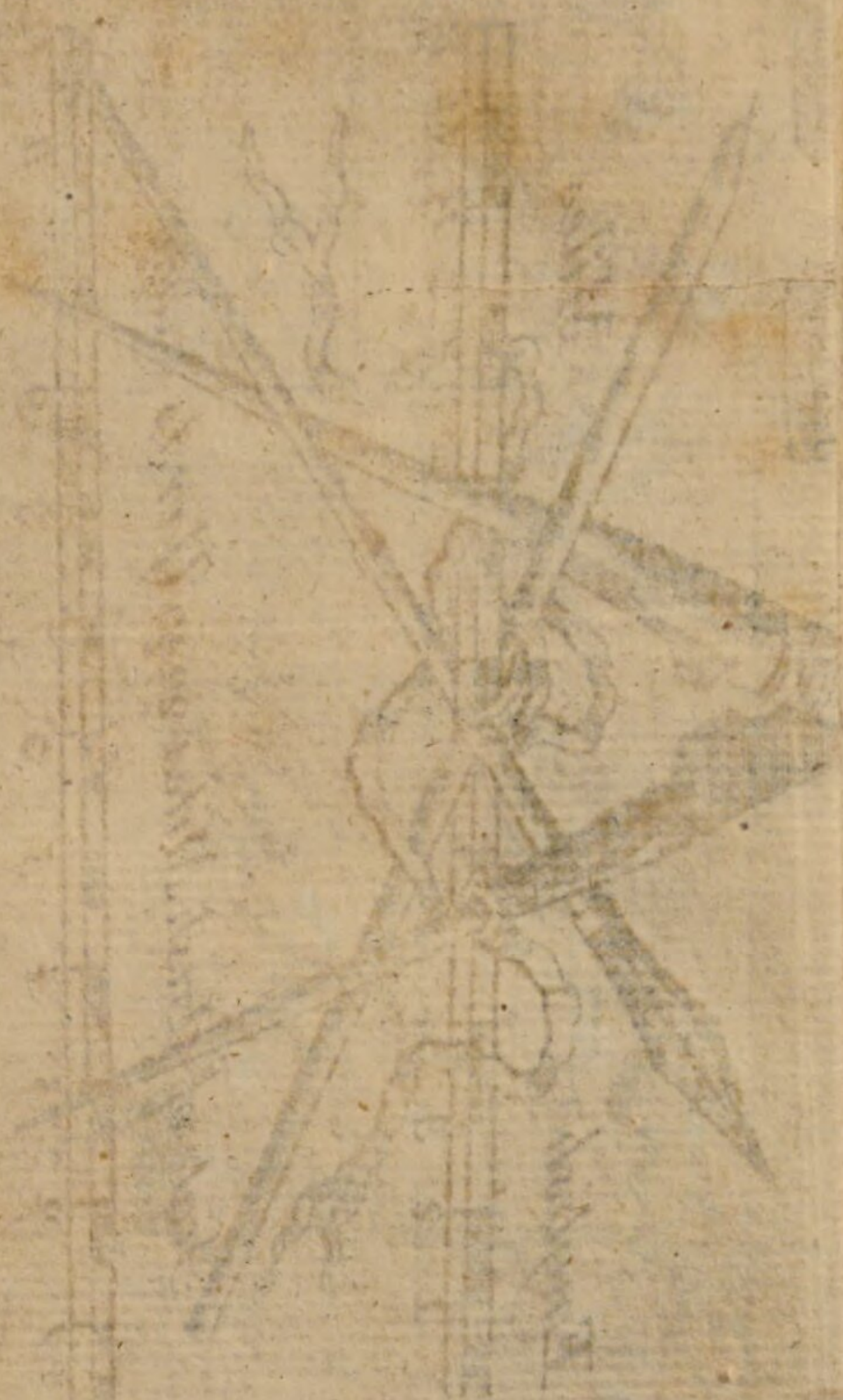
or the poor being oppressed, raise unsufferable complaints against all taxes that may affect them.

I have been so long engaged in this design, it being upwards of ten years since I began to collect materials for these county descriptions, that it is in some measure too late to look back; and I can only apply myself, in behalf of the present undertaking, to that good nature which a great man has long since observed to be so peculiar to these nations, that there is scarce any expression to signify it by in any other language. To this I must again fly for protection, and intreat my readers, that they would interpret my failings to be only errors, such as human nature is liable to, and that they would take them in this light, rather than impute them to any design either to misrepresent things, or conceal them from the public. And the truth of this will the more readily appear, when I shall inform them, that I have been at much pains to collect accounts of such errors and omissions, as I have been hitherto guilty of, in order to add them as an appendix to my county descriptions already published. The author is sensible that so complicated a work, on the first attempt, cannot be free from faults, which future editions and further light must rectify. The celebrated *Britannia* of *Cambden* made but a poor appearance on its first publication, as every body may see, by comparing that edition of it with the latter ones: but had not the foundation been laid properly, the superstructure could never have been raised; and yet taking one county with another in that work, as it now stands, there hath not been a tenth part done of what is offered in this present undertaking.

Though

Though I am aware of this introduction being too tedious, I have it not in my power to take off my hand, till by returning thanks to several of the gentlemen of this county, I shall have made some small acknowledgment for the frank assistance, subscriptions, and numerous civilities which I have in general received from them towards carrying on this undertaking, during my residence among them; nor can I contain myself from making the like grateful acknowledgment to others, who, although not inhabitants of this county, have no less favoured and encouraged this work.

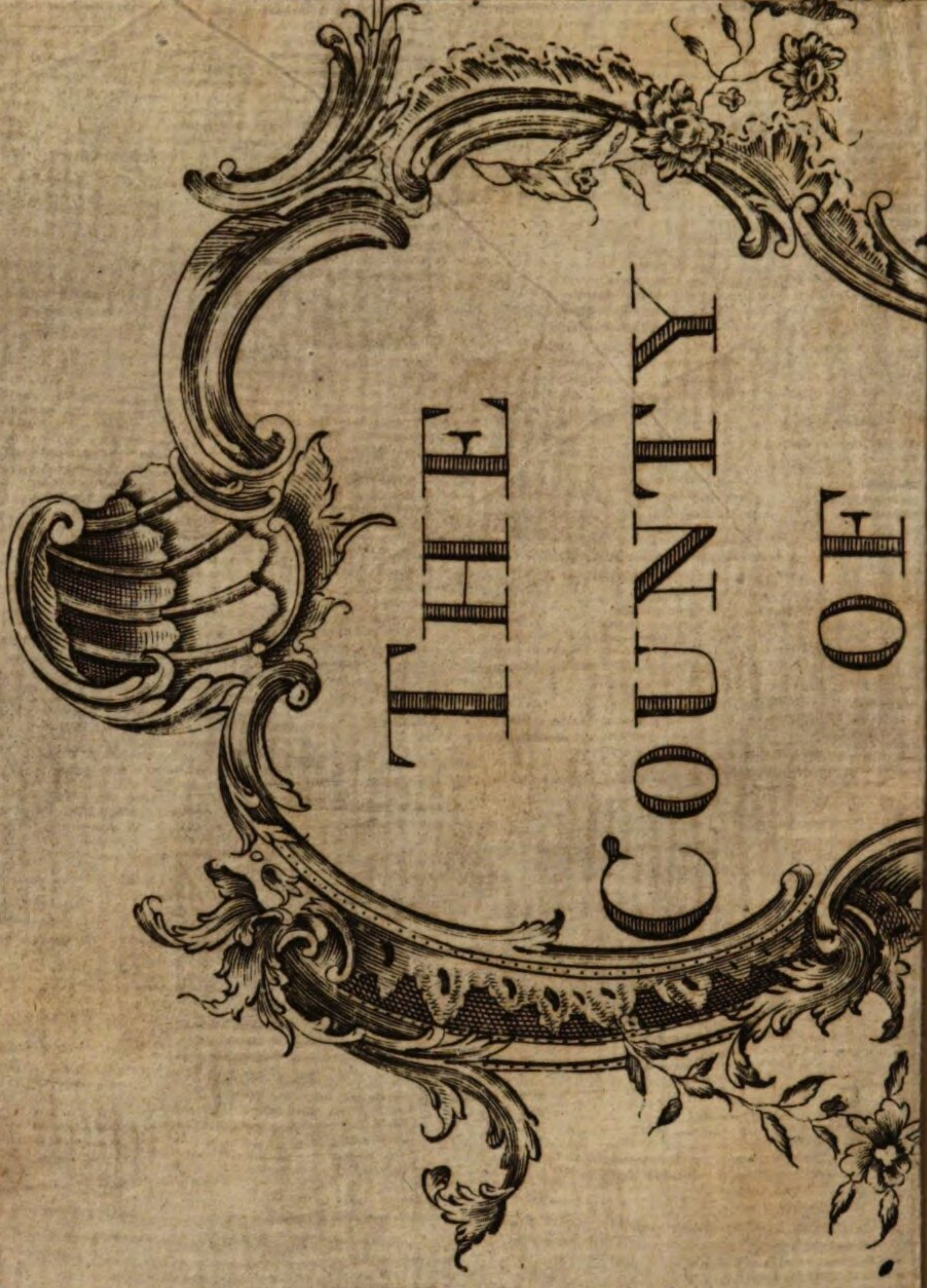
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THE
 ANTIENT and PRESENT
 STATE
 OF THE
 COUNTY
 OF
 KERRY.

CHAP. I.

Of the antient Names of the Territories, and first Inhabitants of this County; with some account of the principal Families settled therein, before the Reign of Q. Elizabeth.

THE earliest information that we have of the maritime parts of this County, may be found in the works of *Ptolemy* the geographer, who flourished about the middle of the second century; (a) and who seems to have had some knowledge of that tract of sea coast, extending from the river of *Kenmare* to the *Shannon*, which comprehends the present County of *Kerry*.

(a) Geograph. Claudii Ptolemæi Alexand. Francoforti 1605.

He names the first of these rivers *Iernus*, or *Ju-vernus*, and the other *Senus*. Mr. *Baxter* (b) informs us, that, in some copies of *Ptolemy*, the river of *Kenmare* is called *Sodisman*, and that it was named by the *Scoto-Brigantes*, *Scii Disman*, *sive Fluctus Desmonia*, or the river of *Desmond*: And in the same language, he says, it has been called *Dieseman*, which he translates *Aquæ Matrix*. *Monia* or *Munster* he derives from the words *Moi Mam*, or *Poi Mam*, which he translates *Regia Mater*, or the mother country. This writer being a complete master of all the antient dialects of these islands, great credit ought to be given to his authority; although his conjectures, as Bishop *Nicholson* allows, (c) frequently appear too bold, and too much out of the common road; but are more often surprizingly instructive, and always pleasant and diverting, to either a *British* or an *Irish* antiquary.

Several antient authors place the landing of some colonies of the *Milesians* in this river of *Kenmare*, or the *Iernus* of *Ptolemy*, and with no great improbability; for we find, that towards the western coast of *Spain*, there is a promontory named by *Strabo*, *Ierne*, and that an adjoining river is called by *Pomponius Mela*, another antient geographer, by the same name. *Iberne* among the antient *Phœnicians*, who were the earliest navigators in the world, signifies the uttermost land. It is natural to suppose, that those *Milesians* gave the name of the place they came from, to the new country they landed in: besides, all countries that receive names from their situation, have them from foreigners, and not from the natives; as the *Romans* divided *Gaul* into *Cisalpine* and *Transalpine*, and in the same manner we name the *East*

(b) *Glossarium Antiquitatum Britannicarum*. &c. p. 99, 100.

(c) *Irish Historical Library* p. 7, 8.

and *West-Indies*, &c. Thus, the *Phœnicians* called the uttermost parts of the coast of *Spain*, *Ierne*, or *Iberne*, but when *Ireland* was discovered, it then received that name, as being the uttermost country to the west.

There is another inlet placed by *Ptolemy*, between the river of *Kenmare* and the *Shannon*, which he calls *Ostia Flumen Dur*, supposed by *Cambden* to be the rivulet which runs by *Tralee*: but if we may judge from its situation in *Ptolemy's* map, it should rather seem to be the deep bay of *Castlemain*, which may as well be termed a river, as that of *Kenmare*, both of them being only æstuaries or arms of the sea, that run up the country for several miles, such as they call *firths* in *Scotland*; *Dur*, in the old dialect of these islands, signifying water. As the rivulet of *Tralee* is so inconsiderable that few maps of *Ireland* take notice of it, as there are no remains of the name of any such river on this coast; and as the bay of *Castlemain* agrees best with the situation of the *Flumen Dur* of *Ptolemy*, into which several considerable streams empty themselves, I shall make no scruple to place it in that bay.

Strabo, among the antient inhabitants of *Cantabria* and *Gallicia* in *Spain*, mentions the *Luceni*, and *Gangani*, and *Ptolemy* places the former of these people in the inland parts of this country, towards the *Shannon*; of whose name, as *Cambden* has observed, there is some remains in the barony of *Lixnaw*, which gives title of baron to the earls of *Kerry*, and not the village now so called. These *Luceni* are by all writers derived from the *Lucensii* of *Spain*, of whom a further account may be seen in *Strabo*; who hints that they, as well as the *Gangani*, were of *Scythian* extraction. Certain it is, that as they were seated near each other in *Spain*, so they were likewise near neighbours in *Ireland*, the *Luceni* having planted themselves on
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the southern, as the *Concani* did on the northern side of the *Shannon*, whose name remains to this day in that of the province of *Connaught*. We meet with other colonies descended from *Spain*, who also settled in those parts of *Munster*, as the *Iberi*, the *Velabri*, &c. but having treated of those people in another work, I shall refer my readers to a more ample account of them therein, than I have room for at present. (d).

According to some *Irish* writers, this county hath its present name from *Ciar* the eldest son of *Fergus* King of *Ulster*: they call it *Carruidhe*, or *Cair Reeght*, i. e. the kingdom of *Ciar*, from whom the *O-Connors*, the *O-Scanlans*, and other septs are descended. I find it in other manuscripts called *Kierrigia Luachra*, by the family of the *Moriartys*, who anciently possessed a great part of this country, and who derived their pedigree from *Ciar-na Luachra*, the son of *Cork* King of *Munster*. By monkish authors it was called the country of *St. Brandon*, who was the patron saint, and to whom the principal cathedral church was dedicated. From this saint a very high and remarkable mountain in the western part of the country was named *Brandon-bill*, there being the remains of a small oratory on its summit that also bears his name: and *Cambden* likewise calls that part of the western ocean, into which the river *Shannon* discharges itself, *Mare Brendanicum*.

A considerable part of *Kerry*, was formerly a distinct county in itself, called *Desmond*: it consisted of that part of *Kerry* which lies south of the river *Mang*, with the barony of *Bear* and *Bantry* in the county of *Cork*; and was a palatinate under the jurisdiction of the earls of *Desmond*. It is true, the antient country of *Desmond* or south *Munster*, extended much farther, as appears by the

(d) Hist. of the C. Cork, Vol. I. p. 28, 29.

grant of K. *Henry II.* to *Robert Fitz-Stephen* and *Milo de Cogan*, cited at large in my *History of Cork* (e). Its limits were from the hill of *St. Brandon* above mentioned, to the river *Black-water* near *Lismore*, and comprehended the county of *Cork*, as well as *Kerry*.

On the first arrival of the *English* into these parts, they found the *O-Connors* possessed of the northern tract of this county, from which family that part still retains the name of *Iraghticonnor*.

The middle part of the county was also then in the possession of the *Moriarty* family; and the southern parts, were occupied by the *O-Sullivans*, the barony of *Dunkerron* being then called *O-Sullivan's* country, of which he had the title of prince given him by the *Irish*: they had also large possessions in *Iveragh*, as had also the *Macrebans*, who were a branch of that family. Besides these, were the *O-Donoghoes* distinguished into *O-Donoghoe-more*, and *O-Donoghoe-Ross*; also the *O-Mahonies*, of whom with an account of some of the former septs. See my history of the county of *Cork*, chap. I.

Among all the *Irish* septs in *Desmond*, or south *Munster*, the *Mac-Carties* before the arrival of the *English* were by far the most eminent, being sovereigns of the whole country: but after their best lands were subdued by the *English* adventurers, the chief of this potent clan retired into *Kerry*, as to a place of security; the southern part of the country being then almost inaccessible, because of its mountains, woods, and fastnesses.

He had not been long settled here, when he was imprisoned, and treated with great cruelty by his own son *Cormac O-Lebanab*: to revenge which usage, he was obliged to apply for assistance to the celebrated *English* adventurer *Raymond* surnamed *Crassus* or *Le Grosse*, who was

(e) Vol. I. p. 46.

then at *Limerick*. *Raymond* undertook the expedition, and regained *Dermoid Mac Carty* his country, by subduing and delivering to him his rebellious son, whom he imprisoned and beheaded soon after. He granted a considerable tract of this county as a reward to *Raymond*, where he settled his son *Maurice*, and where he became so potent, that he gave his name to that part of *Kerry* then called *Lixnaw*, from the antient *Luceni* before mentioned, as also to his family, the country being called *Clan-Maurice*, and the family *Fitz-Maurice* to this day; both which are enjoyed by his lineal descendant, the Rt. Hon. the Earl of *Kerry*. This event happened about the year 1177, a period so distant, that few families in these kingdoms, can boast either of a less interrupted succession, or a more antient settlement.

According to *Giraldus Cambrensis*, (f) *Dermoid* came to an agreement, with *Milo de Cogan*, and *Robert Fitz-Stephen*, to whom K. *Henry II.* had granted the kingdom of *Cork*, to suffer him to hold 24 cantreds of land at a small annual rent, which contract was performed in 1179. But he did not long remain quiet, for in 1185, he and *O-Brien* of *Thomond* having joined the King of *Connaught*, wasted all the *English* settlements, and besieged *Cork*. *Fitz-Stephen* was then in the town, and in great distress, until he was relieved by *Raymond le Grosse*, who with great expedition arrived at *Cork*; bringing with him by sea, from *Wexford* 100 archers, and 20 knights. With this reinforcement, *Fitz-Stephen* made a sally, and at the first onset routed the *Irish*. The succeeding year, this *Dermoid Mac-Carty-More* was slain by *Theobald Walter*, ancestor to the *Butlers*, as he was holding a conference with some other *Irish* chiefs near *Cork*. (g)

(f) *Hibern. Expugnat.*

(g) *Girald. Cambr. ut supr.*

His successor *Daniel Mac-Carty-More ni Carra*, so named from the river *Carra* in this county, concluded a peace with the *English* in 1196. Their posterity were very eminent people, and great disturbers of the *English*, particularly, the *Fitz-Gerald* family, who dispossessed them of a considerable part of their country. In these contests (b) great numbers were slain; and at *Callan* in this county, the *Mac-Carties* gained a complete victory anno 1261 over the *Fitz-Geralds*. (i) But at length dissensions arising among the followers of *Mac-Carty*, the *Fitz-Geralds* prevailed in their turn, and kept them under for many years. However, a great regard was always paid to the chiefs of this family, who retained the title of *Mac-Carty More*: one of whom named *Donald*, was ennobled by queen *Elizabeth*, who in 1565, created him earl of *Glencare*; a tract of land in this county, between the bay of *Dingle*, and the river of *Kenmare*. This earl having resigned his estate to the queen, had it restored and regranted by letters patent, to hold it of the crown after the *English* manner. She also conferred many ample privileges on him, (k) and paid the expence of his journey into *England*: But by the advice of *O Neil*, who rebelled in *Ulster*, *Mac-Carty* pursued his example in the south, and even assumed the title of King of *Munster*. These chiefs joined their forces together in 1568; but before the expiration of the year, *Mac-Carty* was forced to submit to the lord deputy, and craved the queen's pardon. This earl afterwards sat in a parliament held at *Dublin*, on the 26th of *April* 1584, by Sir *John Perrot*, who from the precedency of *Munster*, was appointed lord deputy of *Ireland*. He gave the go-

(b) Clin's Annals.

(i) See the Hist. of *Cork* Vol. II. p. 17.

(k) Ibid. Vol. II. p. 42.

vernment of the county of *Desmond* to this earl of *Glencare*, who died soon after, leaving behind him an only daughter *Ilen*, or *Ellen*, and an illegitimate son called *Daniel*, who assumed the title of earl, but was dispossessed of it by *Florence Mac-Carty*, son to Sir *Donough Mac-Carty Reagh* of *Carberry* in the C. *Cork*; who marrying *Ellen*, took possession of the estate, and assumed the title of *Mac-Carty-More*, which was confirmed to him by *O-Neil* who called himself K. of *Ireland*.

Florence and his followers, joined *O-Neil*, who by the queen was created earl of *Tyrone*; and also the earl of *Desmond*, in their rebellion, as may be seen in the annals of this county. He was grandfather to *Randal Mac-Carty More*, the father of *Florence*, the late *Mac-Carty More*, who by his wife *Agnes*, daughter to *Edward Herbert* of *Mucruss*, Esq; left a son, now a minor, and at school in *England*, who is heir and representative of this antient family.

I should have given some account of the principal English families, who settled in this county from the time of *Henry II.* to the end of *Q. Elizabeth's* reign; and the chief of them in point of antiquity, were undoubtedly the family of *Fitzmaurice* who were the posterity of *Raymond le Grosse* above mentioned, and also, that branch of the *Fitz-Geralds*, who were earls of *Desmond*; but, the genealogical history of both these families, having been professedly treated of in the *Peerage of Ireland*, lately published by Mr. *Lodge*, I shall beg leave to refer the reader to that Work, where he will find an ample account of the posterity of *Raymond*, in the history of the earls of *Kerry*, and of the house of *Desmond*, in that of *Kildare*; and where he will meet with more satisfaction, than in any imperfect abstract, that might

might be taken from the same. To transcribe the genealogy of those families intirely, would be both an imposition on the reader of fifty pages of matter lately printed, and a piece of injustice to that gentleman; such as the author of the appendix to the English peerage did not scruple to do, when he transcribed the accounts of the *Kildare*, and *Desmond* families *verbatim*, from Mr. Lodge's history of that house, published in folio in 1745, without the least mention of that gentleman's name: however, as the leading men of those families were frequently concerned in the public affairs of this county, the reader will find a sufficient account of them in the IX. chapter of this work.

Maurice Fitz-Gerald, who was the first knight of *Kerry*, was the third son of *John* of *Callan*, ancestor to the *Fitz-Geralds* of *Munster* which *John* was slain at *Callan* by the *Mac-Carties*, together with his son *Maurice* as is above mentioned.

His eldest brother was *Gibbon*, ancestor to the white knights, otherwise stiled *Clangibbon*, of which family, and their country so called, see the history of the *C. Cork*, v. 1. p. 45. 352, &c.

The second brother was *John*, ancestor to the knights of the *Glin* or of the valley in the county of *Limerick*.

And the 4th and youngest brother to this *Maurice*, was *Thomas*, progenitor to divers families of the *Fitz-Geralds* in this county, and that of *Limerick*.

C H A P. II.

Of the principal English families who have settled in this county, from the reign of Q. Elizabeth to the present time.

TH E principal gentlemen who were settled in this county by queen *Elizabeth*, were named undertakers, from their having covenanted to perform several conditions mentioned in the queen's articles, for the plantation of this province, after the rebellion, and forfeiture of *Gerald* the 16th earl of *Desmond*; which articles may be seen in the history of *Cork*, vol. 1. p. 60. &c.

These undertakers were all *English* gentlemen, sent over into *Ireland*, to plant and occupy an extent of 574, 658 *English* acres of land, in the counties of *Cork*, *Waterford*, *Limerick*, and *Kerry*, which were divided into seignories, containing 12000, 8000, 6000, and 4000 acres, according to a plot laid down by the commissioners appointed for that purpose. The undertakers were to have an estate in fee-farm, upon certain terms and conditions, recited in the above-mentioned work.

The *English* knights, and gentlemen, who had grants from the queen on this occasion, in this county, were as follow.

To sir *William Herbert*, knight, 13276 acres, at 221*l.* 5*s.* 4*d.* crown rent per annum.

To *Charles Herbert*, Esq; 3768 acres, at 62*l.* 15*s.* 4*d.* per annum crown rent.

To sir *Valentine Brown*, knight, 6560 acres, at 113*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* crown rent.

To sir *Edward Denny*, knight, 6000 acres, at 100*l.* per annum crown rent.

To captain *Jenkin Conway*, 5260 acres, at 8*l.* 18*s.* 8*d.* crown rent.

To

To *John Champion*, alias *Chapman*, so called by *Moryson*, and *John Stone* (neither of whose posterity in the male line remain in this county) 1434 acres, at 23 *l.* 18*s.* *per annum* crown rent. These lands are now the estate of the Rt. Hon. *John*, earl of *Orrery*, having been purchased by the first earl of *Cork*, from *Chapman* and *Stone*, as appears by evidences remaining in the castle of *Lismore*.

To *John Holly* 4422 acres, at 73 *l.* 14*s.* crown rent, of whose posterity, also, I find no remains.

The largest grant of lands, made by *Q. Elizabeth* in this county, was that to sir *William Herbert* (a) of *St. Julians*, in the county of *Monmouth*,
Herbert Family.

(a) Having collected the ensuing account, of the descent and posterity of this noble family, from authentic evidences, many particulars of which being omitted in the *English* peerages, and never yet published, I thought it not improper to insert it here.

The name, *Herbert*, *Fitz-Herbert*, or *Herebert*, is derived by *Verstegan*, *Cambden* and others, from *Her* signifying in the Teutonic, *Herus*, *Dominus*, and *Bert*, *Illustris*; and there were so many illustrious personages of this name, and of such great antiquity, that it is impracticable to trace their original. *Speed* and others say, that one of this name was general or chief of the *Brigantes*, and that another *Herbert* taking part with *Eswald* brother to *K. Alfred*, gained a victory over *Ethelred*, who pretended a right to the crown, about the year 780; and that one *Herbert* was also general to *Ethelwulph*, second monarch of all *England*, which general, was slain fighting against the *Danes* anno 838, as appears by the *Saxon* annals, and the *English* Historians.

Of this name and family, were also the sovereign earls of *Senlis*, or *Silvander*, one of whose daughters, named *Sparta*, was married to *William*, surnamed *Long-Espee*, son to *Rollo* 1. D. of *Normandy*: And of another branch of the same name and family, were the sovereign counts or earls of *Vermandois* and *Troye*; one of whom married *Emin*, sister to *K. Stephen*; and there are at this day in *Britany*, several who bear the name and arms of *Herbert*; as well as in other parts
of

mouth, knight, who had no less than 13276 acres, allotted to him therein; whose daughter and sole heir

of France, and Germany, where, as well as in Great Britain, they settled in antient times.

This name was also inrolled in *Battle Abbey* anno, 1066; and we find that *Henry Fitz-Herbert*, was lord chamberlain to K. *Stephen*, who was probably of the house of *Vermandois*; this king's sister having married an earl thereof, as aforesaid. From these successive lords chamberlains, the several branches of the *Herberts* in *Great Britain* and *Ireland* are descended; and it appears by the ancient records, that *Herbert*, son to the last lord chamberlain, was lord of the forest of *Dean*, to whom the kingdom of *Limerick* was granted by K. *Henry II.* and which grant he afterwards surrendered to the said king. *

His Issue were, fir *Peter Herbert*, or *Fitz-Herbert*, baron of *Berslaple*, and lord of *Blanliveny* and *Brecknock*. 2. *Matthew Herbert* or *Fitz-Herbert*. In *Magna Charta* granted by K. *John*, anno, 1255, these two brothers are numbered among the 12 *Magnates* at that time in *England*; and this *Peter* is the 4th in rank in the parl. roll, as appears by the original in the *Cottonian* library in *Westminster*. They were also two of the barons who appeared at the king's side at *Runnemedes*, between *Windsor* and *Staines*, and were instrumental in prevailing on him to sign the *Great Charter*, and that of the *Forest*. From *Matthew*, the earl of *Winchelsea*, and *Nottingham*, and the earl of *Ailesford* are descended; the former of whom retains the title of baron *Fitz-Herbert* of *Eastwell* in *Kent*, whose ancestors also retained the name of *Herbert* untill the reign of K. *Edward I.* and then took that of *Finch*.

From *Peter*, the eldest brother were descended *Reginald Herbert*, baron and lord as aforesaid, 32. *Edw. I.* whose sons were 1. *John*, and 2. *Adam Herbert*, lord *Clanhovel* and *Beechly*, 11th *Edw. II.* *John*, was not only one of the barons, but one of those noblemen, who in the reign of *Edw. I.* subscribed the resolution of parliament against pope *Boniface's* intermeddling with the king's wars, with *Robert de Bruce*.† He left no issue male, but *Adam*, lord of *Clanhovel* and *Beechly* who had issue, 1. *Thomas*, who died without issue male. 2. *Jenkin*, lord also of *Giver-Dase*, who had issue *Guillem*, who married *Wenlian*, daughter of *Howell*, ap *Ervensa*, K. of *Gwent* in *Wales*; and by her, had issue, 1. *Thomas*. 2. *John*, from whom the family of *Rogers* is descended. 3. *Howell*, from whom the *Gwins* and Jones's

* Hovedon Fol. 323. N^o 40 An. 1170.

† *Rhymer's Fæd. and Speed.*

heir *Mary*, married *Edward*, lord *Herbert* of *Cherbury*, created lord *Castle-Island* in this county, alias the castle of the *Island of Kerry*, by let. pat. dated

Jones's of *Treowen*, are descended: 4. *David*, from whom the *Morgans* of *Tradegar* are descended.

Thomas, the eldest son, who lived temp. *Rich. II.* had issue *William*, lord of *Ragland-Castle*, who had 1. *William*, who on the 27th of May 8th *Edw. IV.* was created earl of *Pembroke* and knight of the garter; and 2. sir *Richard Herbert* of *Colebrook*, knight. *William*, the 1st earl had issue, *William* 2d, earl of *Pembroke*, who resigned this title, and was created earl of *Huntingdon*, lord *Herbert* of *Ragland*, *Chepstow*, *Dunster*, and *Gower*; and 2dly, sir *George Herbert* of *St. Julians*, who had issue *Walter*, who had issue sir *William*, who had also sir *William*, who obtained the grant of 13276 acres of land in this county, and whose daughter and sole heir married *Edw.* lord *Herbert* of *Cherbury* and *Castle-Island*. *William* earl of *Huntingdon* married *Mary*, sister to *Elizabeth Grey*, queen to *Edw. IV.* and coheir of *Richard Woodvill*, by *Tacquetta*, daughter of *Peter*, earl of *St. Paul*, duke of *Luxemburgh*, whose only daughter and sole heir, the lady *Elizabeth Herbert*, married sir *Charles Somerset* knight banneret, and of the garter, who was created lord *Herbert* of *Chepstow* and *Gower*, 26 Nov. 1500, 22 *Hen. VII.* and earl of *Worcester* Feb. 1. 1513, 5th *Hen. VIII.* from him the present duke of *Beaufort* is lineally descended.

Sir *Rich. Herbert* of *Colebrook*, and his brother the earl of *Pembroke*, were beheaded by the rebels at *Banbury*, for siding with the house of *York*; and these two brothers are recorded in history as persons of great valour, and good conduct. The earl stormed and took the castle of *Hartek*, in *Merioneth*, with such fury, that the place is to this day called *Le-Herbert*; and sir *Richard* was no less remarkable, having in the engagement with the rebels at *Banbury*, twice made his way through the main body of their army, with his pole-axe, and done wonders that day, as may be seen in *Speed*, and *Hollingshead*. The descendants of this sir *Rich. Herbert* by his wife *Margaret*, daughter of *Thomas ap Griffith*, ap *Nicholas*, and sister to sir *Rice ap Thomas* knight of the garter, were, 1. sir *William Herbert* of *Colebrook*. 2. sir *Richard Herbert* of *Montgomery* knight, gentleman usher of the privy council to *K. Hen. VIII.* and constable of the castle of *Bergaven*; from whom are descended, the lords *Herbert* of *Cherbury*, *Arthur Herbert* earl of *Torrington*, and *Henry Arthur* the present earl of *Powis*, who married

dated Dec. 31st. 22. *James I.* and by K. *Charles I.* a peer of *England*, by the title of lord baron of *Cherbury*, in the county of *Salop*, the 7th of *May* in the 5th year of his reign.

The Queen also granted 3768 acres of land in this county, to *Charles Herbert*, Esq; (a son by the second venter to Sir *Wil. Herbert* of *Colebrook*) of *Hadnock* in the county of *Monmouth*, whose son *Giles*, of *Hadnock* and *Rulace*, sold the greatest part thereof and left no issue.

The first of the name of *Herbert* who settled here, and whose posterity remain in this county, was *Thomas Herbert* of *Kilcow*, Esq; (b) of which lands and *Ballymacquodam* he was enfeoffed by *Edward*

married *Barbara*, only daughter and heir of lord *Edward Herbert*, second son of *William* duke and marquiss of *Powis*, whose eldest son and heir dying without issue, he devised his estate to the present earl of *Powis*, then lord *Herbert* of *Cherbury*. But as this descent may be seen at large in the peerages of *England*, it is needless to mention further particulars of them here, only to observe, that the present earl of *Pembroke*, and the late duke and marquiss of *Powis*, were descended from sir *William Herbert*, knight of the garter, one of the executors to K. *Hen. VIII.* created baron *Herbert* of *Cardiff*, Octob. 10, 1550, 5 *Edw. VI.* and next day earl of *Pembroke*. He was also master of the horse to the said king, Q. *Mary*, and Q. *Elizabeth*.

He married *Anne*, daughter to lord *Parr* of *Kendal*, and sister to queen *Catharine Parr*, by whom he had two sons: 1. sir *Henry Herbert*, earl of *Pembroke*, lord president of *Wales*, and knight of the garter. 2. sir *Edw. Herbert* of *Red-Castle* county of *Montgomery*, from whom the late duke, and marquisses of *Powis* were descended.

(b) The father of *Thomas Herbert* of *Kilcow* in this county, was *Matthew*, son of sir *John Herbert*, one of the secretaries who was sent to the earl of *Essex*, to require his attendance at the treasurer's house in 1601, to answer the charge against him. His father was *William*, the eldest son of sir *Matthew Herbert* of *Colebrook*, lineally descended from the said sir *Richard*

ward L. Herbert of Cherbury and Castle-Island, april 18th 1656. His descent and posterity will be found in the annexed notes.

The

Richard Herbert, brother to *William Herbert* earl of *Pembroke*. as aforesaid *.

The said *Thomas Herbert* stood out to the last extremity, in defence of *Montgomery* castle, when it was besieged by *Oliver Cromwell's* forces; and his father lost his life during the civil wars, in defence of the royal cause; on which account, his estate in *Brecknockshire* was seized and sequestered. He remained with lord *Herbert* of *Cherbury*, until *Edw.* lord *Herbert* had made him a grant of lands in *Ireland*, and committed the management of his estate there, to his care: and so great was that lord's regard and affection for him, that his lordship passed over into *Ireland*, and remained with him at *Kilcora* in *Kerry*, until he died, and then took over his son with him into *England*, where he was educated with *Francis Herbert*, Esq; father to the present earl of *Porwis*, until the said *Edward* lord *Herbert* died. He married *Mary*, daughter of *Edward Kenny* of *Cullen* in the county of *Cork*, Esq; by whom he had 3 sons: 1. *Edward*, before mentioned, who being harassed in the troubles of 1689 in *Ireland*, repaired to *William* duke of *Porwis*, then in *Dublin* with king *James II.* being lord chamberlain to that King; for whom, his grace not only obtained a protection, but wrote a letter in the following words to the governor of the county of *Kerry* in his favour.

22 July 1689.

“ S I R,
 “ **T**HO' I am a stranger to your person, I am in
 “ no kind to your reputation; and therefore, with a
 “ confidence in your generosity, I address you in the earnest
 “ request, that in whatever stands with the king's interest,
 “ you will shew all lawful favour and kindness to my cousin
 “ *Herbert*, in protecting his concerns from all unjust oppres-
 “ sions. This obligation, which I shall take as done to my-
 “ self, will for ever intitle me on all occasions, to give you
 “ all the demonstrations of return that lie in the power, Sir,
 “ of your affectionate friend and servant

P O W I S.”

His 2d son was *John*, who died without issue; the 3d. *Arthur Herbert* of *Currens* in this county, Esq;. The said *Edward*, married

* *Vincent's* Wales, in the Herald's office London.

Family of The next person, above mentioned, to whom
 Browne. *Q. Elizabeth* granted an estate out of *Desmond's*
 forfeiture, was Sir *Valentine Browne*, knt. ancestor
 to the present L. Viscount *Kenmare*, whose peerage
 being not commonly allowed of, on account of the
 creation being subsequent to the abdication of K.
James II. the history of his lordship's family, is
 therefore not inserted in the peerage of *Ireland*
 lately published: but the following account of it
 being drawn up, and communicated to me by the
 author of that work, I have given it a place here;
 and that the rather, as the only history of this
 family hitherto printed, is that inserted in the
Irish compendium, which work is extremely er-
 roneous and defective.

The

married *Agnes*, daughter of *Patrick Crosbie* of *Tubrid*, Esq; by
 whom he had *Edw. Herbert* of *Kilcow* and *Mucruss*,
 Esq; representative in the present parliament of *Great Britain*
 for *Ludlow* in *Salop*. And 2. *Arthur*, who died without issue;
 besides 3 daughters: 1. *Elizabeth*, married to *William*, eldest
 son of sir *Rich. Hull* of *Lemcon*, C. *Cork*, Esq; 2. *Arabella*,
 mar. to *Francis Brewster*, eldest son of sir *Francis*. 3. *Margaret*,
 1st mar. to *John Leader* of *Mount-Leader* in the C. *Cork*,
 Esq; and 2. to the Rev. Mr. *Craven*. The said *Arthur Herbert*
 of *Currens*, Esq; married *Mary*, daughter of *George Bastable*,
 Esq; of *Castle-Island*, by whom he had *George Herbert* of *Cur-*
rens, Esq; as also *John*, *Thomas*, *Edward*, *Arthur*, *Bastable*,
Francis, and *Charles*. The said *George*, by *Jane*, daughter of
Maurice Fitz-Gerald of *Dingle*, Esq; commonly called knt. of
Kerry, had 7 sons, *Arthur*, *Maurice*, *John*, *George*, *Edward*,
Thomas, and *John*.

The present *Edw. Herbert* of *Mucruss*, Esq; married *Frances*,
 daughter of sir *Nich. Browne*, L. Visc. *Kenmare*, by whom he
 had 3 sons: 1. *Thomas*, 2. *Edward*, now member of parliament
 for *Ennisteoge*, in the C. of *Kilkenny*. 3. *Nicholas*, now rector
 of *Ludlow*, C. of *Salop* in *England*; and 7 daughters, 1. *Agnes*,
 mar. to the late *Florence Mac-Carty-More*, 2. *Helena*, mar. to
Rich. Hedges Eyre, Esq; of *Macroon* castle, C. *Cork*. 3. *Frances*,
 mar. to *John Blenerhasset* the younger, Knt. of the shire for
 this county. 4. *Arabella*, 5. *Elizabeth*, 6. *Thomasin*, and the
 7th *Catharine*.

(c) The

The first person of this family that came into *Ireland*, was sir *Valentine Browne* of *Crofts*, C. of *Lincoln*, and of *Hogesdon*, C. of *Middlesex*, knt. He was constituted auditor general of *Ireland*, or auditor of the exchequer in *England*; and on the 15 of Sept. 1555, 2d. and 3d. of *Philip* and *Mary*, when in that station, he received their majesties orders to repair into *Ireland*, and died on the 8th of Feb. 1567. He was also treasurer of the town of *Berwick*; and in the reign of K. *Edw.* VI. and Q. *Mary* I. was a commissioner in divers fundry and weighty causes, as well in *Ireland*, as in the N. parts of *England*, towards *Scotland*.

His heir sir *Valentine Browne*, an. 1583 received instructions jointly with sir *Henry Wallop*, for the surveying several escheated lands in *Ireland*; and in 1587, further instructions were given him, concerning the escheated lands in *Munster*, which after he had executed, the queen disposed of them to the undertakers as abovementioned, to plant and inhabit them; and he wrote a discourse relative to the plantation and improvement of the said province. On the 22d of June 1584, the queen by privy seal dated at *Richmond*, directed him to be sworn one of the privy council; and in the parliament which met in 1585, he sat for the C. of *Sligoe*. After this, he returned into *England*; but in 1588 (the year of the *Spanish* invasion) he repaired again into *Ireland*, when he delivered a letter (c) by the queen's orders from
sir

(c) The contents of which letter, were as follows.

“ S I R,

“ **W**Hereas, you know by my means, sir *Valentine Browne*
“ was contented that you should have the entertainment
“ of 5 of those horsemen, which he had by virtue of her ma-
“ jesty's warrant, granted to him and sir *William Herbert*,
“ for 25 horsemen between them: so it is, that sir *Valentine*
“ *Browne*

sir *Francis Walsingham* to sir *Edward Denny*: soon after which, he made a large purchase of land in this county from *Donald* earl of *Clancare*, commonly called *Mac Carty-More* (d). He married *Thomafin*, sister to Sir *Nicholas Bacon*, knt. sometime keeper of the great seal of *England*; and had issue Sir *Thomas Browne* (e) of *Hospital*. Co. *Limerick*;

“ *Browne* repairing now into *Ireland*, with his son *Nicholas*
 “ *Browne*, to abide upon the portion allotted to him among
 “ other adventurers; and being like to have some necessary
 “ use of some strength of horsemen, as is made known to her
 “ majesty. I am to let you to understand, that her pleasure
 “ is, you do from henceforth leave the entertainment of the
 “ said 5 horsemen, and suffer sir *Valentine*, or his said son, to
 “ enjoy the same: and therefore I pray you accordingly so
 “ to do, as I have no doubt but you will, considering how
 “ chearfully sir *Valentine*, upon my motion, was content to
 “ yield you those 5 horsemen; and so I commend you to
 “ God. Your loving cousin

“ From the court, the
 “ 26th of June 1588.”

“ and friend

“ *FRANCIS WALSINGHAM.*”

(d) June 28, 1588. An indenture was made between sir *Valentine Browne*, and the earl of *Clancare*, who, as well for the sum of 421*l.* 1*s.* 2*d.* *English*, already received; and for other good causes expressed in one pair of indentures, made between them and *Nicholas* his son, 18 April last; granted and sold to them and their heirs, all the lands, castles, manors, &c. &c. in *Coshmange*, and *O-Naught-O-Donoghoe*, in the counties of *Desmond*, *Kerry*, and *Cork*, late in the possession of *Teige Mac-Dermot Mac-Cormac*; and *Rorie Donohoe*, alias *O-Donohoe More*. Also all the castles, towns, and lands of *Naf-foyry*, *Rosindievan*, and *Clisbmoelan*, and all other hereditaments, late in the occupation of *Owen Mac-Fyneen*, or any other person; with a condition of redemption on the repayment in *Christ Church Dublin*, of as well the said sum of 421*l.* 1*s.* 2*d.* as the sum of 141*l.* 13*s.* 3*d.* received further by him; and, to satisfy all further sums they should disburse for his use, with his consent.

(e) Anno, 1604. Sir *Thomas Browne* passed patent to him

rick; and Sir *Nicholas Browne* of *Molabaff*, and *Ross*, Co. *Kerry* Knt. immediate ancestor to the present L. *Kenmare*, of whom hereafter.

Sir *Thomas Browne* of *Hospital*, married *Mary*, elder daughter and coheir to *William Apsley* of *Pulborough* C. *Sussex*, and of *Limerick*, Esq; (appointed 20th *June* 1586 one of the council to the president of *Munster*) by his wife *Annabella Browne*; (f) and deceasing at *Hospital*, *April* 13, 1640, was buried in the parish church there; having had issue 3 sons, and 5 daughters. (g) 1. *Valentine*, who died before his father, unmarried. 2. Sir *John*, his successor. And 3. *Thomas*, accidentally shot in a smith's forge.

His successor sir *John Browne*, married *Barbara*, daughter to doctor *John Boyle*, bishop of *Cork*,

him and his heirs for the preceptory or hospital of *Awny*, &c. Co. *Limerick*, at the rent of 47*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.* *Irish*; having also a licence for a fair, and saturday's market, at the rent of 6*s.* and 8*d.*

(f) She was the eldest of 10 sisters, daughters to *John Browne*, commonly called master of *Awny*, and *Catharine O-Ryan*, whose father *Dermod*, was master of the rolls in the Co. palatine of *Tipperary*. She had a son *Edward* (by her first husband *Apsley*) who drowned himself in the river *Nore*, and being found *felo de se*, his estate became forfeited, and was granted to *Francis Mitchel*, who conveyed it to his two sisters viz. the above *Mary*, who married sir *Tho. Browne* of the *Hospital*, and *Joan*, married to *Rich. Boyle*, gent. who became the first E. of *Cork*. Their mother *Annabella*, was again married, to captain *Thomas Spring*, whose posterity are settled at *Ballycrispin* in this county.

(g) 1. *Thomasin* mar. to *Edm. L. Castleconnell*. 2. *Annabella*, first mar. to *Alex. Fitton* of *Knockany* C. *Limerick*, Esq; and 2. to *James Gold* of *Corbally*, in the same county, Esq; who by him had *Mary*, mar. to Sir *George Ingoldsby*, whose 2d son *Richard*, was lieut. general and L. Justice of *Ireland*, who, by *Frances*, daughter to Coll. *James Napper*, had a son *Henry*, mar. to *Catharine*, daughter of sir *Constantine Phipps*, L. Chancellor of *Ireland*.

3. *Anne*, mar. to capt. *Rich. Pope*, of *Derryknockane*, who left 2 daughters coheirs, 1st *Mary*, mar. to Mr. Justice *Arthur Blennerhasset*, and *Frances*, to *David Bindon*, Co. *Clare*, Esq; 4. *Mary*, mar. to *Mark Mac-Grath* of *Blean*, Co. *Tipperary* gent. 5. *Alice*.

D

and

and was slain by sir ——— *Barnewell* in a duel at *London*; having issue by her, (b) who remarried with sir *William King* of *Kilpecan*, Co. *Limerick*, Knt. one son *Thomas*, who died unmarried, and a daughter *Elizabeth*, the only survivor of the family of *Hospital*; who was married to capt. *Thomas Browne* (i) son to Sir *Valentine Browne*, of *Molabaff* in *Kerry* (by his 2d wife, *Juliana*, daughter to *Cormac*, *Mac-Carty* L. *Muskerry*) and had issue 4 daughters, of whom *Barbara*, the 2d, dying unmarried, the survivors became coheirs, to the estate of *Hospital*, viz. *Elen*, married to *Nicholas*, the second Visc. *Kenmare*, 2. *Elizabeth*, to *Melchior Levalles* of *Waterstown*, C. *Cork*, Esq; 3. *Celena*, to *John White*, of *Rathgowran*, C. *Limerick*.

(b) In her deposition taken in behalf of her husband sir *John Browne*, Knt, she deposed, that in and since the 1st of *Jan.* 1641, 2, they had lost in goods, &c. 3800*l.* and her husband by means of rebellion was dispossessed of his lands, worth 1300*l.* a year; and she flying to *Castle-Town* belonging to Sir *Hardress Waller*, it was besieged 26th of *March* 1642, by general *Purcell* and his army; which being yielded upon quarter, 13 *May* 1642, for want of water, she was sent to *Cork* under a convoy; in which journey, *Purcell* told her, that he had been twice excommunicated before he would take up arms; and that he would rather suffer for his religion, if he thought there was not the king's authority for it: when she was brought near *Macroomp* L. *Castleconnel*, her nephew, mightily tempted her to go to mass, promising her thereupon, a restitution of what she had lost; which she refusing, he desired her to leave her children with him, that they might be bred up catholics under him; professing withal, that none but catholics, should possess a foot of land in *Ireland*.

(i) On the 2 *Nov.* 1675, they levied a fine in Mich. term, of divers lands in the Co. of *Cork* and *Kerry*; and an indenture was then made, witnessing, that in consideration of their marriage, of a considerable marriage portion secured to him thereupon, in performance of the agreement then made with his said wife; and for that she had secured all her estate, being very considerable, upon them and their issue, the said indenture confirmed the premisses upon him for life.

I now

I now return to sir *Nicholas Browne* of *Molabaff*, in this county, before mentioned, ancestor to the *L. Kenmare*, and brother to sir *Thomas Browne* of the *Hospital*. He was also called sir *Nich. Browne* of *Tattaridge*, co. of *Hertford*, Knt. He married *Julia*, daughter to *O-Sullivan Bear*, and died in 1616, having issue 5 sons, and 4 daughters (k).

Valentine, his eldest son, preferred a (l) petition to King *James I*, to have an order for an abatement

(k) 1. *Valentine*, his successor. 2. *Thomas*, who died unmarried. 3. *Nicholas*, who left an only daughter. 4. *John*, of *Kilcommon* in *Kerry*, who died without issue. And 5. *James*.

His daughters, *Thomasin* and *Margaret*, were married to *Philip*, and *Daniel*, two sons of *O-Sullivan More*. *Anne*, to *Edward Spring*, Esq; and *Mabel*, to sir *Walter Crosbie* of *Maryborough* in the *Queen's* county, Knt. and Bart.

(l) This petition set forth, "That he held his estate as an undertaker from the crown under the letters patent of *Q. Elizabeth*, granted to his father, at the rent of 113*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* *Englsh*, that in regard of the small profit he made of it, as it was set out in the most remote and barren parts of the county of *Kerry*; and having so hard a rate imposed upon him, that unless he was relieved by his majesty's favour, he should not be able to inhabit there, and perform the articles of plantation, to which he was bound."

The king hereupon, ordered the *L. deputy Chicester*, March 7, 1611-12, to draw down the rent to that proportion, which the undertakers in the county of *Cork* paid. Accordingly, letters patent passed the seal 12 May, 1612, confirming to him and his heirs for ever, the intire country, territory, or circuit of land, called *Coshmange* in *Desmond*, the manor, castle, and lands of *Molabaff*, the town of *Naffoyry*; the intire country of *Onaught*, alias *Onaught O-Donohoe-More*, in the county of *Desmond*, in which was contained the manor and scite of the castle of *Rosse*, with divers islands in *Lough-Lean*, with all other his estate, containing 82 quarters of land, amounting to 6560 acres, besides, the fishings belonging to the manor of *Ross I-Donohoe*; all which premises, came to the family by immediate bargain and grant from the E. of *Glencare*, by the indenture beforementioned, p. 40.

By this patent the rent was reduced to 53*l.* 18*s.* 6 $\frac{3}{4}$ *d.* *Irish*, with a licence to hold a fair on St. *Brandon's* day (16 May) and for two days after, at *Molabaff*, with a *Thursday's* market;

ment of his crown rent, which was complied with; and as an especial mark of his favour, he created him a baronet of *Ireland*, by privy seal, dated at *Westminster*, 21 Dec. 1621.

He married to his first wife, the Lady *Elizabeth*, by the *Irish* called *Elice Fitzgerald*, the 5th and youngest daughter to *Gerald*, the 16th E. of *Desmond*, who was slain 1583, and by her had 4 sons, and 3 daughters. 1. *Thomas*, whose wardship was granted 26 June, 1635, to *Henry Kenny*, of *Dublin*, gent. and who died soon after. 2. Sir *Valentine* who succeeded. 3. Capt. *James Browne*, a valiant officer, who was slain fighting against L. *Castlehaven's* forces near *Mallow*, in 1641, leaving no issue. (m) Sir *Valentine's* second lady was *Julia*, eldest daughter of *Cormac Mac-Carty*, L. *Muskerry*, (by his wife *Margaret*, daughter to *Donogh*, the 4th E. of *Thomond*) and by her he had one son, capt. *Thomas Browne*, an attendant on K. *Charles II.* in his exile, in whose service, he forfeited his

also a fair on the feast of *All Saints*, at *Knockree*, at the rent of 1*l.* per annum.

But some question being made of the validity of this grant from the crown, the king by privy seal dated at *Greenwich*, 28 May, 1618, directed Sir *Oliver St. John*, L. deputy, to accept of a surrender thereof from him; and to regrant the same to him in fee by a new patent, for clearing all doubts, and the better settlement of his estate; and this was done, as the king expresth himself, "as well in consideration of the many good and acceptable services, heretofore performed to us, and to our crown, by the said *Valentine's* father, and grandfather; as also the better to enable and encourage him to do us service."

(m) His daughters by his first lady were, 1. *Elinor*, married first to *Oliver Stephenson* of *Dunmoylin*, C. *Limerick*, Esq; and secondly to *Donald O-Sullivan More*, living in 1689. 2. *Catherine*, married to Sir *Turlogh Mac-Crath*, of *Allevolin*, C. *Tipperary*, Bart. 3. *Mary*, married to *James Aylmer* of *Croghbrien*, C. *Clare*, Esq;

By his second lady, his daughters were, 1. *Margaret*, married to *Tobias Matthews* of *Thurles*, Esq; 2. *Mabel*, to *Thomas Fitz-Gerald* of *Ballyhane*, C. *Limerick*, Esq;

estate;

estate; he enjoyed a particular share of his esteem, and at the restoration recovered his lands; and was also much in favour with K. *James II.* He married *Elizabeth*, daughter and heir to Sir *John Browne* of *Hospital*, as is before mentioned.

Sir *Valentine Browne* the 2d Bart. in virtue of the commission for remedy of defective titles, dated *Sept. 7, 1636*, and for the fine of *58l. 13s. 2d. English*, received a confirmation of all his estate by patent dated *21, July, 1637*, at the rent of *60l. English*. (n) He married *Mary*, daughter to the said L. *Muskerry*, and sister to his father's second wife; and had 2 sons and 2 daughters. 1. *Valentine*, created viscount *Kenmare*, 2. capt. *John Browne* of *Ardagh*, who married *Joan*, sister to *Pierce*, the 6th, L. *Cahir*, and died the 15th of *August, 1706*, without issue (o).

Sir *Valentine Brown*, the elder son, and third Bart. succeeded his father the 25th of *April, 1640*, being then only two years old. He received a grant of lands under the act of settlement, and the 16th of *December, 1670*, had a remittal of the quit rents. He was of the privy council to K. *James II.* and col. of a regiment of foot in his army; being also created by him (after his abdication) baron of *Castle Ross*, and viscount of *Kenmare* in this county, to his issue male, with the creation fee of *13l. 6s. 8d.*, by patent dated at

(n) All the premisses were erected into the manors of *Malahaff* and *Rosse*; with liberty to impark 2000 Acres, &c. and also the manor of *Donnemark*, at the rent of *16l. 13s. 4d. English*; which last place was created into a new manor at this time, with liberty to impark 1000 acres; and likewise, the lands of *Ballycarbery*, were then created also into a manor.

(o) His daughters were 1. *Elizabeth*, married to *John Tobin* of *Crumpshinagh, C. Tipperary, Esq;* 2. *Ellinor*, to *Power* of *Kilmaydon, C. Waterford, Esq;*

Dublin, by the king, 20th *May* 1689. (p) For his services to that king, he and his son were outlawed, and attainted; but though he was then so unhappy as to forfeit his estate, yet he was so remarkable for his kindness to the *English*, and to the protestants of *Ireland*, that the said monarch, when he retired into *France*, recommended them to his care.

He married *Jane*, only daughter to sir *Nicholas Plunket*, of *Dublin*, Knt. brother to *Lucas*, the 1st E. of *Fingal*, by whom he had 5 sons, and 4 daughters (q).

Nicholas,

(p) The preamble to which patent runs, “ eximia merita
“ & virtutes prædilecti & fidelis subditi nostri VALENTINE
“ BROWNE baronetti, nobis abunde innotuerint; commemo-
“ rantes etiam immaculatam ejus erga nos fidelitatem, ac quam
“ plurima egregia & acceptabilia servitia, quæ nobis huc usque
“ præstitit; hinc est, quod nos præfatim VALENTINE BROWNE,
“ perpetuo regi favoris nostri monumento, posteris suis trans-
“ mittendo, ornare & decorare, decrevimus, sciatis igitur,
“ &c.”

(q) 1. *Nicholas*, his successor. 2. *Offory*. 3. *Patrick*. 4. *James*, all buried in *St. Michan's, Dublin*. 5. *Valentine*, who died unmarried. By his will dated *June* 7, 1690, he ordered his body to be buried, if he died in *Dublin*, with his father-in-law Sir *Nicholas Plunket*, his lady, and with the most reverend *Patrick Plunket*, late L. Bishop of *Meath*, in the monument he himself built some years past in the church of *Killeen*. Or if he died in the C. *Kerry*, or near it, with his ever dear wife, *Jane*, Lady *Kenmare*, in the parish church of *Kilarney*, with his parents and other relations. Where, says he, if God pleases, I live and have quietness, I intend to erect a tomb, repair the church, or build a small chapel, for interment of my family; and that, with such decency, and solemnity, as behoveth, or as my son Col. *Nicholas Browne*, or such friends as will be near me at the time of my death, will think fitting; or if I happen to die or be killed in any remote part of *Ireland*, or elsewhere abroad, to be buried by such of my officers, friends, and regiment, as will be then near me, in some decent catholic church, monastery, abbey, or church-yard, unpolished, or newly reconciled, as will be convenient at the time of my death.

By his lady's death her jointure of 600*l.* a year, in the counties of *Cork* and *Kerry* fell to him, and she had an estate of houses

Nicholas, the 2d viscount *Kenmair*, was colonel of a foot regiment in K. *James's* army, and represented this county in his parliament which met at *Dublin*, 7 May 1689; and next year was high sheriff of the C. of *Cork*. Pursuant to articles, (r) he married *Elen*, or *Helen*, eldest daughter of *Thomas Browne* of the *Hospital*, Esq; His lordship being, in right of his lady, seized of her father's estate, was, together with his father, attainted of treason, for their adherence and loyalty to K. *James II*; whereby, both their own estates were vested

houses and lands, descended to her and her children, as being coheir to alderman *William Turner* of *Dublin*, of 100*l.* yearly, in the counties of *Wicklow*, *Wexford*, &c. and therefore, he left to his daughter *Elis*, 3000*l.* to his daughters *Thomasin* and *Catharine*, 2000*l.* each; and divers legacies to priests and convents in the counties of *Cork* and *Kerry*, to say masses for his soul.

His eldest daughter *Mary*, married *George Aylmer* of *Lyons*, C. *Kildare*, Esq; 2. *Elis*, married *Nicholas Purcel*, titular baron of *Loughmoe*, so the compendium of *Ireland* sets forth; but sir *Valentine* in his will, calls *Purcel* his brother-in-law (her fortune being 3921*l.* 9*s.* 4*d.* was charged upon her father's estate) and by him, who left her a widow, 4 March 1722-3, had 2 daughters, 1. *Helen*, married to *Thomas Cooke* of *Painstown*, C. *Carlow*, Esq; and *Catharine*, to *Daniel O-Callaghan* of *Mount Allen*, C. *Clare*, Esq; whose widow she died, 3 March 1731. His 3d daughter *Thomasin*, married *Nicholas Bourke* of *Cahir-moil*, C. of *Limerick*, Esq; whose fortune of 2000*l.* was secured by deed, dated 23 March 1684, and by her father's will. 4. *Catharine*, married to Don *Lewis D'Acunha*, ambassador at the court of *Great Britain*, from his *Portugal* majesty.

(r) Dated 23 March 1684. The deed sets forth, that in consideration the said *Elen* was to inherit a considerable estate, his father settled the whole estate on them, and their issue male; remainder to *Valentine Plunket*, alias *Browne*, his 2d son, and his heirs male; and on failure thereof, and of the issue which his said father might chance to have, to the use of *John Browne* of *Ardagh*, county of *Kerry*, his father's brother, and his heirs male, remainder to *Thomas Browne* of *Hospital*, and his heirs male, remainder to the right heirs of Sir *Valentine* for ever, with a power to charge the premises with a sum not exceeding 8000*l.* for the preferment of his 4 daughters above mentioned.

in the crown : and his wife's estate was also seized during his life ; but his children by the marriage settlement being inheritable, he was thereby intituled to become tenant by courtesy ; and the estate being vested by act of parliament in trustees, *An. 11th. K. William*, they sold it, 28 April, 1703, to *John Afsil, Esq;* of *Dublin*, during the life of the said *Nicholas* ; and *Q. Mary* by privy seal, dated *August 18, 1693*, whilst the estate continued in the crown, granted an annuity or rent charge of 400*l.* a year thereout, to the said *Helen*, during the life of her husband, for the maintenance of herself and children, to commence from the 29th of *September, 1692* ; which was continued by the privy seal of *K. William*, 8 *March, 1698* ; and saved in the aforesaid act for vesting the forfeited estates in trustees for the use of the public. In the 1st of *Q. Anne*, another act was made in *England*, intituled an act for the relief of *William Spencer, Esq;* and the wife and children of the late *L. Kenmare*, in the kingdom of *Ireland*, whereby, the said trustees, who were appointed, by the first mentioned act, to sell the *Irish* forfeitures, were to allow and secure all the arrears then due of the said annuity to the said *Helen*, who soon after died, leaving (s) six children under the care and management of *Anthony Hammond, of Somersham, Co. Huntingdon, Esq.* The trustees sold the estates of the said *Valentine* and *Nicholas*, subject to the said 400*l.* rent charge, and

(s) 1. *Valentine*, the third viscount. 2. *Thomas*, who died young. 3. *Jane*, married to the famous *John Afsil, Esq;* and died before 1710, without issue : her husband's life is published in the first vol. of the *Biographia Britannica*. 4. *Elizabeth*, married to *William Weldon* of *Knocks*, alias *Gravel-Mount, C. Meath, Esq;* and by him, who died in his chaise on a return from a visit, hath one son, *Nicholas*, who married *Lucy, L. dowager Hoath*, and one daughter *Helen*. 5. *Margaret*, a nun in *Ghent*. 6. *Frances*, married to *Edward Herbert* of *Kilcow* and *Mucruss, C. Kerry, Esq;*

the

the allowed arrears thereof, to *John Asgil*, Esq; as abovementioned : but *Valentine*, the elder son, claiming an estate in tail, in remainder, after the death of his father, who held it by courtesy, in all and singular the estates, by virtue of deeds and recoveries made and suffered in 1675, his claim was allowed ; and he was decreed to the same by the said trustees.

The said *L. Nicholas* died at *Ghent*, in *Flanders*, in *April*, 1720.

Valentine his eldest son, the third Viscount, was born in 1685, and continued outlawed by the attainder of his father and grandfather. He married in *Nov.* 1720, *Honora*, daughter to *Thomas Butler* of *Kilcash*, Esq; by whom he had issue *Thomas*, the present viscount, and *Valentine*, who died young. Besides two daughters, *Helen*, married in 1738-9 to *John*, son and heir to *Nicholas Wogan* of *Rathcoffy*, C. *Kildare*, Esq; who left her a widow in 1743 ; and *Catharine*, who died *June* the 30th, 1753, at *Paris*. He again married in *October*, 1735, *Mary*, countess dowager of *Fingal*, at *Garryricken*, Co. *Kilkenny* ; and deceasing 30th *June*, 1736, left her with-child of a daughter, who was named *Mary-Frances* ; and she afterwards married *John*, L. *Bellew*.

Thomas, his only son, the fourth and present viscount *Kenmair* was born in 1726, married in *December* 1750, *Anne*, only daughter to *Thomas Cooke*, of *Painstown*, Esq; by whom his lordship hath issue.

I shall next give some account of the family of *The Denny*, who also settled in *Kerry*, in the reign of *ny* family. *Q. Elizabeth*, sir *Edward Denny*, Knt. having a whole feignory of 6000 acres granted him, together with the castle of *Tralea*, the chief seat of the E. of *Desmond*. The first of this antient family came into *England* with the conqueror from *Normandy*, in which Kingdom they flourished until the reign

reign of *Q. Elizabeth*; and of whom were several persons of great note: but I shall confine myself to give an account only of that branch of the family who settled in *Ireland*.

The abovementioned sir *Edward Denny*, Knt. was the 2d son of sir *Anthony Denny* of *Waltham Abbey* in *Herefordshire*, Knt. to whom K. *Henry VIII.* bequeathed a legacy of 300*l.* in his will: (t) he was keeper of the royal palace at *Westminster*; and was succeeded at his death, in that office, *October 28, 1550*, (u) by Sir *Anthony Dudley*, brother to the D. of *Northumberland*: beside the above mentioned legacy, K. *Henry* nominated him one of his executors, and one of the guardians to his son K. *Edward VI.* and left the sum of 200*l.* to his brother sir *Thomas Denny*, Knt: all which shews, that he and his family were in great favour with that prince. Sir *Anthony's* eldest son *Henry*, had issue sir *Edward Denny*, Knt. who was created baron of *Waltham*, and called up by writ to the house of peers in *England* by K. *James I.* and who died without issue.

Sir *Edward Denny*, Knt. his uncle, died *May 12, 1599*, as appears by the following epitaph in *Waltham Abbey, Herefordshire*.

Learn, curious reader, 'ere you pass,
What once Sir EDWARD DENNY was,

A courtier of the chamber,

A soldier of the field;

Whose tongue could never flatter,

Whose heart could never yield.

May 12, MDXCIX.

(t) Ex Regist. Vocat. *Alleyn* qu. 32. in Curia Prerog. Cauntaur.

(u) Rymer's Fœd. Tom. 15. p. 233, 234.

Arthur Denny, Esq; son of the said sir *Edward*, going very young into *Ireland*, and fixing his residence in this country, where his posterity have remained ever since, the above mentioned title and barony, were lost to the family. He married *Elizabeth*, daughter to sir *Anthony Forest*, by whom he had issue, sir *Edward Denny*, Knt. father of sir *Arthur Denny*, Knt. who had issue sir *Edw. Denny*, father to col. *Edw. Denny*, who, by the lady *Letitia Coningsby*, had three sons, 1. *Arthur*, married to the hon. lady *Arabella Fitzmaurice*, who died without issue. 2. Sir *Thomas Denny*, Knt. the present representative of this family, who now enjoys the estate abovementioned. (x) 3. The rev. *Barry Denny*, deceased.

The

(x) Extract of Q. *Elizabeth's* grant to sir *Edw. Denny*.

The Queen in consideration of the charge and expence the said sir *Edward* had been at, in transplanting and planting several *English* freeholders, &c. into those parts, by the advice of the commissioners for the plantation of *Munster*, grants to him the lands and castle of *Taulaught*, *Knockenagh*, *Liftrym*, *Kermore*, *Kerbeg*, *Ballymakegoge*, *Kaberard*, &c. &c. parcel of the inheritance of *Gerald*, late E. of *Desmond*, attainted; and the castles town and lands of *Liskabane*, *Browduse*, with the friery of *Tralee*, the castle and lands of *Ballycaslane*, *Newmanor*, and *Castlemore*, the lands of *Glanagalty*, and *Kilbelibive*, *Derrymore*, *Killelty*, and the castle and lands of *Carignefely*, *Ballycanakeartyn*, &c. amounting in the whole to 6000 acres by estimation, besides, bogs and commons, and free pasturage on the mountains of *Slieve-mish*, and *Slieve-logher*, with all rents, suits and services in the same; and in particular, 160 *l.* half-faced money, amounting to 213 *l.* sterl. and 120 cows, due yearly in the barony of *Clanmaurice*, to the said Earl; 140 marks half-faced money, amounting to 142 *l.* sterl. and 80 cows out of the hundred of *Trughkead*; the chiefries of the half hundred of *Offerabony*, &c. making 8 *l.* 9 *s.* 11 *d.* half-faced money, or 11 *l.* sterl. with the chief rents of *Tralee*, &c. To hold the same, by the name of the SEIGNORY of DENNY-VALE, in fee farm of the castle of *Limerick*, at the rent of 100 *l.* with licence to export corn, &c. duty free; to impark

The family of Conway.

The lands granted to capt. *Jenkin Conway*, by *Q. Elizabeth* in this county, consisted of the feignory of *Killorglin*; and several other denominations to the amount of 5260 acres, as before mentioned. He brought over three brothers into *Ireland*, who were descended from sir *Hugh*, and sir *Henry Conway* in *Wales*, viz. *Hugh*, *Edward*, and *William*, who were undertakers under him. He married *Mary*, the daughter of sir *William Herbert*, by whom he had an only son *Jenkin*, and two daughters, *Alice* and *Elizabeth*. The said *Jenkin* the younger was the father of *Edward*, who left two daughters coheirs, viz. *Alice* and *Avis Conway*: the elder married *Patrick Dowdal*, of *Kippagh, C. Limerick*, Esq; by whom she had issue *John Dowdal* counsellor at law, who died without issue, and four daughters, to whom and their heirs the said *John's* estate demised. The younger daughter *Avis*, married *Robert Blennerbasset*, Esq; grandson of the *Robert* hereafter mentioned, who came first into *Ireland*, (y) in which family the feignory

300 acres, provided that the said sir *Edward Denny* do build houses for 46 *English* families.

Dated at *Dublin*, Sept. 7, 29 *Eliz.*

ALFORD.

By an Inquisition taken at *Tralee*, April 28, 1622, before *Rowland Davenport*, Esq; feodary of the king and others, it appears, that sir *Edw. Denny*, deceased, and *Arthur Denny*, Esq; were possessed of the above recited lands, besides several others mentioned in the said inquisition, together with the advowsons of several churches, &c.

By letters patent, dated the 22d March, 14 *Charles I.* the lands of *Tawlaught*, &c. were erected into a manor in favour of Sir *Edw. Denny*, Knt.

(y) They had issue three sons, *John*, *Thomas*, and *Henry*, and five daughters. *John*, the eldest son married *Elizabeth*, daughter of *Benjamin Cross*, of *Black-hall* in *Oxfordshire*, rector of *Christ Church, Cork*; by whom he had six sons, *Conway*, *John*, *Benjamin*, *Thomas*, *Edward*, and *Arthur*, and four daughters. *Conway* the eldest son of the said *John*, married *Elizabeth*, daughter

feignory of *Killorglin* still remains; which feignory has also been called the manor of castle *Conway*. (z)

The *Blennerhasset*s are also a very numerous Family of and flourishing family in this county. The first *Blennerhasset* of the name who settled here was *Robert Blennerhasset*, who, with his aged father *Thomas*, came into *Ireland* from *Flinby* in *Cumberland*, as an undertaker, in the reign of *Q. Elizabeth*. The said *Robert*, married *Elizabeth*, daughter to the above mentioned captain *Jenkin Conway* (a) from whom all the families of the name of *Blennerhasset*, in this county are descended.

Towards

daughter to col. *Wentworth Harman* of the county of *Longford*, by whom he had one son named *Conway*, who died in 1724, being an able lawyer, and member of parliament for the borough of *Tralee* in this county, and two daughters, *Avis*, and *Margaret*.

(z) There came into this county, soon after the restoration, capt. *James Conway*, son to *Christopher Conway*, nephew to *L. Conway* of *Killultagh* in *Ulster*. He married a daughter of sir *James Ware*; and by her had the said capt. *James Conway*, who had issue, *James* of *Cloghane* in *Kerry*; who left a daughter *Alice*, married to col. *John Colthurst*, of *Ballybaly*, *C. Cork*; and the said estate of *Cloghane* is now possessed by her heir sir *John Conway Colthurst*, Bart.

(a) Their issue were three sons, *John*, *Edward* and *Arthur*, and one daughter *Elizabeth*; the elder branch of which family is as follows.

John Blennerhasset the eldest son, left issue by *Martha*, daughter of *William Lyn*, Esq; three sons, viz. *John*, *Robert*, and *Thomas*, besides three daughters. *John* the eldest son of *John Blennerhasset*, married *Elizabeth*, daughter to sir *Edw. Denny*, Knt. by whom he had two sons, *Arthur*, who died without issue, and *John* who succeeded to the estate; and one daughter. This last mentioned *John*, by *Margaret* daughter of *Patrick Crosbie* of *Tubrid*, Esq; had five sons, viz. *John*, *Arthur*, *Thomas*, *Pierce*, and *William*. The said *Margaret*, was afterwards married to the hon. *David Barry*, brother to the earl of *Barrymore*. *John Blennerhasset*, Esq; the eldest son, was lately one of the governors of this county, and is representative in parliament for the borough of *Tralee*, together with his second son *Arthur*: his eldest son *John*, is married to *Frances*, daughter

The Crosbie family.

Towards the latter end of *Q. Elizabeth's* reign, the family of the *Crosbies*, descended from a family of the same name in *Great Crosbie* in *Lancashire*, settled in *Kerry*.

In the reign of *K. Henry VIII.* one of this name, was prior of *Trim*, in the *C. of Meath*; and who at the dissolution of religious houses, had several church lands granted to him.

There were two brothers of this name in *Ireland* towards the end of *Q. Elizabeth's* reign, viz. *Patrick*, (*b*) and *John Crosbie*, who was ancestor to the

daughter of *Edw. Herbert* of *Mucruss*, Esq; and is one of the knights of the shire for this county. He hath also four daughters, viz. *Agnes*, *Arabella*, *Letitia* and *Mary*.

(*b*) He was born in the *Queen's* county, and had several lands granted to him there, for his service against the *O-Moors* and other septs. He was father to sir *Pierce Crosbie*, Bart. who was col. of an *Irish* regiment at the siege of *Rochelle*, under the duke of *Buckingham*: and he also served under the great *GUSTAVUS ADOLPHUS* king of *Sweden*, in his *German* wars; and landed with that monarch at *Stralsund* in *Pomerania*. Upon his return from *Rochelle*, in *July 1629*, king *Charles I.* directed the lords of the council in *England*, to write in his behalf to the lord viscount *Falkland*, then lord deputy of *Ireland*; that sir *Pierce's* regiment which he brought over with him from *Rochelle*, should be put upon this establishment. Which letter the reader will find at large in *Rushworth's* collections. *

This sir *Pierce Crosbie*, had the misfortune, among other loyal subjects, to incur the resentment of the earl of *Strafford*, for opposing in parliament the violent measures of that nobleman: to avoid which, he was obliged to quit the kingdom. An account of the earl's charge against him, may be seen in lord *Strafford's* letters, † and of a second prosecution which the earl carried on against him, in the court of star-chamber in *England*, with sir *Pierce's* defence and condemnation, may be found at large in *Rushworth's* collections ‡. After which trial, he was confined in the *Fleet* prison: from whence he escaped and went beyond seas, where he continued until the time of the earl of *Strafford's* trial in 1640, when he became in his turn, an evidence against him. It then appeared,

“ That

* Vol. II. p. 26.

† Vol. I. p. 250, 252, and Vol. II. p. 4, &c.

‡ Vol. III. p. 895.

the *Crosbies* in *Kerry*. The said *John*, was prebendary of *Disfert*; and was advanced to the episcopal sees of *Ardfert* and *Aghadoe*, in this county, by the privy seal of *Q. Elizabeth*, Oct. 2. 42d. of her reign, an. 1600. and was consecrated the same year; he also held the said prebendary in *commendam*. This bishop died in 1621, and was buried in the cathedral church of *Ardfert*. By his wife who was a daughter of *O-Lalor*, in the *Queen's* county, he had issue Sir *Walter Crosbie*, Bart. member of parliament for *Kerry* in 1634. (c) and 2. *David Crosbie*, Esq; who was governor of this county in 1641; and held out a long siege against the *Irish* in his fortrefs of *Ballingary*, situated near the mouth of the river *Shannon*. He was afterwards governor of the old fort of *Kinsale*, for *K. Charles I.* but was obliged to surrender it to *L. Broghil*, who took possession of it for the parlia-

“ That sir *Pierce Crosbie* had been sequestered from the council-table in *Ireland*, for his voting against a bill in the house of commons, which had been sent in by the lord deputy.” The journals of the house of commons in *Ireland* confirm this fact, * and take notice, that he was imprisoned in the castle of *Dublin* for the space of eighteen days, and this on the bare suspicion of a libel; but nothing then appearing against him, he was discharged upon bail. Sir *Pierce* charged the earl of *Strafford*, with saying, in the hearing of both houses of parliament, “ That *Ireland* was a conquered kingdom, and that the conqueror should give the law,” &c.

Sir *Pierce* dying without issue, left the whole of his estate to his cousin-germans, sir *Walter*, and col. *David Crosbie*, sons to *John* the bishop.

(c) He had an order of leave from the *Irish* house of commons, to go into *England* about his occasions, together with sir *Pierce Crosbie*, an. 1634 †. This sir *Walter Crosbie*, Bart. was father of sir *John Crosbie*, Bart. who after the troubles of 1641, forfeited a large estate in *Kerry*: the said sir *John*, was father of *Maurice Crosbie*, Esq; father of the present sir *Warham Crosbie*, of the *Queen's* county.

* Vol. I. p. 466.

† Journals Vol. I. p. 118.

ment of *England*. (d) His posterity in the male line will be found in the annexed notes.

The

(d) He married a daughter of *William Steer*, bishop of *Ardfert*, by whom he had two sons *Thomas*, and *Patrick*. *Thomas*, was knighted by the duke of *Ormond*: he settled at *Ardfert* in this county, and intended to rebuild that cathedral, which had been ruined in the wars of 1641; having procured timber for that purpose; which laudable design was obstructed by the ensuing troubles in King *James's* time. He was thrice married; first to *Bridget*, daughter of ——— *Tynte*, Esq; C. *Cork*, by whom he had four sons, 1. *David Crosbie* of *Ardfert*, Esq; 2. *William*, a major in the army, 3. *Walter*, and 4. *Patrick*; all of whom, except *David*, died without issue, besides two daughters, 1. *Sarah*, married to *Hen. Stoughton* of *Ratoe*, Esq; and 2. *Bridget*, married to *Thomas Morgel*, Esq;. Sir *Thomas's* second wife was the lady *Wilson*, by whom he had no issue. His third lady, was Mrs *Elizabeth Hamilton* an heiress, in whose right, his descendants bear the arms of *Hamilton*, together with their own coat: his issue by her were four sons, *Thomas*, *John*, *Pierce* and *Charles*, and a daughter *Anne*.

His eldest son *David*, by the first wife, married Mrs. *Jane Hamilton*, sister to his father's third wife, and had by her four daughters, and one son, the present sir *Maurice Crosbie* of *Ardfert*, made a Knt. 16th Feb. 1711, and knight of the shire for this county: who by the lady *Elizabeth Anne Fitzmaurice*, eldest daughter to *Thomas* earl of *Kerry*, had three sons, 1. *William*, married to the lady *Theodosia Bligh*, sister to the present earl of *Darnley*, by whom he hath issue, 2. *John*, who is dead, and 3. *Maurice*; and four daughters, *Jane*, *Anne*, *Elizabeth*, and *Dorab*.

Sir *Thomas Crosbie's* eldest son *Thomas* by his third wife, settled at *Ballybeige* in this county: he married the lady *Margaret Barry*, sister to *James* earl of *Barrymore*, by whom he had *James Crosbie*, now of *Ballybeige*, Esq; and a daughter *Anne*.

John, the second son of sir *Thomas Crosbie* by his third wife, served as a major in the army in *Spain*, under the earl of *Galway*, where he met with the same fate of that nobleman, the misfortune to lose his arm. He was also at the battle of *Dettingen*; and was, during the late rebellion, appointed governor of the fort of *Aberdeen*. He lives in the county of *Wicklow*, and hath several children.

Pierce Crosbie of *Rusheen*, Esq; in this county, is the third son of sir *Thomas* by his last wife. By *Margaret*, daughter of captain *Lancelot Sandes* of *Carrigfoil*. He has a son *Francis*, and a daughter *Elizabeth*.

Sir

The family of *Spring*, settled in this county in *Q. Elizabeth's* reign. They came originally from *Lavenham* in *Suffolk*, of which name, an account may be seen in *Weaver's Funeral Monuments*; and among the baronets of *England*. The first of this family who came into *Kerry*, was captain *Thomas Spring*, who by his wife *Annabella Browne*, mentioned in a note p. 41. had two sons, *Walter* and *Thomas*, (e) and five daughters, whose posterity are here subjoined.

The

Sir *Thomas's* fourth son *Charles*, is now a lieutenant colonel in his majesty's service: He married Mrs. *Warburton*, sister to the dutchess of *Argyle*, and by her hath issue.

The posterity of *Patrick*, the second son of colonel *David Crosbie*, were as follow,

The said *Patrick*, by Mrs. *Agnes Freke*, had seven sons, viz. 1. *Pierce*, who died without issue, 2. colonel *William Crosbie*, who left one daughter *Anne*, 3. colonel *Thomas Crosbie*, 4. *John*, and 5. *Raymond*, who all died without issue, 6. *Maurice Crosbie* of *Ballykealy*, Esq; who served as an officer in *Spain*, under the earl of *Peterborough*; by his wife *Catharine*, daughter of captain *Lancelot Sandes* abovementioned, he has issue *Lancelot Crosbie*, now of *Tubrid*, Esq; married to *Elizabeth*, daughter of sir *Maurice Crosbie* of *Ardfert*; and *Thomas Freke Crosbie*, Esq; deceased, who by *Catharine*, daughter of *John Fitzgerald*, Esq; knight of the *Glin*, left a son *Gustaphus Adolphus*, and a daughter *Catharine*, 7. *Arthur Crosbie* of *Dublin*, Esq; who by *Elizabeth*, youngest daughter of the said captain *Sandes*, has a son *William*, married to the hon. *Frances Wesley*, youngest daughter to the Rt. Hon. the lord *Mornington*; and four daughters, *Lucy*, *Elizabeth*, *Margaret* and *Agnes*.

(e) *Walter*, the eldest son married *Mary*, daughter of *Patrick Crosbie*, Esq; elder brother to *John*, bishop of *Ardfert*, by whom he had a son, *Edward*, and two daughters. This *Edward* married *Anne*, daughter of sir *Nicholas Browne* of *Ross*, by whom he had issue *Walter*, and one daughter. The said *Walter*, by *Julian*, daughter to the knight of *Kerry*, left issue a son named *Thomas*, and a daughter *Mary*. From his having forfeited a very large estate after the troubles of 1641, he was commonly called the unfortunate.

Thomas, the second son of captain *Thomas Spring*, received a commission from Sir *Warham St. Leger*, lord president of *Munster*, to be governor of the fortress of *Castlemain* in this county; and also to command a foot company in the wars of 1641.

E

He

The Rice's. The *Rice's* of *Kerry*, &c. are descended from *Stephen Rice* of *Dingle*, Esq; who arrived in it as an undertaker under *Q Elizabeth*. He represented this county in the parliaments of king *James I.* and died *March 31, 1622*. His posterity are also to be seen in the annexed note. (f)

The family of Morrice. This family is descended from *John Morrice* of *Northal* in *Essex*, a place within thirty miles of *London*, who married *Joan Waite*, an inheritrix; his estate with his wives, making together 1000*l.* a year, old rent. *Francis Morrice*, the eldest son, together with his father, having spent the said fortune, came into *Ireland* during queen *Elizabeth's* wars, bringing over with him his 3 brothers, *John*, *Matthew*, and *Luke*, who took a lease of the lands of *Urly*, in the barony of *Iraghticonnor* in *Kerry*, and paid 200*l.* fine for it: and 20*s.* per annum chiefry. The said *Francis*, by his wife *Jane Talbot*, had issue 1. *Jasper*, who left no children,

He had issue 3 sons, *Thomas*, *Walter*, and *Edward*, which *Thomas*, was father to *Thomas Spring*, Esq; counsellor at law, now of *Ballycrispin* in *Kerry*, who by *Hannah*, daughter of *Francis Annesley* of *Ballyshannon*, C. of *Kildare*, Esq; hath issue a son named *Thomas*.

(f) *James Rice* of *Ballynruddel*, his son and heir, married 1. *Elinor*, daughter to *Robert White* of *Limerick*, Esq; 2. *Phillis*, daughter to *Edward Fanning* of that city; and deceasing the 24 *Feb.* 1636, had issue by the latter, 8 sons, and 3 daughters, of whom, sir *Stephen Rice* the 5th. son, being bred to the law, was appointed the 1st. of *June* 1686, one of the barons of the exchequer, and *Ap.* 11. 1687, chief baron of that court; being also in that year, and in 1689, constituted a commissioner of the treasury. He married *Mary*, daughter to *Thomas Fitz-Gerald* of *Ballybane*, C. of *Limerick*, Esq; by whom he had 3 sons, *Edward*, *James*, and *Thomas*, who died unmarried; and 2 daughters. *Edward*, the eldest son, married *Elizabeth*, daughter to *Thomas*, L. *Howth*, by whom he had a son who died an infant, and a daughter *Mary*, first mar. to lieut. col. *Degg*; and 2. to judge *Blennerhasset*. *James* the second son of sir *Stephen*, married *Susan*, daughter to *Hen. O'Brien*,

dren, and 2. *Samuel*, who by his wife *Mary Raymond*, had *Joseph*, *Samuel*, *Jasper*, and *Theophilus Morrice*. *Joseph* had no issue; and *Samuel* by his wife *Elizabeth Southwell*, had the late *Samuel Morrice*, Esq; of *Ballybeggan*, counsellor at law, who married *Mrs. Rachel Dyn*; and *Richard Morris* of *Finuge*, Esq; married to *Elizabeth* daughter of *George Gun*, Esq;.

The family of *Gun*, was settled in this county The family of *Gun*. at least as early as the reign of king *Charles I.* *William Gun* of *Liscabane* castle living there in 1641, had issue *William Gun* of *Ratoo*, Esq; and *George*, whose posterity is here added. (g)

The family of *Hussey*, were also of an *English* extraction, and settled at *Dingle* in very early times; as were those also of *Trant*, *Ferriter*, &c. in the barony of *Corckaguiny*, where they had formerly several lands and castles, as the reader will find in the description of that part of this county.

I now proceed to give some account of such officers, adventurers and other persons, as had lands granted them in this county by virtue of the act of settlement, whose posterity still continue

Brien, C. *Clare*, Esq; and died *August 3*, 1733, leaving issue his heir *Stephen*, and *James*, born after his father's death.

(g) *William Gun* the elder son, married *Catharine*, daughter to *Richard Townsbend*, of *Castle-Town C. Cork*, Esq;. He was one of the gentlemen who were made prisoners at *Galway*, in *K. James's* wars, for attempting to join the *English* at *Sligo*: his spouse, who is still alive, accompanied him, disguised in man's apparel, in that expedition, when, tho' very young, she behaved with an undaunted courage, superior to her sex; of which expedition, and the infidelity of the *Irish* to those gentlemen, I have given an account in another work.* He had issue 2 sons. 1. *Townsend*, his heir, now of *Ratoo*, Esq; 2. *Francis*; and 3 daughters, *Rebecca*, *Sarah*, and *Catharine*.

George Gun the younger son, married *Sarah*, daughter to the rev. *Thomas Conor* archdeacon of *Ardfert*, and hath several children, viz. *William Gun*, Esq; counsellor at law, married to a daughter of *William Dobson*, Esq; a fix clerk in chancery; *Richard*, *John*, *George*, *Henry*, and *Elizabeth*.

* Hist. C. Cork.

therein. There were several other persons who had also estates granted them in *Kerry*, after the restoration, who either resided elsewhere, sold their grants, or exchanged them for others.

The Pon-
sonby fa-
mily.

The first of these families that I shall mention is that of *Ponsonby*, who derive their original from *Picardy*; and their prime ancestor in these kingdoms, accompanying *William*, duke of *Normandy*, in his expedition into *England*, his posterity established their residence at *Haugh-beal*, near *Whitehaven* in *Cumberland*, where they possessed a good estate, and took their name from the lordship of *Ponsonby*, of which they were owners; and had conferred on them the office of barber to the king's of *England*, much about the time, that the ancestors of the late duke of *Ormond*, were appointed to the office of butler, to which the coat armour of the family alludes.

John Ponsonby of *Haugh-beal*, Esq; was the father of *Simon*, his successor there; whose son *Henry*, by *Dorothy*, daughter to Mr. *Sandys* of *Rottendon* in *Cumberland*, had issue 2 sons, sir *John*, and *Henry*, who both settled in *Ireland*. For in the year 1649, when O. *Cromwell* was appointed by the *English* parliament to reduce this kingdom, these gentlemen attended him with other officers. Sir *John*, the elder brother, was ancestor to the earl of *Besborough*; and *Henry*, the younger, having lands assigned to him in this county, had the same confirmed by patent under the act of settlement, the 16th of *June* 1666, and became seated at *Stacks-Town*, and *Crotto* in *Kerry*; whose posterity may be seen in the subsequent note (b).

A branch

(b) By his wife *Rose*, daughter of *Thomas Weldon* of St. *John's Borwer* near *Athy*, Esq; he had issue seven sons and 11 daughters,

A branch of the family of *Wren*, also settled in this county, after the wars of 1641; captain *Thomas Wren*, being an adventurer under O. Cromwell. He was descended from the *Wrens* of *Sherborne House*, *Billey-hall* and *Bincbester*, in the bishoprick of *Durham*, who were originally of *Danish* extraction.

A large account of this family, may be seen in a work intituled *Parentalia*, or memoirs of the family of the *Wrens*; particularly, of *Matthew Wren*, L. Bishop of *Ely*, *Christopher*, dean of *Windsor*, and sir *Christopher Wren*, surveyor-general of the royal buildings, president of the R. S. &c. compiled by his grandson *Stephen Wren* Esq. What relates to the branch of this family settled in this county, is to be found in the following note (i).

The

daughters, whereof, 3 sons, and 7 daughters lived to maturity. He died in 1681, in the 61 year of his age. His sons were, 1. *John Ponsonby* of *Kilmallock*, Esq; who left no issue. 2. *Thomas*, who succeeded at *Crotto*. 3. *Henry*, who died unmarried. His daughters were *Dorothy*, *Mary*, *Jane*, *Honora*, *Anne*, *Eleanor*, and *Sarah*.

Thomas Ponsonby of *Crotto*, Esq; married *Susanna*, daughter to Mr. *Samuel Grice* of *Ballyganale*, C. of *Limerick*, and had issue, 2 surviving sons and 4 daughters. 1. *Richard Ponsonby*, now of *Crotto*, Esq; member of Parliament for *Kinsale*, who married *Helen*, eldest daughter to sir *John Meade*, but by her, who died March 28, 1743, hath no issue, nor by his 2d lady, daughter to *John Blennerhasset* of *Ballyseedy* in this county. 2. *Samuel*, who was unfortunately killed in *Cork* by a watchman in 1729. His 1. daughter *Rose*, mar. in Nov. 1705 *John Carrique* of *Glandine* in this county, Esq; and had several children. 2. *Alice*, mar. in Sept. 1718 to *Edmond*, son and heir to *James Peacock* of *Graige*, C. of *Limerick*, gent. 3. *Honora*, to *John Wren* of *Littur* in this county, Esq; and had 2 sons and 6 daughters. 4. *Anne*, to Mr. *Henry Hilliard*, of *Liftrim* in this county, her first cousin, and hath no issue.

(i) The above mentioned capt. *Thomas Wren*, by his wife *Mary*, daughter of *John Blennerhasset*, Esq; had issue *Charles*, and a daughter *Martha*. The said *Charles*, married *Elen*, daughter to *Thomas Blennerhasset* of *Littur*, Esq; and *Elen*,

Family of *Godfrey.* The first of the name of *Godfrey*, who settled here, was major *John Godfrey*; who also had an estate granted to him by the let. pat. of K. *Charles II.* dated 30 *June* 19th. of his reign, for his service against the *Irish* in the wars of 1641. (k) but by no means a full equivalent for the said major's merits, as may be seen in a work of sir *William Petty*, intitled, letters, containing reflections upon some persons and things in *Ireland*, p. 20. who says "that the major
 " had great reason to be dissatisfied with his
 " lot, part of which was usurped by his col. sir
 " *Hierome Sankey*; who took *Lismalin* park for
 " being agent to the major, and others, although
 " he left them in the lurch, and did nothing for
 " them but for himself." From him is descended the present *John Godfrey*, of *Bushfield*, Esq; in this county, and several others of the name.

Family of *Mullens.* Col. *Frederick Mullens*, who settled at *Burnham*, near *Dingle* in this county, which he so called from the place of his nativity in *England*, had his lot in the north of *Ireland*, which he exchanged for lands in *Kerry*: from him the family of *Burnham*, are descended. (l)

Anno,

daughter of *Anthony Stoughton* of *Ratoo*, Esq; by *Honora*, daughter of *Dermot*, L. *Inchiquin*, by whom he had *John Wren*, now of *Littur*, Esq; who married *Honora*, daughter to *Thomas Ponsonby* of *Crotto*, Esq; and hath issue.

(k) The said estate consisted of the lands of *Ballygamboon*, *Ballynamore*, *Annagbruddery*, the abbey of *Killagh*, *Gortnaskie*, *Callinaferfy*, *Kildurry*, &c. &c. making in the whole, 3980 acres, 3 roods, *Irish* measure, or 6331 A. 2 R. 5 P. *English*, at the yearly sum of 89 l. 7s. 2d. crown rent.

(l) The above col. *Frederick Mullens* married *Jane*, daughter of dean *John Eveliegh*, by whom she had 3 sons, *Frederick*, *Richard*, and *Edward*: and 4 daughters *Anne*, *Martha*, *Mildred*, and *Frances*; *Edward* and *Frances*, died without issue.

Frederick, the eldest son, married *Martha*, eldest daughter of *Thomas Blennerbasset* of *Littur*, Esq; and by her had 2 sons, *William*,

Anno, 1666, 18 Car. II. The following Gentlemen whose posterity are settled in this county, had estates granted them, under the act of settlement.

Captain *Henry Ponsonby*.

Sir *Arthur Denny*, knt.

John Carrique, Esq; (m)

John Blennerhasset, Esq;

And in the following year 1667.

Lancelot Sandes, Esq; (n)

John Fitz-Gerald of *Innishmore*, Esq; (o)

Anthony Raymond, Esq;

Major *John Godfrey*.

Edward Rice son of *James Rice Fitz-James*.

The

William, and *Frederick*; and 1 daughter *Jane*. *William*, by *Mary*, daughter of — *Rowan* of *Mahara*, C. *Londonderry*, Esq; had issue, 3 sons, *George*, *Frederick*, and *Richard*; and 5 daughters.

The said *William* is the present possessor of *Burnham*, formerly called *Ballingolin*, which was forfeited by one of the name of *Rice*; and who found means to preserve part of his estate, by laying his case before the court of claims; which part is now possessed by his descendant Mr. *Thomas Rice* of *Ballymacadoyle* near *Dingle*.

(m) The lands granted to the said *John Carrique*, Esq; were *Glandine*, the *Magharies*, &c. 2370 plantation acres.

(n) *Lancelot Sandes*, Esq; had part of *Ballymalus* and part of *Kilbonane* in the Bar. of *Magunihy*.

(o) *John Fitz-Gerald* of *Innishmore*, Esq; commonly called the *Knight of Kerry*, petitioned the house of commons, in 1665, concerning his estate in this county: which, by the act of explanation, was vested in the king, although it was never sequestered upon account of the rebellion of 1641.

In his petition he set forth, his principles of allegiance and loyalty, which he retained during so great a defection; his tenderness to the distressed *English*; and that his ancestors for many hundred years were uncorrupted, &c. His council also set forth, his sufferings from the rebels, having had his houses burnt, his substance taken, and his lands given away, by order of the *Irish* council, and himself excommunicated by the bishop of his diocese, for opposing the rebels; all which, was proved by divers papers and other evidences. Whereupon,

The largest grant of lands in this county under the said act, was that made to the provost and fellows of *Trinity College Dublin*, who, by the letters pat. of *K. Charles II.* dated *Nov. 10th 1666*, had a very large estate settled on the said university for ever, with courts leet, and courts baron, at *Noghavel*, and *Carigfoil*, together with fairs markets, &c. and the king was pleased to reduce the crown rents of the said estate in this county, to the sum of 100*l.* per annum.

The estates forfeited in king *James's* time, in this county, were those of *Donogh* earl of *Clancarty*, and sir *Patrick Trant's*, both purchased by the *Hollow Blade* company of *London*. Besides another large estate of the said sir *Patrick Trant*, which was purchased by the E. of *Inchiquin*.

The said *Hollow Blade* company also purchased the following forfeited estates in this county, viz. those of *Nicholas Skiddy*, and *Thomas Skiddy*, and that of *Daniel Mac-Fineen Carthy*, with the lands of *James Fitzmaurice* for 9700*l.*

Other forfeiting persons in this county were, *Edward Rice*, whose lands were purchased by *Edward Cosgrave* of *Dublin*, Esq; and *John Lyne*, whose lands were sold to *Thomas Connor* of *Dublin* gent. All which forfeitures were disposed of, by the commissioners at *Chichester* house *Dublin*, in the year 1702, for the use of the public.

the house in a petition to the L. Lieutenant, represented, that it appeared to them, that the said *John Fitz-Gerald*, Esq; was not guilty of any crimes to deserve the forfeiture of his estate, having satisfied them of his innocency, and real merits, and sufferings, in his majesty's service, during the said rebellion.

Journals of the H. of C. Vol. II. p. 356, 357, 359, 378. Whereupon, letters patent were granted to the said *John Fitz-Gerald*, Esq; of *Innishmore*, May 14th 1667 An. 19. Car. II, for several lands near *Dingle*, and in the baronies of *Clanmaurice*, *Iraghticonnor*, *Truckanackny*, *Corckaguiny* and *Magunihy*, with several chiefries, &c. the same being before vested in the crown by the act of explanation,

I shall beg leave to pass by the merits of many particular gentlemen now living in this county, in silence, as a matter of no import either to the public, or the present undertaking; and shall only say of them in general, that they seem to have the good of their country as much at heart, as most others that I have been acquainted with, which will fully appear from the following instances.

Within a few years past, they have been at great pains and expence to carry on several very excellent roads through the country, without any public tax or other assistance, but by a voluntary subscription among themselves; except, where these roads lead to the chief cities of this kingdom, which are much smaller works, than those private high-ways they have caused to be made through other parts of the county; many places whereof, being but a few years ago, scarce to be entered or travelled into, except in particular seasons, and very favourable weather: thus many inaccessible tracts have been, in some measure, restored to the kingdom, which were separated from it by unpassable bogs and mountains. They have, at a great charge, shortened many of the old roads, and carried them in strait lines over rocks and morasses, and heretofore impassable mountains, and deep *glins*, (so they term the narrow vallies between the mountains, both in *Ireland* and *Scotland*;) as, the new road from the lake of *Killarney* to the river of *Kenmair*, and others carrying on, along the side of that great arm of the sea, into the barony of *Dunkerron* and *Iveragh*: whereby, they have rendered tedious and toilsome journeys for travellers, not only cheap and easy, but also extremely pleasant and entertaining (p).

Several

(p) Sir *William Petty*, in a very scarce and curious tract of his, published in 1662, 4to. "called a treatise of taxes and contributions, shewing the nature and measures of crown-lands, assessments, customs, poll-moneys, lotteries, benevolence, penalties,

Several of the gentlemen of *Kerry*, since the spirit of improvement hath appeared in *Ireland*, have laid themselves out in building, planting, inclosing, improving, and reclaiming waste and unprofitable

penalties, monopolies, offices, tithes, raising of coins, hearth-money, excise, &c. with several interspersed discourses, concerning wars, the church, universities, rents and purchases, usury and exchange, banks and lombards, registers for conveyances, beggars, insurance, exportation of money and wool, free ports, coins, houseing, liberty of conscience, &c. the whole being frequently applied to the state of affairs in *Ireland*." Mentions, "that the principal employment of the poor ought to be the making and reparation of roads, the scouring and cutting of rivers, so as to render them navigable, the making of bridges, working of mines, quarries and collieries, manufactures of iron, &c. which works, he says, were much wanting in *Ireland*, of much labour and little art, and introductive of new trades.

"In answer to the question who shall pay them? sir *William* says, every body. For if, says he, there are 1000 persons in a territory, and if 100 of these can raise food and cloathing for the whole 1000, if 200 more make as much commodities, as other nations give goods or money for; and if 400 more be employed in the ornaments, pleasure, and magnificence of the whole; if there be 200 governors, divines, physicians, lawyers, &c. making in all 900; the question is, since there is food for the remaining 100 also, how they should come by it? whether by begging or by stealing? or whether they should suffer themselves to starve, finding no fruit of their begging? or being taken in their theft be put to death or transported? but he thinks, that they neither ought to be suffered to starve, nor be hanged, nor sent away. If, says he, they beg, they may be gorged and glutted to-day, and starve to-morrow, which will occasion diseases, and evil habits: the same may be said of stealing; and if by begging or theft they get more than will suffice them, this will for ever after indispose them for work, even upon the greatest occasion which may unexpectedly happen. For all which reasons, it would be much better to afford them the superfluity, which would otherwise be lost, or wasted, or wantonly spent, and this should be given them as payment for the above mentioned public works: or in case there should be no overplus; then it is fit, says sir *William*, to retrench from the delicacy of others feeding in quantity or quality: few men, says he, spending less than double what might barely suffice them, as to the bare necessities of nature."

ground,

ground, to the enriching themselves, and adorning their country. The gentlemen and inhabitants of this county are, all of them, remarkable for their hospitality to strangers, generosity, and courteous carriage; which characters, should I refuse them, it might justly be attributed to the highest ingratitude: and lastly, there are few among them, but whose breeding and parts, and I might say learning also, are eminently more conspicuous, than in many other places in this kingdom; notwithstanding *Ireland* may justly vie in this respect with most of the civilized countries in *Europe*. It is well known, that classical reading extends itself, even to a fault, among the lower and poorer kind in this county; many of whom, to the taking them off more useful works, have greater knowledge in this way, than some of the better sort, in other places.

C H A P. III.

Of the ecclesiastical state of this county.

IN this county there are two episcopal sees, which have been annexed to the bishoprick of *Limerick*, since the year 1660, and these are *Ardfert* and *Aghadoe*. The see of *Ardfert*, was antiently called the diocess of *Kerry*, and its bishops were named bishops of *Kerry*. By an old taxation in the king's books, (the time when it was made being uncertain,) this see was charged 12*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* *sterl.* for first fruits; the deanery and archdeaconry 3*l.* each; the chantor, chancellor, and treasurer 2*l.*; and the archdeaconry of *Aghadoe* 1*l.* 10*s.* *sterling*. There is no valuation of the parishes in the king's books, nor any distinction made in the register's books between the parishes belonging to the respective sees of *Ardfert* and *Aghadoe*; the former comprehending the northern part of this county
called

called *Kerry*; and the latter the antient county of *Desmond*.

The cathedral of *Ardfert*, dedicated to *St. Brandon*, was intirely destroyed, except the walls, in the wars of 1641; but a small part of it is fitted up for divine service, for the parishioners, and is kept in decent repair.

DIGNITARIES.

THE *deanery* consists of the 5th part of the tithes of the parish of *Ardfert*, the intire rect. of *Ratafs*, the rect. of *Killaneer*, being half rectorial, with half the tithes of the 3 plow-lands of *Nobavel Daly* in the C. of *Cork* and diocess of *Aghadoe*; and 37 A. 1 R. 8 P. of glebe in *Ardfert* parish. The king presents to the deanery.

The *chantorship* consists of a 5th part of the tithes of *Ardfert*, half the tithes of *Kilfeighnagh* par. and 71 A. 12 P. of glebe in the parish of *Ardfert*.

The *chancellorship* consists of the 5th part of the tithes of *Ardfert*, the intire rect. of *Feinit*, and half the tithes of the parish of *Kilmelchedor*. Its glebe is lost for want of being registered.

The *treasurership* consists of a 5th part of the tithes of *Ardfert*, the rectory of *Kilcoonly*, and 2 parts of the par. of *Killemly*, on which is a glebe, the remaining part to the bishop for his table; and 45 A. of glebe in *Ardfert* parish.

The *archdeaconry* hath the 5th of the tithes of *Ardfert*, the intire rectory of *Ballinvohir*, and 15 A. of glebe in *Ardfert* parish.

The cathedral church of *Aghadoe* has been in ruins time out of mind; the only dignatory belonging to it, is the archdeaconry, which hath the intire rect. of *Aghadoe*, besides some small tithes, interest, and glebe, of which there is no registry. The lord bishop of *Limerick* presents to all these dignatories, except the deanery, and they each pay 10s. proxy fees.

There were lands in the parish of *Ardfert*, which belonged to the petty canons of that church, but the value or quantity is not registered; by the tenants leases they are said to be 112 acres, 3 roods, 18 perches.

The

The present STATE of all the PARISHES in these
DIOCESES, in alphabetical order.

A Nnagh, rect. the church is in ruins. Patron, sir Thomas
Denny, Knt. Proxy 10s.

Aghavallin, half vicarial, the church is in repair. Patron,
Anthony Stoughton, Esq; Proxy 5s.

Aghadoe, see the archdeaconry.

Ballinabaglish vic. church in repair. Patron, sir Thomas
Denny, Knt. Proxy 5s.

Ballinvogher, see the archdeaconry.

Ballincusblane rect. the church is in ruins. Patron, the earl
of Powis, alias L. Herbert of Cherbury, &c. Proxy 10s.

Ballinacourty rect. the church in ruins. Patron, the earl of
Orrery. Proxy 10s.

Ballymac-Elligot rect. with near 6 acres of glebe, and
2 thirds of the great tithes of that part of the parish of
Currens on the N. of the river Mang. The church in repair.
Patron, sir Maurice Crosbie, Knt. Proxy 10s.

Ballybeigh rect. the church in ruins. Patron, the bishop.
Proxy 10s.

Ballyseedy vic. church in ruins. Patron, John Blennerhasset,
Esq; Proxy 5s.

Brofnagh rect. the church in ruins. Patron, the bishop.
Proxy 10s.

Clabane rect. church in ruins. Patron, the bishop.

Clogherbrian rect. church in ruins. Patron, sir Thomas Den-
ny, Knt. Proxy 10s.

Cahir rect. the church in repair. Patron, the king. Proxy
10s.

Currens rect. church in ruins. Patron, the king. Proxy 10s.

Cullen vic. church in ruins. Patron, the king. Proxy 10s.
This parish is in the C. of Cork, but in the diocese of Ardfer.

Castle-Island rect. church in repair. Patron, the earl of Powis.
Proxy 10s.

Dingle parish, church in repair. Patron, William Mullens,
Esq;

Disert rect. church in ruins. Patron, the earl of Powis.
Proxy 10s.

— The vicarage of the same. Patron, Anthony Stoughton,
Esq; Proxy 5s.

Dunqueen vic. church in ruins. Patron, William Mullens,
Esq; Proxy 5s.

Duagh vic. church in ruins. Patron, the earl of Kerry, or,
sir Maurice Crosbie, Knt. Proxy 5s.

Dunurlin rect. church in ruins. Patron, the bishop. Proxy
10s.

Dromad

- Dromod* rect. church in ruins. Patron, the king. Proxy 10s.
Drishane vic. (in the C. of *Cork*) the church in repair. Patron, the bishop. Proxy 5s.
Drumtariff vic. (in the same county) the church in ruins. Patron, the bishop. Proxy 5s.
Fenuge, only one half of the parish vicarial. Patron, *Anthony Stoughton*, Esq; Proxy 5s.
Feinet, see the *chancellorship*.
Galy, half the parish vicarial, the church in ruins. Patron, *Anthony Stoughton*, Esq;
Glanbeby rect. church in ruins. Patron, the king. Proxy 10s.
Garfinagh, one third vicarial, the church in ruins. Patron, the bishop. Proxy 3s. 4d.
Kilseaghnagh, see the *chantorship*.
Kilmelcbedor, see the *chancellorship*.
Kilgobbin, an intire rect. the church in repair. Patron, the bishop. Proxy 10s.
Killiny, an intire rect. the church in ruins. Patron, the bishop. Proxy 10s.
Kilcoonly rect. see the *treasurership*.
Kilemly, the same.
Kilcarragh rect. the church in ruins. Patron, the earl of *Kerry*. Proxy 10s.
Kilmore rect. church in ruins. Patron, the king. Proxy 10s.
Killenane rectory, church in ruins. Patron, the king. Proxy 10s.
Killarney vic. church in repair. Patron, the king, during *L. Kenmaire's* incapacity. Proxy 5s.
Kilcommin vic. church in ruins. Patron, the king. Proxy 5s.
Killagha vic. church in ruins. Patron, the bishop. Proxy 5s.
Kenmair rect. church in ruins. Patron, the king. Proxy 10s.
Kilcroghan rect. church in ruins. Patron, the king. Proxy 5s.
Kilgarvan vic. church in ruins. Patron, the bishop. Proxy 5s.
Kiltallagh rect. church in repair. Patron, the king. Proxy 5s.
Kilgarrylander rect. church in ruins. Patron, the king. Proxy 10s.
Kilorglin rect. church in ruins, Patron, the king. Proxy 5s.
Kilnaghtin, is one third vicarial, the church in repair. Patron, *Anthony Stoughton*, Esq; Proxy 5s.
Kilaghiny is three parts vicarial, the church in ruins. Patron, the same. Proxy 5s.
Knockanure is one third vicarial, the church in ruins. The same patron. Proxy 3s. 4d.
Kilmeen vic. the church in ruins. Patron, the bishop. Proxy 5s.

Kille-

Killentierna rect. the church in ruins. Patron, the earl of Powis. Proxy 10s.

Kilbonane vic. the church in ruins. Patron, sir *Maurice Crosbie*. Proxy 5s.

Kilcredan, alias *Kilkneedan*, vic. the same.

Kiltoomy vic. the church in ruins. Patron, the earl of *Orrery*. Proxy 5s.

Killagheen vic. the same.

Kinard rect. the church in ruins. Patron, the bishop. Proxy 10s.

Kilquan rect. the church in ruins. Patron, the bishop. Proxy 10s.

Kildrum, three parts vicarial, the church in ruins. Patron, the bishop. Proxy 5s.

Kilfin vic. the church in repair. Patron, the earl of *Orrery*. Proxy 5s.

Kilskonane vic. the church in ruins. The same patron and proxy.

Kilaneer vic. the church in ruins. Patron, the bishop. Proxy 5s.

Kilmoyly, one half vicarial, the church in ruins. Patron, the bishop.

Lislovvel, one half vicarial, the church in repair. Patron, *A. Stoughton*, Esq; Proxy 5s.

Liseltin, the same.

Murbur is one third vicarial. Patron, the same. Proxy 3s. 4d.

Mulabaff vic. the church in ruins. Patron, sir *Maurice Crosbie*, Knt. Proxy 5s.

Minard vic. the church in ruins. Patron, the earl of *Orrery*. Proxy 5s.

Marben vic. Patron, *William Mullens*, Esq; Proxy 5s.

Nobavel Daly (in the C. Cork) see the deanery, the church in ruins. The bishop presents to the vic. Proxy 5s.

Noghavale rect. the church in ruins. Patron, sir *Maurice Crosbie*, Knt. Proxy 10s.

O-Brenanc, an intire rectory, the church in ruins. Patron, the bishop. Proxy 10s.

Prior, alias *Ballinskeligs*, rect. the church in ruins. Patron, the king. Proxy 10s.

Stradbally rect. the church in ruins. Patron, the earl of *Orrery*. Proxy 10s.

Tralee rect. the church in repair. Patron, sir *Thomas Denny*, Knt. Proxy 10s.

Tuosista rect. the church in ruins. Patron, the king. Proxy 10s.

Templenoe rect. the church in ruins. Patron, the king. Proxy 10s.

Ventry rect. the church in ruins. Patron, sir *Maurice Crosbie*, Knt. Proxy 10s.

IMPROPRIATIONS.

TO the earl of Orrery, belong the rectories of *Kilmoyly*, *Drumtariff*, *Kilshenane*, *Kilfin*, *Kilfeighnagh*, *Aglish*, *Kiltoomy*, *Minard*, *Killaghen*, and the intire rectory of *Ballyduff*.

To *Anthony Stoughton*, Esq; belong the rectories of *Knockanure*, and *Murbur*, *Galy*, *Fenuge*, *Disert*, *Listowel*, and *Ratoo*, one fourth of the rectory of *Aghavallin*, *Kilaghiny*, which is one third rectorial, and the rectory of *Liseltin*.

To the executors of the rev. dean *Daniel*, belong the rectories of *Killarney*, *Killagha*, *Kilcummin*, *Kilgarvan*, *Drisbane*, *Cullen*, *Noghavel-Daly*, and *Kilmeen*.

To sir *Maurice Crosbie*, Knt. belong the rectories of *Mulabaff*, *O-Dorney*, *Duagh*, *Kilbonane*, *Kilcredan*, and *Kilcolman*.

To *William Mullens*, Esq; belong the rectories of *Dingle*, *Marbin*, *Dunqueen*, *Garfinagh*, *Kildrum*, and *Minard*.

The remaining parts of the rectories of *Kilaghiny* and *Aghavallin* belong to the king, formerly to the lady *Lucy*.

To *John Blennerhasset*, Esq; *Ballyseedy* rectory.

To sir *Thomas Denny*, Knt. *Ballynabaglish* rectory.

To *Samuel Raymond*, Esq; *Kilnaghtin* rectory.

All the above impropriations formerly belonged to the dissolved religious houses in this county.

CHAP. IV.

Of the bounds, extent, latitude, and longitude of this county, number of inhabitants, its products and civil division.

THE county of *Kerry* is bounded on the N. by the mouth of the river *Shannon*, which divides it from the county of *Clare* or *Thomond*, on the S. and W. by the *Atlantic* ocean; and on the E. by the counties of *Cork* and *Limerick*.

It is from N. to S. near 60 English, or above 47 Irish miles in length; its greatest breadth from E. to W. from the bounds of the C. *Cork* to the western extremity of the barony of *Corckaguiny* is about 54 English, or 43 Irish miles; that barony being

being no other than a long neck of land running westerly near 30 English miles into the *Atlantic* ocean; but the county is in no other part so broad (a).

The northern extremity lies in the latitude of 52 d. 24 m. and the southern, in 51 d. 30 m. It is situate under the same parallel of latitude as the *English* counties of *Worcester*, *Gloucester*, *Warwick*, *Oxford*, *Cambridge*, *Essex*, and *Suffolk*.

The longitude of the mouth of *Kenmare* river is 10 d. 35 m. west from *London*, or 42 m. 20 s. difference of time.

Kerry is the 4th county, as to extent, in *Ireland*, and the 2d in this province, *Cork*, *Galway*, and *Mayo* being larger; but in respect of inhabitants and culture, it doth not equal many smaller counties in *Ireland*, particularly in the *North*.

Dingle is the only walled town, but is at present a very inconsiderable place: *Tralee* is the county or assizes town; these places, with *Ardfert*, an antient bishoprick and decayed borough, send each 2 members to parliament. Besides these 6 members, there are 2 others to re-

(a) "The county of *Kerry*, says *Cambden*, shoots forth like a little tongue into the sea, roaring on both sides of it:" by which part, he means the above mentioned barony, and those of *Iveragh* and *Dunkerron*, each of which are on three sides washed by the ocean. This author describes it, "to stand high; the southern parts are rude and mountainous, but the northern low, marshy, and rich: he adds, "that there are many wild and woody hills in it, between which are many vallies, whereof some produce corn, and others wood;" of the last commodity, this county is now sufficiently stripp'd: he informs us, "that in his time, the harbours and sea-coasts of the country were yearly visited by a considerable fleet of *Portuguese* and *Spaniards*, in the very middle of winter, to fish for cod, &c;" for which assertion, the *Spanish* manner of building houses, which remain in the western parts of this county to this day, is a sufficient proof; as is also the *Spanish* names given to some parts of the sea coast, as *Valentia Island*, *Fort del Ore*, &c.

present the county. The other towns are those of *Killarney*, and *Castle-Island* (b).

The happy situation of this county might afford its inhabitants a great advantage and profit by fishing, which might employ a great number of people. But they are less industrious in this county, than in those of *Waterford* and *Cork*: nor have they near an equal number of fishing vessels as the people of those two counties; *Dungarvan*, *Kinsale*, and other single towns, having a greater number of seamen than are to be found in all *Kerry*. The pilchard fishery was some years ago carried on, in the river of *Kenmair*, with good success, in which river are several fishing boats, as there are also in *Dingle* bay: but the pilchards having quitted this coast, these boats are employed in the herring, cod, hake, and other fisheries.

As the sea is rougher and more turbulent on this coast, which lies exposed to the vast western ocean, than on the shores of *Cork* and *Waterford*

(b) The want of large and populous towns, where a considerable quantity of food can be consumed, is a great loss to this large county; and to all places where there is not a concourse of inhabitants. A large demand for any commodity must necessarily raise its price, and consequently the rent of the lands that produce it, as corn, flesh, butter, &c. and the land in itself becomes much more valuable. For if the corn which feeds a large city, or an army, be brought 40 miles thither, then the corn growing within a mile of such city or camp, shall have added to its natural price, so much as the charge of bringing it 39 miles amounts to; and for perishable goods as fruit, flesh, &c. the ensurance upon the hazard of corrupting, &c. shall also be added; and lastly, to a person who eats those things there, (suppose in a tavern) shall be added the charge of all the circumstantial appurtenances of house-rent, furniture, attendance, the cook's skill, &c. Hence it is, that lands intrinsically alike near populous places, such as when the perimeter of the area that feeds them is great, will not only yield more rent for these reasons, but also more years purchase, than in remote places, by reason also of the pleasure and honour extraordinary of having lands there. Sir *William Petty* in the before cited tract.

counties,

counties, stronger and larger vessels are more required here than there: but the timber which this county once abounded with, being all consumed chiefly in smelting iron ore, the building of large boats is now impracticable (c).

The principal products of this county are butter, beef, hides and tallow. The northern parts of the country produce chiefly fat cattle for the markets of *Cork*; and the southern parts support vast quantities of small cattle, and young stock. The linen manufacture has made no great progress as yet in this part of *Ireland*, it being here only in its infancy; and it is but of late years that the women and girls of the lower sort, have begun to spin bay woollen yarn, which is sent them from *Cork*, where the wool combers chiefly reside. There is very little corn in this county, beside what is consumed by its inhabitants, who, some years, are put to great straits for want of bread;

(c) *Don Geronymo de Uztariz* in his theory and practice of commerce published in *Spain*, says, "That there is consumed in that kingdom 3750 quintals, or hundred weight of dried fish in a day; and in a year 487,400 quintals, which at the rate of 5 dollars, the current price, amount to 2,437,500 dollars, besides a great quantity of cured salmon, herrings, pilchards, and other fish from abroad;" and adds, "that the money yearly drained from *Spain* by this article of fish, is above THREE MILLIONS OF DOLLARS." And this great consumption is by no means to be wondered at, when we reflect, that, as the same excellent writer assures us, in the province of *Castile*, the fast days amount to 120 in the year, and that in other provinces they exceed 160 fast days. What a prodigious profit might the people of the southern parts of this kingdom make of this commerce, were it properly prosecuted? The *Spaniards* call most dry fish by the name of *Bacalao*: the people of *Bilboa* are peculiarly fond of our dry hake, as it is generally well cured, and looks white and fair. But instead of taking the advantage of our near situation to that port, which is but three or four days sail from the southern parts of *Ireland*, we neglect this fishery, and suffer it to be occupied by the *French*, almost in our very sight; making little or no estimation of so bountiful a gift of providence.

notwithstanding, the soil is in many places abundantly fertile, and proper for tillage; and might produce sufficient even for a large exportation, besides enough to support its inhabitants. It is well known, that there are prodigious quantities of corn exported to *Spain* and *Portugal*, yearly from *Great-Britain*, and even from *Dantzick* (d). Does not the mouth of our river *Shannon*, lie fairer and vastly nearer for exporting grain to *Spain* and *Portugal*, than *Dantzick*? and is it not amazing that the most fertile part of *Ireland*, washed by so noble a river as the *Shannon*, cannot support its people with bread?

Although this county is not so well planted with apple trees, as others in *Munster*, yet it produces excellent fruit and cyder, in considerable quantities; for these plantations of fruit trees are greatly increased of late years. But I cannot say as much for timber trees, there being but very few plantations of them in this county either for use or ornament.

Few places in *Ireland* are better furnished than some parts of this county, with all sorts of game, for hunting, fishing and fowling, and in many places there are airies of excellent hawks; but the art of shooting flying, taught us by the *French* refugees, hath almost caused hawking to be quite neglected.

(d) Most of the prodigious magazines of corn which are collected by the *Hollanders*, are brought from *Dantzick*, as well for their own consumption, as that of *Spain*, *Portugal*, and other parts of *Europe* in years of scarcity: and it is affirmed on several hands, that foreigners export yearly from that city, above 800,000 tuns of grain. This place is situated a league from the sea, at the mouth of the river *Vistula*, or *Weyfel*; which river is navigable for above 100 leagues, and traverses the best provinces of *Poland* and *Lithuania*, the greatest corn countries in *Europe*, which greatly facilitates the exportation of that commodity.

The

The whole country is well watered with a great number of rivers, though few of them are navigable; besides many rivulets, brooks, springs, and fountains, and with several medicinal waters, of which I shall give a particular account in the course of this work.

This county is estimated to contain 636905 *Irish* plantation acres, or 1030193 *English* statute acres. By a return made *an.* 1733, by the collectors of the hearth-money tax, the protestant families were in proportion to the *Roman* catholics nearly as one to twelve (*e*). At that time there were 14346 families in this county, who paid the said tax. In the year 1744, the number of houses returned were only 9372, in which space of time, the inhabitants decreased nearly one third part: which was occasioned by the dreadful calamity of the great frost in 1739-40; and the great scarcity of the succeeding years of 1741, 1742, which were years of drought, death and sickness all over *Ireland*, and would have been probably so in a great measure, though the before-mentioned frost had not happened: for in the preceding years of 1738 and 1739, there was an uncommon plenty of all sorts of provisions for man and beast, which if, well managed, would, have been sufficient to supply the wants of the four succeeding years; and by these luxurious crops, the earth was in a manner impoverished and exhausted by vegetation (*f*).

If

(*e*) The number of *Roman* catholics are here under rated, for the hearth-money collectors, in the wild uncultivated mountains, are obliged to compound for this tax, and take a certain sum for many cabbins, otherwise they could collect nothing; besides many poor families, who are *Roman* catholics, are excused on account of their poverty, by certificates from the magistrates; and are not numbered in the above estimate.

(*f*) This shews the absolute necessity of laying up corn in granaries in times of the greatest plenty, they being ge-

If we allow four and a half, or five persons to each house in this county, which by the very (g) accurate Dr. *Short* in his observations on the *English* bills of mortality, seems to be nearest the truth: we shall find that as in this present year 1754, there are by the said returns but 10228

nerally succeeded by years of dearth; and of this the history of *Joseph's* prescience is a notable and most curious instance. It is true that by the loss of our potatoes by the frost, the calamity was much more severely felt, and more suddenly in *Ireland*, than elsewhere. But the sterility of the succeeding years, was equally felt in *England*, and other parts of *Europe*. For as seasonable weather, and rains, tend to make the earth fruitful, so, barren years are necessary for the ground to recover itself, after it has spent its vegetative principles by overbearing. Hence, the sabbatical year appointed to be kept by the *Jews*, was greatly to the advantage of their land, by enriching it for the consequent years.

(g) The above cited author, says, that large towns, sea-ports, and great road-towns, have not above $4\frac{1}{2}$ souls to each family, one with another; and country villages not quite so many. To which he subjoins the following most curious calculations, that in towns each 13 families, one with another, have 2 children, or $6\frac{1}{2}$ families have one child yearly among them. But in country villages, every 27 families have about 4 children yearly born among them. He also observes, that towns propagate a number equal to their present inhabitants, from $24\frac{1}{2}$ to $29\frac{1}{2}$ years; the country, from $27\frac{1}{2}$ to $29\frac{1}{2}$. That one person in about $57\frac{1}{2}$ is married yearly; or, in towns about 2 persons in 115; in the country, 1 in 56, or 2 in 110 yearly. Country towns, he adds, bury a number equal to their present inhabitants, from 26 to 32, or 36 years. Villages, from 24 to 52 years. In country towns, where there is no considerable resort of strangers for trade, or travellers, there is from 1 in 27 or 29 born yearly. And 1 person out of $6\frac{1}{2}$ or at a medium out of $7\frac{1}{2}$ families die yearly; and in villages 1 out of 8 families dies yearly. These with a great number of very useful observations, drawn from certain and just calculations in political arithmetic, from the registers of births, deaths and marriages, of many parishes, may be found in the same work. And as our soil and climate differ very little from the places where he made his observations, the above abstract cannot be impertinent in a work of this nature; as the book from whence it is taken, is but in few hands, and as it may be of use to the curious, to make the like calculations in this kingdom.

houses

houses in this county, there can be but 51140 people in it; a number considerably less than the city of *Cork* contains, and very few for an extent of 1030193 *English* acres of land, viz. upwards of 20 acres to each person.

In laying a tax to support the necessary charges of the country, the applotment is made in each barony, by what is here called, *reduced plowlands*, each being divided into 60 parts, which are called, *reduced acres*. But these plowlands are determined rather by their proportionable quality, and value to each other, than by their quantity, area, or extent, some being several times larger than others; for the larger they are, they are the coarser and less fertile in proportion, and the smallest on the contrary, are the most fruitful.

By this estimation, the county is divided into 8 baronies, answerable to the hundreds in *England*, viz.

1. *Iraghticonnor*, 2. *Truchanackny*, 3. *Maguniby*, 4. *Clanmaurice*, 5. *Dunkerron*, 6. *Iveragh*, 7. *Glanerought*, and 8. *Corkaguiny*. A particular account of each of which will be met with in the following chapters.

C H A P. V.

*A topographical description of the southern baronies of Kerry, viz. Glanerought, Dunkerron and Ive-
ragh.*

IN describing this county, I shall begin with the southern baronies of *Glanerought*, *Iveragh* and *Dunkerron*, being the rudest and most uncultivated tracts of the whole country.

The first of these baronies hath its name from a small river running through it, called the *Roughy*, and signifies the glin, or the vale of the *Roughy*.

this river discharges itself at the head of the great bay, called the river of *Kenmare*, which gives title of viscount, to the right hon. *Thomas Browne*, as is before-mentioned, p. 45. This part of the country (a) is mostly incumbered with mountains, and coarse pasture grounds, particularly the parish of *Tuosista*, which lies on the S. side of the river of *Kenmare*, and is ten miles in length; the greatest part of which tract, except some arable land near *Ardea* castle, occupied by Mr. *Coote*; and some parts about *Kilmakaloge*, possessed by the *O-Sullivans*, is almost one continued rock, terminated with bog, affording very indifferent food for cattle; and it is justly esteemed the least profitable, and most irreclaimable land in the whole county.

This parish is divided from the half barony of *Bearhaven* in the C. of *Cork*, by a range of lofty and unpassable mountains; the greatest part of it was formerly the estate of the *O-Sullivans*, whose residence in those parts, was at the said castle of *Ardea*, pleasantly and boldly situated in a romantic manner on an high cliff, inaccessible from the sea, commanding an extensive prospect of the river of *Kenmare*; a bay thirty miles long, and of a great breadth, environed with craggy but stupendous mountains. Towards the bottom of the harbour of *Kilmakaloge*, which is an inlet of *Kenmare* river, is also the residence of a branch of the *O-Sullivans*, called, *Mc Fineen-Duff*; near whom, lives Mr. *Silvester O-Sullivan*, whose house is pleasantly situated between two rivulets, which joining soon after, form a considerable stream, that discharges itself into the above mentioned harbour.

(a) This barony is bounded on the E. and S. by the county of *Cork*, on the N. by the mountain of *Mangerton*, which divides it from *Magunihy*, and on the W. by the barony of *Dunkerron*. It contains the parishes of *Kenmare*, *Tuosista*, and *Kilgarvan*, and pays a tax of 8s. 10d. $\frac{1}{2}$, when the whole county pays 10 l.

Near

Near this place is a considerable fresh water lake, called, *Lough-Quinlan*, in which are some small floating islands, (b) much admired by the country people. These islands swim from side to side of the lake; and are usually composed at first, of a

(b) Dr. *Edmond Halley* has given an account in the philosophical transactions, of the same kind of floating islands in some lakes of *Carnarvonshire* in *Wales*; and says, that he was on one of them, *phil. transf.* 229. p. 566. I have also met with the same kind in the barony of *Carbery* in the county of *Cork*, as may be seen in that work, Vol. I. p. 283.

Father *Acosta* who resided a considerable time in the *Spanish West-Indies*, and wrote the natural and moral history of that country, informs us, that the *Mexicans* had floating islands, or floating gardens in the water of the lake round the city of *Mexico*, with fruits and flowers upon them, which they rowed to what part of the lake they pleased; a curiosity not in any other part of the world, and more worthy of admiration than the hanging gardens of old *Babylon*. Doctor *Bebrens* in his natural history of *Hartz-Forest* in *Germany*, gives us an account of a moving island in a pool near *Hochstad*, 224 feet long, and 64 broad, grass and other herbage grows upon it, and the wind drives it about. Also of a pool near *Gruningen*, in the principality of *Halberstad*, in which is another floating island grown over with reed, and is a shelter for wild ducks. *Herodotus* mentions an island floating upon the *Egyptian* sea *Chemnis*, upon which there were forests, and a famous temple, dedicated to *Apollo*. *Mela*, lib. v. chap. 5. writes, that near the head of the *Nile*, was a floating island with several forests and buildings. *Pliny*, lib. 2. relates of the sea *Vademonis*, called by the *Italians*, *Lago di Bassanello*, that there is a floating island, with a thick and dark wood, always in motion. *Kircher* in his description of lakes, mentions that the lake near *Tivoli*, called *Salvatera*, carries 16 floating islands, some being round, and some oval, with all sorts of herbs upon them. *Valvasor* in his description of *Crain*, tom. I. l. 4. says, that between *St. Marain* and the town of *Weichselburg*, is a large pool, upon which is a piece of ground of a considerable bigness, with some trees, and grass growing upon it, continually sailing about, which affords yearly several loads of hay. I could mention many other floating islands, but this may suffice to convince the reader that there are such.

The opinions of the learned concerning the bottoms of them are various. *Erasmus Francisci* in his annotations upon the description of *Crain*, has treated at large upon this subject.

long

long kind of grass, which being blown off the adjacent grounds about the month of *September*, and floating about, collect slime and other stuff, and so yearly increase till they come to have grass, and other vegetables grow upon them. This lake is the head of one of the above mentioned rivulets, which afford fine trout, and salmon of a most excellent flavour.

The parish of *Kilgarvan*, tho' very coarse and full of mountains, is somewhat better land than the former; it is of a considerable extent, being about 8 *Irish* miles square, but has little remarkable in it. The river *Roughy* hath its rise in this parish, and runs into that of *Kenmare*, which is the best land in the barony, one side of the vale, through which this river glides, being a fine lime stone soil, and is prettily improved and planted; a very agreeable and rare sight in these parts.

Not far from *Ardtully*, which is occupied by Mr. *Orpin*, are the vestigia of an antient building, which was by tradition a religious house, called, *Monaster ni Oriel*, i. e. the abbey of *Oriel*; which sir *James Ware* hath no mention of. And not far hence is the place called *Callan*, celebrated by the fight between the *Mac-Carties* and *Fitzgeralds* in 1261, already mentioned, p. 29.

The most considerable natural curiosities in this part of the country are two rocks, on either side of the above mentioned river, which seem to have exchanged their situation: one of them the country folks name *Clough-Beariadh*, i. e. the stone slice. This river divides a lime-stone soil, from one of common grit, a thing very frequent in *Ireland*, tho' but little noticed, because of its being very common: yet it hath puzzled many curious naturalists, to account for the cause of different strata of stone and other soils, ranging themselves along the opposite banks of a river; and seeming to follow its various meanders. Except the above mentioned

mentioned rocks, all the stone on one side of this river is lime-stone, and that on the other, is a coarse grit, or common mountain stone: but opposite to each other on different sides of the river, a large rock too heavy for human force to remove, of lime-stone, hath seated itself on the grit-stone side of the stream; and a large rock of grit, hath occupied the place from whence the other seemed to be detached, and is seated among the rocks of lime-stone; which is a species of *Lusus Naturæ*, or sporting of nature, not very incurious; and which must have been effected by some prodigious flood, or shock of the earth; but earthquakes have been hitherto, till of late, quite unknown to this kingdom (c).

Another curiosity which they shew in this parish is a rock, called in *Irish* by a term which signifies *the fairy rock*, situated about 5 miles from the head of the river of *Kenmare*, near a small brook, amidst the mountains. On this rock are the impressions of several human feet, some naked, and others with brogues on, and these are of all sizes, from infancy to manhood. The country people imagine the work to be intirely supernatural, and to have been performed by fairies; whose exist-

(c) Although I am an enemy to all hypotheses, which are generally only systems of the imagination; yet I conceive that the reason why different strata of stone range themselves along opposite sides of a river, may be thus readily accounted for. All stones were certainly once in a state of fluidity; and wherever different beds of stone, such as grit, and lime-stone happened to meet, the junction between them was not perfectly close, but there was always a crack and sinking in between the two strata; partly caused by the draining away of the water when these stones were in a soft state, and partly by reason of the dissimilitude of the different particles, that composed each kind of stone; which hollow, or sinking in of the soil, nature had prepared to be the bed or future channel of a river. So that it is no wonder that we find the course of a river, to take its direction from the arrangement of these strata, and to run between them for many miles together.

ence,

ence, the common people of these parts, as well as of most rude countries, firmly believe: but as there is nothing more common, than for several kinds of clay to become petrified in time; if it be allowed that this rock might have been once in a soft state, the wonder will intirely cease (*d*).

About half a mile from the head of the river or bay of *Kenmare*, lives the rev. Mr. *Orpin*, rector of the parish, with a colony of protestant families, consisting of ship-carpenters, rope-makers, smiths, &c. who are very necessary in supplying the fishing vessels that frequent the trade of this river; for it abounds with cod, hake, mackarel, ling, herring, and divers other kind of fish; which are taken by a considerable number of boats, sometimes to the amount of an hundred, which assemble here from *Kinsale*, and the western coasts of *Ireland*; who fish about the island of the *Durseys*, and up *Kenmare* river, from *April* to *September*; and take and cure sometimes considerable quantities for foreign markets. It abounds also with lobsters, crabs, escollops, oysters, muscles, cockles and most kinds of shell fish; besides salmon fisheries in five or six places: but these last are in no very considerable quantity, they being much destroyed by seals and sea-dogs, which are so very numerous in this river, that in summer, all the rocks on the shores, are in a manner covered with them.

I have seen numbers of these animals lying basking and asleep in the sun-shine, for the most

(*d*) In the same manner may be accounted for, such a print of an human foot, given us by D. *Bebrens*, in his natural history of *Hartz-Forest*, near the river *Selke*; and that of an horse shoe in a solid rock near the village of *Thal*, both which he takes to be a *lusus naturæ*; although, says he, the inhabitants tell a strange story about the former, of a shepherd and a country wench, pretending this footstep was made by a leap the young woman took, to escape from the hands of her troublesome gallant.

part

part very quiet and undisturbed; a considerable profit might be made of their oil and skins, many of which are beautifully motled and finely spotted, and of a considerable value.

The country people have no other way of killing them when in the water, but by shooting at them with ball, which must hit them on the head in order to dispatch them; and as they are extremely shy, it is very difficult to kill them in this manner. Some people have proposed a method of taking them in strong nets made of thick cordage on purpose, which scheme has not been tried because of it's expence. They are sometimes taken in caverns among the rocks, particularly the young seals, and this is done in moonlight nights: the old ones fight, and bite furiously in defence of their young; and it has been affirmed that they never let go their hold until they hear whatever they fasten on crash between their teeth; for which reason, the seal catchers have fixed bags with charcoal quilted in them, on their arms, as some very intelligent persons in those parts have assured me.

Towards the head of *Kenmair* river, there are several islands, abounding with lime-stone and beautiful kinds of variegated marble, of a red and white colour, mixed with yellow, green and purple spots; and in some of them grow arbutus and juniper shrubs. (e) The names and situation of these islands may be seen in the map. The ingenious sir *William Petty*, was the first person who thought of raising and manufacturing these marbles, an hint of which design he mentions in his

(e) They abound also with ladies mantle, tormentil, butter-wort, ulmaria, primula veris, osmond royal, navel wort, mouse ear, pimpernel with a yellow flower, and several sea plants, as the plantago marina, eryngo, sea rocket, sea cole-worts, &c.

will,

will, where he says, “ that for the future he intended to improve his lands in *Ireland*; and to promote the trade of lead, iron, marble, fish, and timber whereof his estate was capable.” These lands were assigned to him for his debentures given him for his survey and confirmed by letters of privy seal of K. *Charles II.* dated *Jan. 2, 1660-1*, “ that all forfeited lands that had been set out to him; and of which he had been possessed on the 7th. of *May 1659*, should be confirmed to him for ever;” which was accordingly done by the act of settlement, and in virtue thereof, he had seven, and his lady two grants of lands, in divers places, by letters patent. (f)

As

(f) On the 14th. of *Sept. 1696*, *Henry, E. of Shelburn*, succeeded his brother *Charles*, who was sir *William Petty*’s eldest son. He had a regrant and confirmation by letters patent, of 32,309, acres, 3 roods, and 10 perches, plantation measure in this barony of *Glanerought*; and 21,101 acres of the same measure in the barony of *Dunkerron* in this county, with an abatement of the quit-rents thereof, all which lands, in the last mentioned barony, were, by patent, 20 *July 1721*, erected into the manor of *Dunkerron*, pursuant to his lordship’s petition to the king for that purpose. Wherein he sets forth, “ That the premisses were situated in the extreme parts of the kingdom towards the western seas, and in a coarse and mountainous country, and for the most part inhabited by roman catholics, who living very remote from courts of law, and justice, had hitherto acted without any regard to either; and although he had used his utmost endeavours to reclaim them, yet the same had hitherto proved unsuccessful, for want of having a legal form of justice, established in that part of the country. That there were considerable woods on the said tract of ground, which if preserved would have been of public use and service to the country; but the situation, the people, and their circumstances being very remote from, and not fearing the law, nor the administration thereof, the said woods were almost destroyed by them: and forasmuch as he had nothing more at heart than the planting the said country with protestants, and making the said papists in some measure amenable to the law, which he was in great hopes of encompassing, if his majesty would erect the said lands into a manor by patent, and grant to him, and his heirs the franchises of all

As most of the morasses round this great bay, are situate on the sides of hills, and other declivities; I was not a little surprized at seeing them in places where I imagined it impossible for water to remain for any time; but upon reflection, I found the cause to be owing to great numbers of hollows, or cisterns formed by the rocks, of which the sides of the mountains are composed. In which cavities, vegetables of various kinds grew, and rotted away for many ages, without being eaten down by cattle, that could not well get at them, or otherways be destroyed. Many of these hills, had also very large forests formerly growing on their sides, which, decaying in process of time, tumbled down, and interrupted the currents of water that settled in these hollows. Thus, these morasses, and bogs were originally formed between the rocks, which are every year increasing, and rising higher, by the additional rotting and decay of the coarse sedgy grass, and other vegetables that grow on their surface. If these tracts had been formerly grazed by a sufficient number of cattle, to have destroyed all the pasture, there could not have been any bogs formed on the sides of these rocky mountains, which

all waifs, strays, courts baron, &c. with special power to take cognizance and hold pleas, and all manner of actions, for debt, detinue, and trespass, not exceeding 20 *l.* on each action, &c.

The said *Henry E. of Shelburne* departing this life at *London* on the 17th of *April* 1752, was buried in his vault at high *Wicomb*, whereby the titles became extinct; and he bequeathed his great estate to his nephew the honourable *John Fitzmaurice*, Esq; on condition that he should use the name and bear the arms of *Petty*; which he having complied with, his majesty hath been pleased to advance him to the dignities of baron of *Dunkerron*, in this county, and viscount *Fitz-Maurice* by privy seal dated at *Kensington* 27 *August*, and by patent 7 *October*, 1751. And his lordship hath been created earl of *Shelburne*, by privy seal, dated at *Kensington* 30 *May*, and by patent 26 *June*, 1752.

which the poverty of the soil prevented, as it could not afford corn enough to support the herdsmen: but since the culture of potatoes hath been known in *Ireland*, which was not before the beginning of the last century, sir *Walter Raleigh* being the person who introduced them here, the herdsmen find out small dry spots to plant a sufficient quantity of those roots in for their sustenance, whereby considerable tracts of these mountains are grazed and inhabited, which could not be done, if the herdsmen had only corn to subsist upon.

This will probably render these mountains every year drier and more wholesome, and by consuming the grass, prevent the increase of bogs, and also make them more profitable to their owners. (g)

The barony of *Dunkerron* (b) hath it's name from an antient castle, which was the chief seat

(g) In the mountains of *Sleivelogher*, and in other parts of this county, towards the end of *June*, or beginning of *July*, the country people cut the coarse mountain grass, called by them *Fenane*; and save it as they do hay, which proves an excellent winter fodder for cows. Towards *August* this grass grows white, hard and firm, and then loses all its sap; it also then grows loose at the roots; and is blown about by the wind, and then no cattle will touch it. But in *June* it is full of sap and makes no bad hay. This method might be followed in other mountainous places to great advantage, where instead of the common method of exposing cattle a whole winter to the inclemency of the season, that either kills them, or produces incurable diseases, they might be supported with this kind of hay, and be thereby preserved sound and wholesome so as to be fattened much earlier the succeeding summer for market: and this kind of husbandry hath also another great advantage, the increasing of dung for manuring corn, and potatoe ground, which in some measure contributes to the support of the dairyman also.

(b) This barony contains three parishes and 25 plowlands, they subdivide the plowlands here into 12 parts called *Gneeves*. The parishes are *Templenoë*, *Knockane* and *Kilcrohan*. When the

of *O-Sullivan More*, standing near the bottom of the river of *Kenmare*. According to *Cambden*, the castle was antiently built by the *Carews* of *England*; but this seems to be a mistake, as is likewise his saying that it was possessed by *Donald Mac-Carty More*, for it was always accounted the principal residence of the *O-Sullivans*, and probably erected by an ancestor of that house. (i)

This barony extends from the head of the river of *Kenmare*, to the bay of *Ballinaskeligs* above 20 *Irish* miles, being washed on one side by that arm of the sea, which in some places forms several convenient creeks, and harbours, and is near 16 *Irish* miles broad.

In all this tract there is neither fair, or market, church in repair, or resident parson of the established church. Besides the ruins of the castle of *Dunkerron*, there is in the parish of *Templenoe*, the ruins of another castle called *Cappanacushy*, which belonged to a younger branch of *O-Sullivan More's* family; and is said to have been built by *Mac-Crath*, brother to *O-Sullivan More*, from whom the

the whole county is taxed 10*l*. this barony pays in proportion, 14*s*. 3*d*.¹.

(i) This place from it's name, and other circumstances, seems to be of great antiquity; for in the antient *British* language *Dun*, or *Tun* (for in compound words it was wrote both ways) as also in the *Phœnician* and *Irish*, signifies an hill. The *Gauls* according to a learned antiquary also called an hill by the same name. The word *Korn*, or *Kern* in the antient *British* signifies an horn: which etymologists derive from the *Phœnician* *Cheren*, signifying the same: and they named any corner or angle of land, by that name, as *Cyprus* was called *Cerastis*; and *Cornwall* in *England*, according to *Cambden*; and several other places too tedious to mention. There are still to be seen between the remains of the castle, and the sea, the foundation walls of several old buildings, which, together with the antiquity of the name, and it's being mentioned in some copies of *Ptolemy's* maps, besides the tradition of the country, all seem to point out it's having been antiently a place of some note.

Mac-Craths of this place had their names. The family of the *Mac-Crebans* of *Iveragh* are also descended from the *O-Sullivans*. This family of *Cappanacushy* in defect of heirs in *O-Sullivan More's* house, always succeeded to his lands, a branch of which family still resides near this castle. There are a few spots of tillage, and potatoe culture to be seen, scattered about here and there among the rocks, but most miserably secured from the depredations of cattle; so that, for want of hedges, or other fences, they are obliged to keep people in them, when the corn is near ripe, to drive them out.

There is limestone found in some places towards the sea; and in the islands of *Cappanacushy* is a tolerable kind of grey marble; a considerable quantity of which, was formerly manufactured at the charge of sir *William Petty*, whose estate it was. (k)

The

(k) Sir *William Petty* by his employment in surveying the forfeited lands in *Ireland* after the rebellion of 1641, acquired an estate of 6000 *l.* a year; and could from *Mangerton* mountain in this barony, behold 50,000 acres of his own lands: which large acquisition, brought such an odium upon him, that he published a book to shew the unreasonableness thereof, intituled, "reflections, upon some persons and things in *Ireland*," wherein he demonstrates, "that he might have acquired as large a fortune, without ever meddling with surveys." "In the year 1649, (says he) I proceeded M. D. after the charge whereof and my admission into the college of *London*, I had left about 60*l.* From that time, till about *August* 1652, by my practice, fellowship at *Gresham*, and at *Brazen Nose* college, and by my anatomy lecture at *Oxford*, I had made that 60*l.* to be near 500*l.* from *August* 1652, when I went into *Ireland*, to *December* 1654, when I began to survey, and other public entanglements, with 100*l.* advance money, and with 365*l.* a year of well paid salary, as physician general to the army, as also by my practice, among the chief, in the chief city of a nation, I made my said 500*l.* above 1600*l.* Now the interest of this 1600*l.* for a year in *Ireland*, could not be

The parish church of *Templenoe*, now in ruins, is said to have been built by the *O-Sullivans*, who have a tradition of their coming into these parts several centuries ago from a place called *Knockgraf-fin* in the C. of *Tipperary*. This parish is about 6 miles in length, extending along the river of *Kenmare*, and runs a great way in breadth up the mountains.

The parish of *Kilcroghan* is also very large, reaching from a river called *Blackwater* in this country, to the bay of *Ballynaskeligs* abovementioned, being about 14 *Irish* miles in length, and 5 or 6 miles up the country towards the mountains.

be less than 200*l.* which with 550*l.* for another year's salary and practice, *viz.* until the lands were set out in *October* 1655, would have increased my said stock to 2350*l.* with 2000*l.* whereof, I could have bought 8000*l.* in debentures, which would have then purchased me about 15,000 acres of land, *viz.* as much as I am now accused to have; these 15,000 could not yield me less, than at 2*s.* per acre 15,00*l.* per annum, especially receiving the rents of *May-day* preceding. This year's rent with 550*l.* for my salary and practice, &c. till *December* 1656, would have bought me, even then, (debentures growing dearer) 6000*l.* in debentures, whereof the 5, 7ths then paid, would have been about 4000*l.* neat, for which I must have had about 8000 acres more, being as much almost as I conceive is due to me. The rent for 15,000 acres, and 8000 acres, for three years, could not have been less than 7000*l.* which, with the same three years salary, *viz.* 1650*l.* would have been near 9000*l.* estate in money, above the beforementioned 2500*l.* per ann. in lands. The which, whether it be more or less than what I now have, I leave to all the world to examine and judge. This estate I might have got without ever meddling with surveys, much less, with the more fatal distribution of lands after they were surveyed: and without meddling with the clerkship of the council, or being secretary to the L. L. all which had I been so happy as to have declined, then I had preserved an universal favour and interest with all men, instead of the odium and persecution I now endure."

If it's extent was to be estimated by the number of hours it would take a person to travel through it on horseback, it would be then thought prodigious large; for in many places it is almost impassable, because of the infinite number of rocky hills, and deep bogs, dispersed through it, particularly a large tract of it called *Ballybog*, in which doctor *Nathaniel Bland* hath a small lodge, and a great number of unprofitable acres of land. The lands of *Aghamore* in the western part of the parish, with the island called *Scariff* are the property of the Rt. Hon. the E. of *Orrery*, adjoining to which *L. Carberry*, has also a considerable tract.

The little hobbies of the country are the properest horses to travel through it; and a man must abandon himself intirely to their guidance, which will answer much better than if one should strive to manage and direct their footsteps: for these creatures are a kind of automata or machines, as *M. Tournfort* (1) has long since observed, which naturally follow the laws of mechanics, and will conduct themselves much better on those occasions, than the most knowing persons can possibly direct them.

In the upper part of the harbour of *Sneem*, which is about the middle of the sea-coast side of this parish, and which will be described in another place, two small mountain rivers discharge themselves; in one of which, are great quantities of trout and salmon. Between these rivers, doctor *N. Bland* has built a summer lodge, with a design of reclaiming a vast adjoining bog, through which he has caused several large drains to be cut, and manured it with sea sand. Besides cutting drains, these deep stubborn morasses require to be covered with a considerable quantity of coarse

(1) Voyage to the *Levant*.

gravel, in order to destroy the rank sedgey grafs, and render them sufficiently firm for cattle to graze upon: by this method a better and finer sort of grafs is often produced.

When these bogs are 8 or 10 feet deep, as they are in many places, after the drains have been cut and when they subside, and acquire some solidity, paring down the surface with a breast plow, and burning the sods, so as to destroy the roots of the grafs, sedge, moss, and other noxious weeds, is recommended as a proper method to render them profitable for tillage. But in some parts of this country it may be a question, whether the labour and expence, will not be more than the value of the land after it has thus been reclaimed? (m)

About a mile's distance from the church which stands in the west part of this parish, is a curious hermitage or cell, hewn out of the solid rock, situate on the top of an hill: this cell is named St. Crohan's, who is the patron saint of the parish. The intelligent, among the antiquaries here, say, that in this place the celebrated St. Kieran, who was the first bishop of Saigar, now a part of Ossory, and who, according to arch-bishop Usher, was born in the island of Cape Clear, composed his rule for monks; although others say it was in an adjacent grotto. Be this as it may, the stalactical exudations of the above mentioned cell are held in great estimation by the country people, who carefully preserve them, as imagining them to have many virtues in them, from the supposed sanctity of the place they grow in.

(m) The most common plants in these boggy grounds, are *Androsenum* used frequently by the country people as a balsamic and vulnerary, as also *Nummularia*, used for the same purposes, *Osmond Royal*, *Buckbean*, *Dutch Myrtle* or *Gale*, *Pentaphyllum palustre*, *rubrum*, *Equisetum palustre*, *Ledum palustre nostras*, *Erica cantabrica flore maximo*, &c.

At *Cabirdonel*, in this parish, is a circular fortification built of large stones seven feet high, and said to be the work of the *Danes*. At *Aghamore*, towards the western extremity of the parish, are the remains of a small abbey of canons regular of St. *Austin*, founded by the monks of St. *Finbar*, near *Cork* in the 7th. century. It stands in a small island near the mouth of the river of *Kenmare*, having its walls so beaten by the sea, that they will soon be entirely demolished. About a league to the S. W. of this island, which is at low water joined to the shore, there are two islands called *Scariff* and *Dinish*; the former is an high mountain in the sea, and hath one family on it, who take care of some cows, and make a considerable quantity of butter; on the top of the highest ground in the island, is a ruined hermitage. These islands with the continent, are farmed from the earl of *Cork* and *Orrery*, by Mr. *Daniel Connel*, who has on a part of the said land, named *Derry-nane*, built a good house, and made other improvements. the only plantation hereabouts.

The third parish of this barony, is named *Knockane*, being a large tract of 10, or 12 miles square, and more than 40 in circumference. Except some low grounds near the river *Laune*, it is encumbered with prodigious high mountains, called *Mac-Gillycuddy's* reeks, which family have for some centuries resided in those parts, and do still retain a considerable estate here.

Glencare, which gave title of earl to *Donald Mac-Carty More*, already mentioned, P. 29. forms the western part of this great parish. All, or the greater part of the hills, and mountains hereabouts, were formerly covered with trees, which have been destroyed by the Iron-works erected near the river *Carra* at a place called *Black-stones*, by sir *William Petty*; and carried on till a few years ago,

ago, when the workmen were obliged to stop smelting for want of charcoal. (n)

Blackstones is a small village surrounded with rocky hills, and high mountains. Among the naked rocks, there is plenty of ever-greens, as yew, holly and arbutus, with numberless cascades in winter, which form a very pleasing landscape. It is hardly possible, to meet with more romantic prospects any where, than in these parts; the rocks are extremely high and irregular, appearing in many points of view, like the prodigious ruin of a great city. Every half mile shifts the scenery, affording a pleasing novelty, that strikes the traveller with astonishment, at the rude kind of magnificence, which appears in these stupendous works of nature.

On climbing up some of the high mountains, the clouds in many places seem to be manifestly beneath us; not unlike that beautiful passage in the roman poet, who thus describes a person exalted above a storm on an high mountain.

(n) It seems a little surprizing, that sir *William Petty*, should not have had more care in his life time taken to preserve his woods, by copseing them up as they were cut down; as is the practice in *Spain*, *Sweden*, and other great bloomeries: by which means, a continual succession of underwood is obtained, that would last for many ages. But as these woods grew upon the best and driest soils, the persons who first cut them down, found the grounds thus cleared of trees, to be the properest places for pasture, and therefore neglected to keep them up.

I have already mentioned in my history of the *C. Waterford* p. 213 the advantage of making use of charr'd turf in these works, which hint was published anno 1746, and a person in the north of *Ireland*, has since obtained two considerable parliamentary premiums for this pretended discovery. Tho' I confess to have originally taken it, from Mr. *Boyle's* excellent work intituled the usefulness of natural philosophy. Essay 5. chap. 7.

——— *Auditque ruentes*
Sub pedibus ventos, & rauca tonitrua calcat.

Few mountains in *Ireland* can vie with several in this county for height: during the greater part of the year their sides are obscured with fogs, and it must be a very serene day when their tops appear. Countries thus diversified with mountains and hills, are infinitely more satisfactory and pleasing to the eye of a traveller, than flat plains whose horizons are bounded by right lines; such as the *Low countries*, whose surface being generally a dead flat, there is a sameness of objects every where, that leaves the field of description very barren. The great regularity of *Holland* is at first extremely pretty; but the continual succession of the same sort of objects, makes it but a short lived pleasure, and in a few days quite wearies the eye of a traveller, especially if he has been used to other kinds of prospects, where there is an agreeable variety of objects; and where nature is seen in her highest degree of perfection, and beauty.

A *Dutch* man who is born and bred in a kind of regular garden, will naturally prefer canals, rows of trees, and the flat views he has been always accustomed to, before the noble prospects of rocks, forests, and waterfalls; and it is probably from this prejudice of education, that even the best of their landscape painters cannot wholly depart from this beloved uniformity, by which, they have acquired that poorness of manner, so visible in all their productions, how valuable soever they are in point of colouring and other particulars: and this may be the reason why *Paul Brill*, *Brugbell* and others, though they have, in their manner, performed wonders, are less esteemed by
true

true judges, than *Dominichini*, *Salvator Rosa*, the *Poussins* and others, who have taken their best hints in the wild *Campagna* of *Rome*, or among the uncultivated vales of the *Alps*, or *Appenines*. But to return to the description of this county, there are to the N. of the above mentioned village of *Black-stones*, two very considerable lakes formed by the river *Cara*, surrounded by very high mountains. From the second lake, the river empties it self into the bay of *Castlemain*. In most of these mountains there are numbers of eagles, and other rapacious birds. I have been assured, that some years ago, a certain poor man in this part of the country discovered one of their nests, who by clipping the wings of the eaglets, and fixing collars of leather about their throats, which prevented them from swallowing, he daily found store of good provisions in the nest, such as various kinds of excellent fish, wild-fowl, rabbits, and hares, which the old ones constantly brought to their young. And thus, the man and his children were well supported during an hard summer, by only giving the garbish to the eagles to keep them alive.

The village called *Black-stones*, will probably run to ruin on the cessation of the iron works; tho' the houses might make habitations for linen manufacturers, and that branch of industry might be introduced into those uncultivated parts of the country, which produce little else, besides a few firkins of butter for *Cork* market, and grafs to some hundreds of dry cattle, attended by a few miserable mountaineers, who both feed and cloath themselves and consume little or nothing of the produce of other places. The soil affords them milk, butter, potatoes, with a few oats; and their sheep and cattle, which die by the
the

the rigour of the winter, supply wooll and leather, which they work up into frize-coats, and brogues. Linen is very little used among them, and what they want is purchased at the next fair: and thus, what little money remains after paying their rack rents, to some person who generally farms the land at second hand, under the head-landlord, is either hoarded up, or laid out for cattle.

Some of these dairy-men, as they are called, have hoarded up considerable sums of money, by having taken leases, before the late rise of lands; yet, several of them have not the second shirt of coarse linen to wear, which appears to be rather the effect of choice, than necessity. Their houses in these mountains, are low, poor, smoaky huts, nor are there more than six houses covered with slate, in the three baronies, which make up a circuit of above eighty *Irish* miles. This whole country being in a manner surrounded by the sea, lies very convenient to water carriage, the whole abounding with good building stone, excellent slate quarries, and limestone very near it; and there is an immense quantity of bog fir, to be found in the morasses; which inexhaustible magazine of under-ground timber, might be sufficient to repair the loss of the noble forests that formerly covered the mountains, and supply wood enough for many houses.

I have been induced to give the above exact account, of the manner of living of the common people of these parts, in hopes of spurring up the proprietors whom it most concerns, to encourage manufactures, inclosure, planting and a better kind of building therein which works can never be performed by the inconsiderable number of poor people who now inhabit the mountains, and whose present miserable way of living can neither promote trade, or enrich a country.

try. Diligence and industry generally arise from necessity, when these are once set on foot, by acquiring wealth, they create luxury, to support which, they are eagerly pursued. If a few persons be rendered happy by setting them upon some profitable employment, others will envy them, and strive to emulate their methods of thriving: thus industry will advance, because willing labours are more readily performed than those to which persons are compelled (o).

The barony of *Iveragh* contains 7 parishes: (p) I shall begin with a description of that called *Drummod*, which is about 10 miles in length from N. to S. and about 5 miles in breadth; the river *Inny* waters this tract, and discharges itself into the bay of *Ballinaskeligs*.

There is a large lake towards the western extremity called lough *Lee*, and by some *Curran*, from a small river of that name, by which this lake is discharged into the above mentioned bay: it is of an oval form, 3 miles in length, and about half as broad, and abounds with very excellent white trouts and salmon. On the south, it is environed with ranges of lofty mountains,

(o) This may be demonstrated from the example of the *Dutch*: They were originally as indolent as any other people, their hands unused to labour, their coasts lay desolate to the sea without banks or towns, or ships, or harbours: and when the Roman emperor gathered cockle shells there, perhaps there was little else worth gathering. But when by the increase of their people they were forced to look abroad, to trade, to fish, and to labour in mechanics, they soon discovered the sweets as well as the toils of their diligence. Their successes and virtues still added new vigour to their designs; and thus they have continued improving a small marshy tract of bog, in a manner ready to be overwhelmed with the sea, till they have not only disgraced, but appeared formidable to their neighbours by their industry.

(p) *Viz.* 1. *Cahir*, 2. *Glanbehy*, 3. *Killenane*, 4. *Valentia*, 5. *Prior*, 6. *Killemly*, 7. *Drummod*. When the whole county pays 10*l.* this barony is taxed 15*s.* 7½*d.*

which

which are partly covered with woods. There are three small islands in it, in one of which are the remains of a church and cell, dedicated to St. *Finian*, whose festival they celebrate on the 16th of *March*: here are also some vestigia of other ruins. Towards the edges of the lake, and, as the neighbouring inhabitants affirm, much further under the water, are discovered several walls and other inclosures when the water is clear, and the weather bright; which shews that it hath been either greatly increased of late years by springs, or that the mouth of the river by which it discharges it self, (its whole course being under half a mile) hath been obstructed and filled up with sand, cast in by the sea. Towards the northern part of the parish are two other smaller loughs, but of less consequence than this.

Near the east end of the river *Inny*, stand the ruins of the parish church, about half a mile from whence are the piers of a foot bridge, which stood over that river, the arch of which hath lately fallen down. It was 24 feet wide, and but a yard thick, being only a foot path which was ascended and descended by steps: it was of a considerable height over the river, and built almost semicircular, which gave it the name of the *Rainbow Bridge*. What seems very singular is, that it did not stand on any high way: from its narrowness it had more the resemblance of a triumphal arch than a bridge, and was erected over a very deep part of the river; but at what time, or on what occasion, there is not the least tradition in the country. It is said, that some people have been so intoxicated with liquor, as to be mad enough to ride over, which was a dangerous experiment, it being very narrow, and having no battlements.

In



In the year 1732, the Hon. *John Fitzmaurice*, Esq; (now the Rt. Hon. the E. of *Shelburne*) (q)

(q) When his lordship was high sheriff of this county in 1732, he received the judges of assize, at the bounds of the county, in a most magnificent and splendid manner, the particulars of which are as follow: two running footmen led the way, being cloathed in white, with their black caps dressed with red ribbons, and red sashes with deep fringes. Four grooms leading 4 stately horses with their caparisons, their manes and tails dressed with roses of red ribbons. A page in scarlet laced with silver, bearing the sheriff's white rod. The high sheriff in scarlet, his sword hanging in a broad shoulder belt of crimson velvet, covered with silver lace, mounted on a very beautiful stone-horse, having a Turkish bridle with reins of green silk intermixed with gold, the caps and housings of green velvet, that was almost covered with gold lace, and bordered with a deep gold fringe. Two trumpets in green, profusely laced with silver. Twelve livery-men in the colours of the family, mounted on black horses from 20 to 40*l.* price, with long tails, which, as well as their manes, were decked with roses of red ribbons; the caps and housings having a centaur in brass, which is the crest of the *Fitz-Maurices*. They had short horseman's wigs of one cut, with gold-laced hats; their back-swords hung in broad buff belts; their cravats or stocks were black, fasten'd with two large gilt buttons behind: each had a brace of pistols and a bright carabine hanging in a basket on his right side, with a stopper in the muzzle, of red mixed with white, that looked not unlike a tulip: his riding coat with a scarlet cape and gilt buttons was rolled up behind him. The E. of *Kerry*'s gentleman of the horse single, mounted on a very fine black horse. The steward, waiting gentleman, and other domestics of *L. Kerry*. The cavalcade were all of the earl's own family, and mounted out of his own stable to the number of 35. After these followed the gentlemen of the county, who were very numerous, with about 20 led horses, with field cloaths attending them. But the day proved very unfavourable, and all this pomp and gallantry of equipage was forced to march under a continued rain to *Lisfowell*, where the high sheriff had prepared a splendid entertainment of 120 dishes, to regale the judges and gentlemen after their fatigues: which it seems they greatly wanted, for the roads were so heavy and deep by reason of the excessive rain, that the judges were forced to leave their coaches, and betake themselves to their saddle-horses. But this repast was short, for tidings being brought that the river *Feal* was swelling apace, they soon removed in order to pass over it, while it was fordable.

who

who was at that time high sheriff of the county, held his sheriff's court on this bridge, the arch of which was then standing, as it was also for some years after. But it being situate on no public road, the grand jury did not think proper to raise money for its support, so that it is since fallen to ruin. However, it is strange that some lover of antiquity did not collect a small sum to keep this Irish *Rialto*, as it might be justly termed, in repair.

Although the soil hereabouts is much better than in many of the neighbouring parishes, yet it is worse cultivated, and much thinner of inhabitants. The sea towards the bottom of *Ballinaskeligs* bay is making great devastations, and incroaching on the land every winter: the cliffs are very high, but are unable to resist the fury of the ocean, as they are only formed of different strata of clay. One layer of this earth seems to be an ash-coloured marle, very fine to the touch, and no way gritty in the mouth, readily dissolving in water, and causing a slight fermentation with acids. There is a small brook that falls into the river *Inny*, near its mouth, that by an infusion of galls changes into a dark purple colour, and is so strongly impregnated with a martial vitriol, as to blacken tanned leather. The country folks hereabouts are not unacquainted with the use of tormentil roots in the tannage of leather, with which they tan tolerably well for their own consumption. Oak bark is not to be had, the woods, as I have already noticed, being all destroyed for smelting iron ore. Most of the bogs, and many of the mountains, abound with this ore; and some traces of it, with no ill coloured brown ocher, may be seen in the cliffs above mentioned.

Near the mouth of the river *Inny*, there is a fine extensive strand, which I mention, because it is almost the only smooth place that a person might
venture

venture to put an horse to the gallop on, for many miles round it. It is esteemed here also a rarity, all the cliffs of the coast being exceeding high, and washed by the ocean at low water.

At *Ballinaskeligs* are to be seen the ruins of an ancient abbey or friery, of the order of *Augustine* canons : it was formerly removed hither from the island called the *Great Skelig*, where there was a monastery, consisting of several cells, dedicated to *St. Michael* the arch-angel, and is mentioned by *Giraldus Cambrensis* (r) ; the time of its foundation is not known, but it must have been of great antiquity, probably as early as the sixth century. The annals of the abbey of *Inisfallen*, in *Lough Lane* in this county, say, that *Flan Mac Callach*, abbot of *Skelig*, died in the year 885. At what time the monks quitted the island is uncertain, but by the large traces of ruined buildings, which the sea is continually demolishing, it appears, that this abbey had been formerly a very large edifice ; it was granted, upon the dissolution of religious houses, with its possessions to one *Richard Harding*. There are some traces of a town still remaining, besides a small castle, built formerly on an isthmus, to defend the harbour against pirates, who had done considerable mischief hereabouts. *St. Michael's* well, near this place, is visited every 29th of *September* by a great concourse of people, some of whom bring their sick, blind, and lame friends, in order, as they imagine, to be healed by this miraculous water : These holy wells are frequented by the common people not only out of devotion, but likewise for pleasure ; for when their penance is performed, the day is ended with drinking and revelling, which is the common practice at these meetings called *Patrons*, from their being held on the day of the patron saint of

(r) *Topograph. Hibern. Dist. 2. Cap. 30.*

the parish to whom the church was dedicated, in the same manner as the *Wakes* in *England*.

Near this place is a spot called by the *Irish*, the *Englishman's Garden*, where about 20 *English* were interred, who were slain here by the *Irish*. These *English* belonged to sir *Edward Denny*, who put into this bay, and made a demand of some beeves, from the principal inhabitants, for victualling his ship, he being then bound for *England*: the request was seemingly complied with, by the people of these parts, who promised to have them in readiness by a certain day, and left one *Segerson*, a roman catholic of an *English* family, as an hostage with sir *Edward*. The time for delivering the beeves being come, a party of *English* went on shore to receive them, but the inhabitants instead of performing their promise, laid an ambuscade for the *English*, which they fell into, and imprudently discharged all their pieces at once, contrary to the advice of their officer; whereupon, the *Irish* broke in upon them, and put them all, except their commander, whose name was *Vauclier*, to the sword, who swam to the ship with a pike sticking in his back. Sir *Edward Denny*, being much provoked at their treachery, ordered the hostage to be executed; but he protesting his innocence of the plot, and assuring sir *Edward*, that as he was of an *English* extraction, the *Irish* certainly intended to sacrifice him, he was thereupon set on shore. The ringleader of the *Irish* was named *O-Sullivan*, who was the only *Irishman* that was wounded in this fray. The *English* were all buried in one grave on the field of battle.

The parish of *Killemly* hath some very good land near the church, which is in ruins, and was dedicated to St. *Finian*. It stands at the bottom of a long bay formed by *Puffin Island* to the N. and by *Bolus Head* to the S. in which there is generally a prodi-

a prodigious rolling sea, from the great western ocean, it hath only one small creek towards the north part where a boat can possibly land. From this bay, the islands of the *Skeligs* range in a direct line W. S. W. *Puffin Island* is but a small distance from the shore, being the most western head-land in these parts: it is much frequented by the fowl called *puffins*, and is also well stocked with rabbits. It is steep, and craggy, and hath a remarkable open, or gap, in its highest part. Between this bay, and the harbour of *Valentia*, I travelled over a pretty high mountain, on the N. side of which, an odd accident happened about two years before: the earth from the summit of the hill, for the space of 400 yards downwards, was plowed up into a prodigious deep furrow, and the soil, which was a soft turf, torn up, and cast about in huge pieces, at a great distance, on both sides of the trench: some persons imagined it to be effected by a stream of water that suddenly gushed out of the mountain, but as no water appeared afterwards near the place, and considerable claps of thunder being heard the night it happened, it was certainly effected by a thunder storm.

The island of *Valentia* is about 5 miles long, and forms one side of a fine harbour, the sea running between it and the main, like a river, which is in most places about half a mile broad, and of a sufficient depth for vessels to sail through at any time of the tide. O. *Cromwell* had forts erected upon both ends of this island, which have been neglected since his time. Vessels may enter into the harbour at either end, and sail quite round the island: it was in *Q. Anne's* wars much frequented by *French* privateers, who, by keeping a watch on the island, lay very secure; for if any ship of war came to this place, the sentinel gave

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notice

notice to what end of the harbour she directed her course, and then the privateer sailed directly out at the other, and thereby escaped; for which reason, a small fort or block-house seems to be as necessary here at present, as in the protector's days.

This island is a fertile tract, and esteemed the granary of the country. It belonged mostly to the family of *Annesley*, but was lately purchased by the present earl of *Shelburne*, and gives title of viscount to the Rt. Hon. *Richard*, E. of *Anglesea*, whose ancestor, sir *Francis Annesley*, was created viscount *Valentia*, March 11, 1621-2, the 19th of *James I.* in reversion after the decease of sir *Henry Power* of *Bersham* in *Denbighshire*, constable of the castle of *Maryborough*, Kt. marshal of *Ireland*, governor of *Leix*, and privy councillor, who was created viscount *Valentia*, March 1, 1620, the 18th of *James I.* of whom, some account may be seen in *Moryson's* history of *Ireland*. It also gave title of viscount to *Donald Mac-Carty-More* already mentioned.

The parish of *Cahir* lies to the E. of *Valentia*, and its church is the only one in repair in the whole barony; near which are the ruins of several small houses, built formerly by the neighbouring inhabitants, as places of sanctuary in time of war, which the privateers never plundered. During the last *French* war, no privateer landed on these western coasts, said, to be owing to an order of the *French* king for that purpose, occasioned by a remonstrance laid before him, by a certain titular bishop since dead, setting forth, that the value of all former depredations of this kind was levied on the *Roman Catholics* by the *English*, and that they would be the only sufferers thereby.

Opposite to *Cahir* stands the ruins of the castle of *Ballycarbery*, by whom erected is not known: there is a large *Fleur de Lis* carved on a stone on the inside.

Near

Near *Dowlas-head*, on this coast, are several large caves, one of which hath its entrance so low, as hardly to admit of a boat with a man standing up in it, but farther in, the roof is as high as that of a Gothic cathedral: in this cave, there is a very small but confused echo, but when a person speaks, the voice is so reverberated from side to side, as to seem louder than a speaking trumpet. In this parish is a second castle called *Littur*, erected formerly by the *O-Sullivans*, and in later times possessed by a branch of that family called *Maccrehan*. The university of *Dublin* hath a large estate here, a great part of which is bog, but very reclaimable, and might be converted into fine meadow and pasture land; but the expence is too great for any private person, nor can it be attempted on the terms of a short college lease: and the same may be said of other large tracts, belonging to that university in this county.

Killenane parish lies to the E. of *Cahir*; it has many mountains towards the sea, which are profitable only during the summer months; one of them, called the *Hag's-tooth*, is of a remarkable height, on the N. side of which, are some romantic lakes. These mountains are frequented by herds of fallow deer that range about in perfect security, no body disturbing them in these wild places. The N. sides are washed by the sea, which forms one or two creeks; that, called *Kells* is capable of securing a small vessel, as is another, more to the west, called *Lough-Key*. The vallies between the hills are coarse and rocky, but not so full of bog as those in the barony of *Dunkerron*. The river *Fartin* rises towards the S. end of the parish, and is navigable a considerable way up, from the harbour of *Valentia*, for boats, by which means, sea-sand might be conveyed for manure; but the inhabitants concern themselves very little with til-

lage, their chief support being potatoes; neither, if they had corn, have they a market near enough to send it.

The last parish, and the most eastern in this barony is called *Glanbeby*, so named from the river *Beby* which waters it; the greater part of it is extremely rough. The road from the other parts of *Kerry*, into this barony, runs over very high and steep hills, that stand in this parish, called *Drung*, and *Cabircanaw*; which road hangs, in a tremendous manner, over that part of the sea that forms the bay of *Castlemain*, and is not unlike the mountain of *Penmenmaure* in *North Wales*, except, that the road here is more stony and less secure for the traveller. There is a custom among the country people, to enjoin every one that passes this mountain, to make some verses to its honour, otherwise they affirm, that whoever attempts to pass it without versifying, must meet with some mischance: the original of which notion seems to be, that it will require a person's whole circumspection to preserve himself from falling off his horse. They repeated to me several performances both in *Irish* and *English*, made on this occasion; but this mountain is not, like that of *Helicon*, consecrated to the Muses, for all the verses, that I heard, were almost as rugged and uncouth, as the road on which they were made, for which reason I shall not trouble the reader with them; although I had several copies given me for that purpose.

The common people are extremely hospitable and courteous to strangers, many of them speak latin fluently; and I accidentally arrived at a little hut, in a very obscure part of this country, where I saw some poor lads reading *Homer*, their master having been a mendicant scholar at an english grammar school at *Tralee*. The common people are strong and robust, able to endure fatigue, and in general very honest, theft being a vice seldom

dom heard of. The air is esteemed very wholesome, notwithstanding the number of bogs, the vapours being brushed constantly by the sea winds, which render it pure and salubrious (s).

The cattle which are fed in these open dry mountainous places, afford more nourishment than others, for the vegetables they feed upon are produced with less art, and more simplicity, and they are fed in a more sparing and laborious manner; which adds to the health of the inhabitants who use them for food.

Notwithstanding the fatal custom of drinking spirituous liquors, hath too much prevailed for many years, yet I do not find, but that many of the inhabitants here live to a great age, probably owing to their constant exercise in travelling over the mountains: an instance of which longevity we had some time ago given us in the public papers (t).

I have

(s) These parts, like most other high and mountainous countries, are liable to great quantities of rain, especially as the sea lies to the S. and S. W. of them. For, according to the ingenious calculation of the late Dr. Halley, the sea alone affords more vapours, than almost triple the quantity of water emptied into it by all the rivers. Thus a wind from the sea is moister than from the land, and hence it is, that during the continuation of our S. W. winds, so great a number of days are wet; for those winds coming sweeping along the vast Atlantic ocean, must lick up prodigious quantities of vapours from that immense expanse of waters.

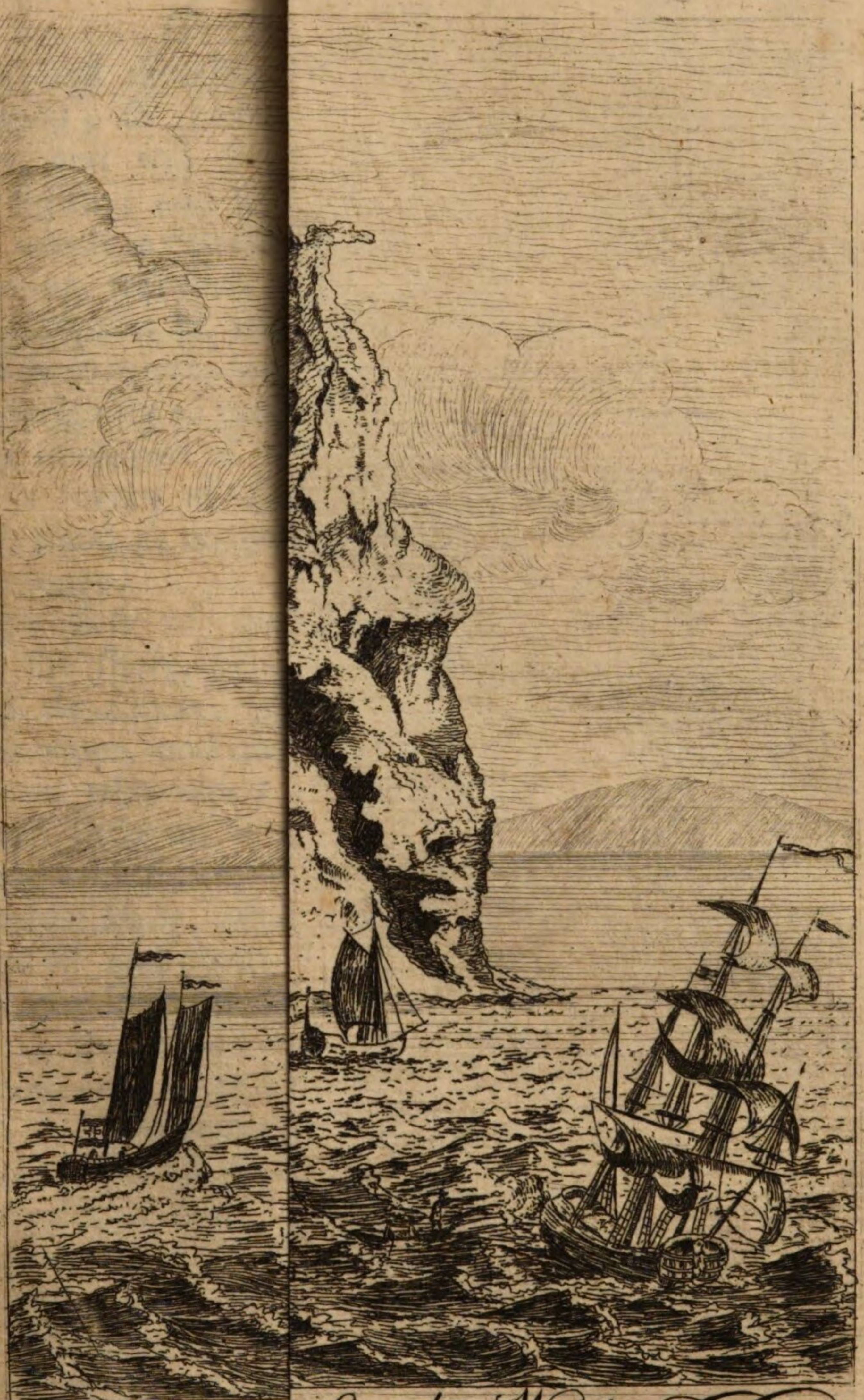
(t) Of Mr. Daniel Mac-Carty, who died in Feb. 1751, as the account said, in the 112th year of his age; but I think he could not have been near so old, for I saw him but two years before his death, when he seemed to be much younger. He lived during his whole life in the barony of Iveragh, and buried 4 wives: he married a fifth, whom he left a widow, in the 84th year of his age, and she but a girl of 14, by whom he had several children. He was always a very healthy man, no cold ever affecting him, and he could not bear the warmth of a shirt at night, but put it under his pillow. He drank for many of the

I have already observed, that the horses in these baronies, are naturally very sure-footed ; they are small, but an excellent breed (u) ; they climb over the most rugged rocks, and both ascend and descend the steepest precipices with great facility and safety ; are so light, as to skim over waving bogs and morasses without sinking, and where heavier horses would certainly perish. They are

last years of his life great quantities of rum and brandy, which he called *the naked truth* ; and if in compliance to other gentlemen, he drank claret or punch, he always took an equal quantity of spirits to qualify these liquors : this he called a *wedge*. No person ever saw him spit : his custom was to walk eight or ten miles in a winter's morning over mountains with greyhounds and finders, and he seldom failed to bring home a brace of hares. He was an innocent man, and inherited the social virtues of the antient *Milesians*. He was of a florid complexion, looked amazingly well for a person of his age and manner of life, for his use of spirituous liquors was prodigious, a custom that much prevails in these baronies. Thus it appears, that there is no habitable place, but where some constitutions, especially such as are inured to it, will weather life to an old age, with almost any method of living, as the above example testifies. M. *Tournfort* in his voyage to the *Levant*, vol. 1. p. 223. mentions a man in the island of *Samos*, who was 120 years old, and was able to cut wood and attend a mill ; he never drank any thing in the whole course of his life, but wine and brandy, but (says he) lest this instance may be urged to countenance those who drink wine to excess, I shall subjoin another quite contrary to it. M. *Lappezuolo* a Greek by nation, and consul of *Venice*, at *Smyrna*, never drank any thing but water, and yet lived to be 118 years of age, so that no conclusive argument can be drawn from the use of drinks, for this last mentioned man could neither drink coffee nor sherbet ; but what redounds more to his memory, says he, is that he had one daughter 18 years old, and another 85, without reckoning a son, who died at near 100 years of age.

(u) Sir *I. Ware* hath observed that these kind of horses were formerly called *Austuriones*, as having been originally imported from the *Austurias* in *Spain* into this kingdom, where they are now become rare, except in these mountainous parts, a large breed of cattle being more useful in the plain champain parts of it. Although the trade hath not been practised in *Ireland*, yet a very great profit might be made by the exportation of these horses to *America*. *Sat verbum sapienti*.

strong



A View of South West

strong and durable, easily supported, and not ill-shaped; so hardy as to stand abroad all winter, and will browse upon heath, furze, and other shrubs; add to this, that their gait is ambling, which is extremely easy.

Having travelled through these three baronies, the description of which hath, I fear, proved as tiresome to the reader, as the survey of them hath been fatiguing to the author; I shall now waft him over a small part of the western ocean, in order to take a survey of the islands called the *Skeligs*, which stand at no great distance from this part of the country.

The first of them, or that which stands next the shore, being within three miles of it, is called *the Lemon*; which is a round rock always above water, and consequently no way dangerous to ships, who rarely fall in so close with the land. It hath little on it remarkable except its being stocked with several kinds of fowl, as is the second or middle *Skelig*, which stands about a league more to the W. and about six Irish miles from the shore. This rock is composed of a reddish kind of marble, and is frequented by an incredible number of gannets and other kinds of birds, which breed upon it. 'Tis remarkable that the gannet nestles no where else on the S. coast of *Ireland*, and though multitudes of them are daily seen on all parts of our coasts upon the wing, and in the sea, yet they were never known to alight on any other land or rock hereabouts, except on this island: and I have been informed, that there is another rock on the N. coast of *Ireland*; where they alight and breed in the same manner, and no where else in this kingdom (x).

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(x) In describing these islands, Dr. Keating confounds this lesser island with the great one, for, he says, "that there is a

In the spring and beginning of summer the country people resort hither in small boats, when the sea is calm, to catch these birds; they eat the flesh, which is fishy and rank; but the principal profit is made by the feathers. The birds are exceeding fat, and the persons who take them, carry on a kind of traffic with them, by exchanging two salted puffins for a peck of meal. They eat them in lent, and on their fast days as well as fish (y).

certain attractive virtue in the soil which draws down all the birds which attempt to fly over it, and obliges them to light upon the rock;” which is also the notion of the inhabitants of *Iveragh*, notwithstanding there is nothing more common than for such places to be frequented by great numbers of sea fowl. *Keating* attributes the fatness of these fowl to the fertility of the soil, but there is no soil on this rock. On the great *Skelig*, the grass is said to be exceeding sweet, although it does not exceed 3 acres, but that is not the principal island where the fowl frequent.

(y) The same custom prevails at *Paris*, as appears in a letter from doctor *Tancred Robinson* to Mr. Ray, * who says, “that the convents, and most of the inhabitants there, do generally eat their flesh in lent.” This bird, which the *French* call *Macreuse*, is described by Mr. *Willoughby*, p. 366 of the *English* edition, among the sea-ducks, to which kind it belongs, and not to the kind called *divers* or *douckers*, which naturalists call *mergi* or *colymbi*: our puffin is of this species, but it is not the puffin of the *Isle of Man*. Mr. Ray, † in his letters, seems to wonder, why they of the church of *Rome* should allow this bird to be eaten in lent, and upon other meagre days, more than any other of its kind, but especially the *tridactylæ* (a species of what we call *divers*) the flesh of these last, which live only, or chiefly, on fish, tastes stronger of fish, than that of any ducks feeding upon shell fish. The latter have a delicate and well-tasted flesh, as for example, the common *mallard* and *teal*; whereas, the flesh of all those, that feed wholly, or chiefly, upon fish, properly so called, is of a rank, ferine, and pisces taste, so that the young ones are hardly eatable.

* Ray's Lett. p. 147.

† P. 162.

The great *Skelig* stands about 9 *Irish* miles W. S. W. from *Puffin Island*. It is a most high and stupendous rock, which was, until these few years past, visited by great numbers of people ever since the time of *St. Patrick*, says *Keating*, by way of piety and devotion. The middle part of the island is flat, and plain, consisting of about three acres of ground, that were formerly cultivated. This place is surrounded with high, and inaccessible precipices, that hang dreadfully over the sea, which is generally rough, and roars hideously underneath. There is but one track, and that very narrow, that leads to the top; and this ascent is so difficult and frightful, that few people are hardy enough to attempt it. In stormy weather, or even when the ocean is but a little disturbed, landing here is very difficult. There are but two places round the island, that are proper for this purpose; one is a kind of creek on the S. W. the other a small flat spot on the S. side, where people land indifferently as the wind happens to blow.

Upon the flat part of the island, which is about fifty yards perpendicular above the level of the sea, are several cells, said to have been chapels; for on this island stood antiently, an abbey of canons regular of *St. Austin*, said to have been founded by *St. Finian*; the scite of which, because of the extreme blakeness, and hazard in going to and from this place, was removed, as I have already said, to the continent.

These chapels or cells, with two wells of water, are dedicated to *St. Michael* the arch-angel (z). The

(z) In *Mounts-Bay* near *Penzance* in *Cornwall*, is a very remarkable hill called *St. Michael's-Mount*, wholly surrounded at high water, but at low water, there is a neck of dry land, like a causeway, that joins it to the shore. This mount is upwards of a mile in circumference at its base, and rises tapering in a beautiful manner, towards a point, to a very great height:

The soil is but thin, and yet the herbage is short and sweet; the ridges where corn had formerly been sown are still visible. Here are several stone crosses erected, at which, the pilgrims perform certain stationary prayers, and have peculiar orizons to perform at each station. When they have visited the cells and chapels, they ascend the top of the rock, part of which is performed by squeezing through an hollow part, resembling the funnel or shaft of a chimney, which they term *the needle's eye*. This ascent (altho' there are holes and steps cut into the rock to climb by), is far from being gained without trouble; but when this obstacle is surmounted, the pilgrim arrives at a small flat place, about a yard broad, which slopes away down both sides of the rock to the ocean; on the further side of this flat, which from its narrowness on the top, is a kind of isthmus, the ascent is gained by climbing up a smooth sloping rock, that only leans out a very little, and this they call, *the stone of pain*, from the difficulty of its ascent; there are a few shallow holes cut into it, where they fix their hands and feet, and by which they scramble up. This kind of a sloping wall is about twelve feet high, and the danger of mounting it

height: on the top is a large fabric, belonging to sir *John St. Albans*, remarkable for *St. Michael's chair*, in which if a person sits, he views the perpendicular steepness of the mount, and the rocks and water appear tremendous below; by this experiment a person may find the strength of his mind, and the steadiness of his head. It consists of one large solid rock, the upper parts of which are covered with earth, which produces large quantities of grass, herbs, shrubs, &c. which give it a very pleasant verdure; but the lower parts or basis of the rock lie entirely naked, and spread themselves wide around, towards the south especially, where it is very pleasant to observe numerous loads of tin running about, in small veins through several parts on the surface, and entering deep into the rock. This mount makes a noble spectacle at the distance of three miles from *Penzance*, and over all the adjacent country. *Martin's description of Cornwall* in his magazine, p. 16.

seems

seems terrible, for if a person should slip, he might tumble on either side of the isthmus down a precipice, headlong, many fathoms into the sea: when this difficult passage is surmounted, the remaining part of the way up to the highest summit of the rock, is much less difficult. On the top are two stations to visit, where there are also some stone crosses; the first is called, *the eagle's nest*, probably from its extreme height; for here, a person seems to have got into the superior region of the air, and it is ascended by the help of some steps cut into the rock, without much difficulty. If the reader can conceive a person, poised as it were, or rather perched on the summit of this pinnacle, beholding the vast expanse of the ocean all around him, except towards the east, where the lofty mountains on the shore, appear like so many low houses, overlooked from the lofty dome of some cathedral; he may be able to form some idea of the tremendousness and awfulness of such a prospect (a).

The

(a) Somewhat like this *Skelig* island, is an high and almost inaccessible rock, in the *Archipelago*, called the isle of *Calloiers*, an account of which may be seen in *Dapper* *. This island was antiently named *Pania*, the word *Calloier* signifying a *Greek* ecclesiastic from whom this rock is at present called. For a man of this profession made choice of it, with two others of his function, to spend their lives there, with all the severity and austerity imaginable. It was with the utmost danger and difficulty, that one of them mounted to the top of the rock, who having there fixed a lever, and contrived some pulleys, which he drew up after him, he found means to raise up a very small boat, capable of carrying only two men. Some years after, these recluses were massacred by some *Turkish* pirates, who first surprized two of them in the boat, and having put on their habits, they found means to deceive the other unfortunate hermit, who taking them for his friends, drew them up; no sooner were these wretches mounted, but they fell upon him, and slew him, and having plundered the hermitage, of the few things worth removing,

* Description des isles de Archipelago, fol. p. 171.

The second station which the devotees have to visit on this height, and which is attended with the utmost horror and peril, is, by some, called the *spindle*, and others the *spit*; which is a long narrow fragment of the rock, projecting from the summit of this frightful place, over a raging sea; and this is walked to, by a narrow path of only two feet in breadth, and several steps in length. Here the devotees, women as well as men, get astride on this rock, and so edge forward, until they arrive at a stone cross, which some bold adventurer cut formerly, on its extreme end: and here having repeated a *pater noster*, returning from thence concludes the penance. To get back down the *stone of pain*, is attended with some address, in order to land safe on the neck of rock, which I called an *isthmus*. Many persons about twenty years ago, came from the remotest parts of *Ireland* to perform these penances, but the zeal of such adventurous devotees, hath been very much cooled of late.

There are two curiosities on this island, the one of art, and the other of nature, which deserve some attention. The first is the curious workmanship of the cells or small chapels, which are built in the antient *Roman* manner, of stone curiously closed and jointed, without either mortar or cement, and are impervious to the air and wind, being circular stone arches at the top.

The other curiosity, is the wells of fresh water on this rock, which rise through it several yards above the level of the sea: that they spring from the ocean is evident, from the water being somewhat brackish in its taste. How water may ascend in such places, is plain from the familiar experi-

ment, moving, they with great difficulty descended the rock, and so got into their vessel. The author adds, that this place has remained ever since without any inhabitant; and that from its summit, one may see the whole prospect of the *Archipelago*.

ment,

ment, of placing a loaf of sugar, or an heap of ashes, in the midst of a vessel of water, in either of which, the water will be found to rise to a considerable height: and if the excess of the difference between the gravity of salt and fresh water, be in proportion to the excess of the mountain's height above the sea, what should hinder springs from bursting out there? This rock is a coarse kind of brown grit, and is sufficiently porous to admit the sea water through it; and performs the office of a filtering stone, by separating its salt, and rendering it fresh.

The sea at a small distance round this island is very deep, being no less than ninety fathom, which is deeper than it is in any part of the *English* channel, or between *Great Britain* and *Holland* (b).

The sea abounds with fish that might be taken in plenty from the sides of the rock. *Keating*, and other *Irish* historians say, that *Irr*, one of the sons of *Milesius*, on his attempt to land in *Ireland*, was ship-wrecked and buried on this island, which they call *Skelig Michael*; the said author cites an old *Irish* Poet to this purpose, which may be thus translated;

(b) The people who visit this island report, that no bird hath the power to fly over that part of it where the chapels and walls stand, without first alighting on the ground, which they walk gently over, and then take wing: but this seems to be the remains of some monkish legend; and many others of the same kind are related of this place, with an account of which, I will not tire the reader's patience.

Martin in his accounts of the western isles of *Scotland*, observes, that most sea-fowls, have their centinels posted at proper distances, to give the alarm to the rest of the flock. There is a fowl called there a *Skart*, the watchfulness of which is known to a proverb. He adds, that he knew a man, who by surprizing the centinel, caught three hundred in one night; and the same is reported of the way of taking birds on the lesser *Skelig* island.

The

The stout *Amergin*, was in battle slain,
Irr lost his life upon the western main;
Skelig's high cliffs the heroe's bones contain.
 In the same wreck *Arranan* too was lost,
 Nor did his corps, e'er touch *Ierne's* coast.

Amergin and *Arranan*, were brothers to *Irr*, and sons of *Milesius*, according to these authors.

On this island are great quantities of sea scurvy-grass.

I cannot conclude this chapter without a few remarks on the present state of this part of the country, not impertinent to this undertaking.

The want of a sufficient number of people in these southern baronies, is a great detriment to their further improvement. The lower sort of people in all places, are infested with a narrowness of thinking, peculiar to corporation towns, who resist all new comers as enemies to their privileges: they think, that by the admission of new people, all things must become dearer; but the high price of things, is an argument of the richness of a country, and their cheapness of the scarcity of money, and thinness of inhabitants. Where things are without price or value, such a place must be without arts empire, or strength, which may be visibly seen in our large wild uncultivated tracts; and may be proved by the following circumstance.

It is not improbable, but there are at present in *Ireland*, an hundred times the number of trades and professions that were in it, when the *English* came first hither; and that the particular tradesmen live not only more plentifully than those of that age did, but even more luxuriously than the grandees of that time; who neither had convenient houses, the assistance of foreign imports, or the present delicacies of common living. Consequently,

ly, although the number of people and arts are vastly encreased, yet the whole nation is much richer, stronger, and better improved than ever. The want of rightly apprehending this, has always rendered the common people averse to the naturalizing of strangers, who are by all other political states well received.

As long as we find that all parts of our country are not ingenious and industrious alike, we cannot presume that we have got beyond a possibility of amendment, by the example of others; and as long as we shall observe one town or county of our neighbours to exceed our own, we have no reason to arrogate too much to ourselves; but should rather conceive it to be a less disgrace to tread in their footsteps, than to want their perfections.

It is certainly the noblest employment of a worthy mind to endeavour to make a kingdom greater; to which purpose, nothing can contribute more, than our considering this nation as a country still much unimproved, that it is a member of the *British* empire, capable of enjoying many advantages, which might be afforded it by our industry, without the least encroachment on the privileges and commerce of our sister island. That every denomination of people among us, ought to reject all other foreign jurisdiction, as well ecclesiastical as temporal; the former of which, we see the *French* nation is too wise a people to submit to, and ought the people of the same persuasion in *Ireland*, to set up for being more catholic than they? It is also our true interest to advance industry, agriculture, the linen manufacture, and other useful arts; to increase the people by indulgence, rather than lessen their number by tyranny and oppression; to instruct the ignorant, and employ the poor, and afford them the means of living in a more comfortable manner, as to houses, cloaths and food, which must add strength, riches, and

and improvement to the landed interest. These are designs equally profitable to all men, and ought to make even disagreeing parties join in promoting them; and it would be found to be as much their private interest as that of the public to quit all other distinctions, and calmly conspire in a mutual agreement of labours and desires for these purposes.

C H A P. VI.

A description of the barony of Magunihy, and lake of Killarney.

TH E bounds of the barony of *Magunihy*, may be seen in the map annexed to this work (a).

The eastern parts adjoining to the county of *Cork*, are coarse and mountainous; and besides the mountains of *Slieve-logher*, which in the reign of *Q. Elizabeth*, were esteemed impassable, as the writer of *Pacata Hibernia* informs us, it comprehends also the territory called *Glanflesk*, which hath been of late years much improved, inclosed and cultivated: and among others, by Mr. *Daniel Croneene* of *Rathmore*, near the bounds of the county of *Cork*, who hath planted and well inclosed a considerable parcel of land.

Glanflesk antiently belonged to *O-Donoghoe*: it is now mostly the estate of lord *Kenmare*, and is capable of being rendered as well cultivated a tract, as most others in the country. The new turnpike road from *Cork* to *Killarney*, has been carried

(a) It contains ten parishes, 1. *Aglish*, 2. *Kilbonane*, 3. the *West Fractions*, 4. *Killeneer*, 5. *Killarney*, 6. *Aghadoe*, 7. *Killagha*, 8. the *East Fractions*, 9. *Kilcommin*, and 10. *Molabaff*; when the whole county is taxed 10 l. this barony pays 1 l. 17 s. 6d. in proportion.

through

through it, which is of great advantage to all these parts, by rendering the carriage of butter, and other commodities, to and from, that city, infinitely more expeditious, and cheaper than formerly.

This country is watered by the river *Flesk* for many miles from E. to W. which river disembogues it self into *Lough-lane*, commonly called the lake of *Killarney*.

The S. side of *Glanflesk* is bounded by lofty mountains, that divide the counties of *Cork* and *Kerry*, and which run in divers ridges to the sea, or rather to the head of *Bantry* bay and the river of *Kenmare*.

The Mountain of *Mangerton*, which stands S. E. of *Lough-lane*, is esteemed one of the highest in this kingdom: by the experiment of the barometer, it's altitude was found to be 1020 yards perpendicular above the lake of *Killarney*, which is considerably higher than the sea; for that lake in discharging it self, runs a course of some miles, and forms what is called the river *Lane*, before it joins the ocean. (b)

The mountains called the *Reeks* which lie to the west of *Mangerton*, seem, by the eye, to be rather higher than that mountain, but hills which are conical, and terminated in points, appear higher at a distance than those mountains which have a

(b) Doctor *Behrens* in his natural history of *Hartz-forest* says, that the highest mountain in *Germany* is called *Blockberg*, being 3300 feet high, and is visible 100 *English* miles round about. The air upon this mountain is commonly cold and foggy, even when they enjoy the finest weather imaginable below; and the same may be said of all our high mountains in this country; and what he further says of this *German* mountain (that it serves the inhabitants of that country as a constant almanack; for when in the morning the top is covered with a thick mist, it certainly rains that day, and when clear it proves fair weather) may also be applied to our high mountains.

large surface on their tops: as steeples which are terminated by spires, seem to be higher than those covered with domes, the points of the former being as it were more hid and lost in the atmosphere, than the other.

They are steeper than *Mangerton*, and have more terrible precipices, and declivities; so that it was in a manner impossible to determine their height by the barometer.

On the W. side of that mountain is a large and deep hole, filled with water, which they call the *Devil's Punch-bowl*: it overflows, and makes an agreeable cascade down the side of the mountain in view of *Mucruss* house, the seat of *Edward Herbert, Esq.* By opening a larger cut on the side of this basin, there would be a broader, more constant and nobler supply of water, which might afford a beautiful cataract, for the greatest part of the year. This water supplies the mills for the iron works, and then falls into *Lough-lane*, which beautiful lake I am now about to describe.

One of the best prospects, which it affords, and that from whence the perspective view here annexed was taken, is on a rising ground, near the ruined cathedral of *Aghadoe*: not but there are many other fine views of it, from every other side, but few of them take in so many particulars, as may be observed from that station. For from hence is to be seen one of the most delicious landscapes in *Ireland*; and perhaps few countries in *Europe* afford better. But this is such a masterpiece, that even the *Poussins*, *Salvator Rosa*, or the most eminent painter in that way, might here furnish himself with sufficient matter, not only to form one, but several entertaining prospects. From this eminence a survey may be taken of the greatest part of this beautiful lake; and likewise of that stupendous amphitheatre of mountains,

mountains, which are ranged along the opposite shores. Towards the S. E. stands the abovementioned mountain called *Mangerton*, whose feet the lake washes, and whose summit is generally lost in the clouds, it being, from the above recited experiment, justly esteemed one of the highest mountains in *Ireland*. More towards the center of the lake, is an high mole, called *Turk*, whose sides down to the verge of the water are beautifully cloathed with groves of various kinds of trees. One part of this hill slopes away like a promontory terminating in the lake, forming one side of a canal, which is a passage into the upper lake; as doth the point of another mountain called *Glenna*, the other side of this straight, which is adorned also with forest trees. As a fine contrast to this verdure, at the backs of these mountains, stand others, shapred into pyramids, being only naked rocks of a vast height. The grandeur, and magnificence of these mountains not only entertain and surprize the spectator, but he must be also agreeably amused, in contemplating the infinite variety of beautiful colouring they afford. For in one part may be seen the gayest verdure, blended with scarlet fruit, and snowy blossoms, well known properties of the *Arbutus*; and in other places, the most elegant variety of brown and yellow tints, caused by other kinds of trees and shrubs, appears: all these are intermixed with rock-work, and to soften the whole, a deep, smooth and noble bason of water extends it self beneath this scenery: but to give the reader an adequate idea of this place, would require the pencil of some excellent painter, rather than the pen of any prose writer. All that is proposed by the annexed landscape, is rather to give a likeness, which is what can only be performed in black and white, by lines adorned with light

and shade, than to delineate particular beauties, which cannot be effected without the assistance of colours. To the west of *Glenna*, stands the lofty pike called *Tomish*, variegated half way to it's top, with a waving forest; and down whose sides, especially after rains, run very considerable cataracts into the great lake. There are many other hills still running more west, as far as the eye can trace for many miles: the nearest and most surprizing for their loftiness, are the *Reeks* already mentioned, whose tops resemble so many pinnacles, or rather spires lost in the clouds. This lower lake is estimated at eight miles in length, and it's breadth at four; but it is not so large, as will appear by measuring it on the map, where it's true shape is delineated. It is very deep in many parts and the water is sufficiently clear.

The common people hereabouts, have a strange romantic notion, of their seeing in fair weather, what they call a carbuncle, (c) at the bottom of this lake, in a particular part of it, which they say is more than 60 fathom deep.

The water is sufficiently light and pure, and notwithstanding the great variety of minerals which surround this lake, it doth not seem to be impregnated with any of them: the antient verses of *Nenius*, who wrote in the ninth century, and which Mr. O-Flaherty in his *Ogygia* also cites, make mention of them.

(c) Authors are divided about the nature of the precious stone called a carbuncle, some say that it shines like a coal, from whence it hath its name. Others, as *Pliny* affirm, that it is of a grass green; and wonderfully refreshing to the eyes, when one looks upon it; and others, who seem to be the most rational of all, doubt whether there be such a stone subsisting in nature or not.

Momonnia

*Momoniam stagnum, Lochlenius undiq. zonis
Quatuor ambitur: prior est ex ære, secunda
Plumbea, de rigido conflatur tertia ferro:
Quarta renidenti pallescit linea stanno.*

Lough-lane in Munster, four strong zones surround,

With copper first, and next with lead 'tis bound.

A third of iron, both these mines inclose;

Pale tin the fourth, doth next environ those.

As for copper, few mines in *Europe* have produced such a quantity of ore, as that work lately discovered near *Mucruss*, having afforded in the space of a year, after it's working, 375 tuns of ore, which produces from an ounce of the general sample, 5 penny weight 8 grains of copper, being considerably more than a fourth part of pure metal of a very fine quality; and the *Bristol* company, to whom the proprietors of this work sold it, must have extracted a greater proportion of copper, as it is well known from the laws of attraction, that a large portion of ore will yield more on the assay, than a small quantity.

Lead ore hath been also discovered near this lake; and the adjacent mountains all abound with iron. As to tin ore, there hath been no discovery made yet to any purpose, although I do not question but it will be also found, for I have picked up small specimens of ore, which contain some tin, at no great distance from this lake; and thus far are the above cited antient verses verified. (d)

O-Flaberty

(d) It may not be amiss for the reader's entertainment to insert an account of the original discovery of the mines of *Rammelsberg* in *Hartz-Forest*, being as rich as any in *Germany*, which were found by an huntsman tying his horse to a tree on the side of a steep mountain, in order to pursue his

O-Flaherty also takes notice, that pearls have been found in this lake “ *Et in eo stagno margaritæ multæ reperiuntur, quas ponunt reges in auribus suis.*” But because of the great depth of the lough, they are not so frequently found in it, as in the river *Lane* which runs out of it. (e)

As one side of this lake, consists of the above mentioned range of formidable hills, so the opposite side is adorned with a level and beautiful country, with the town of *Killarney*, and the habitations and improvements of several gentlemen, at different distances. But before I describe these, it will be necessary to mention somewhat of the several Islands, which lye beautifully scattered over the lake; as also of the surprising echoes that it affords.

The most noted of these islands is that of *Ross*, which is rather a peninsula, being only separated by a small cut through a morass, from the main land, over which is a bridge. On it stands an antient castle, formerly the seat of O-Donoghoe *Ross*, which hath a new barrack adjoyning to it.

game on foot. In the mean time the horse, impatient for the return of his master, raked the ground with his feet, by which means he laid bare a metallic vein; which the huntsman perceiving, carried a piece of the ore to the emperor *Otho*, who had it tried, and thereupon began to dig mines there. After the emperor *Otho*'s time the city council of *Goslar* enjoyed these mines till anno 1552, when they made them over to the house of *Brunswick*. Baron *George Engelhard van Lobneisin* in the Vth. part of his account of mines, calls them the richest in *Germany*.

(e) Sir *J. Ware* says that in 1094, there was a present of *Irish* pearl made by the bishop of *Limerick* to *Anselm* A. B. of *Canterbury*, which was graciously received. Many of our *Irish* pearls are of a pale and dusky colour, yet some of them that have been found in the northern parts of the kingdom, have been valued to fourscore pounds. If the reader wants to be further informed about these *Irish* pearls he may consult the antient and present state of the C. of *Cork* V. 2. p. 264. and 265. and that of *Waterford* p. 237.

This

This place hath been for some years past a military garison, having a governor appointed for it upon the establishment. Before the castle are a few old dismounted iron guns, which give it something of the air of a fortification. The castle had been flanked with round turrets, which, together with its situation, rendered it a place of some strength. In the wars of 1641, it surrendered to *Ludlow*, who was attended in the expedition by *L. Brogbil*, and *sir Hardress Waller*; and was the last place that held out in *Munster*, against the *English* parliament. The greatest part of this island is covered with wood; and it is no disagreeable spot, for such gentlemen of the army quartered here, who are fond of fishing, hunting or fowling.

The island of *Innisfallen*, is next to *Ross* in quantity of land; in it, are the ruins of a very antient religious house, founded by *St. Finian (f)*
surnamed

(f) *Finan*, Wallico nomine, (says *A. B. Usher*) *Winninus: ut enim Fin, Hibernis, ita Gwyn, & Win, Cambro-Britannis album denotat.* He was cotemporary with *St. Brendan*. *Sir J. Ware* says, there are two MS. copies of his life, the one whereof begins *Fuit vir vitæ venerabilis, &c.* The other *Finanus sanctus de plebe quæ Corcudubne dicitur ortus fuit, &c.* According to *Colgan* (*Act. Sanctor Hiberniæ 16, Martii*) *St. Finian* flourished about the middle of the sixth century. He was surnamed in *Irish*, *Lobhar*, i. e. a leper. His father's name was *Conail*, the son of *Eschad*, descended from *Kian* the son of *Alild K.* of *Munster*. Besides this abbey of *Innisfallen*, he founded that, called from him, *Ardfinnan* in the county of *Tipperary*; and also another at *Cluanmore Madoc* in *Leinster*, where he was buried. He died on the 2d. of *February*, but, says *Colgan*, his festival is kept on the 16th. of *March*, at all the abovementioned places.

There was formerly a chronicle kept in this abbey, which is frequently cited by *sir J. Ware*, and other antiquaries, under the title of the *annals of Innisfallen*. These annals contain a sketch of universal history, from the creation of the world to the year 430, or thereabouts, but from thence the annalist hath amply enough prosecuted the affairs of *Ireland*, down to

surnamed the leper, who flourished towards the middle of the sixth century. He is the patron saint of these parts, and to him the cathedral of *Agbadoe* is also dedicated.

The remains of this abbey are very extensive, although the walls in many are leveled to the ground; its situation was extremely romantic, and retired. Upon the dissolution of religious houses, the possessions of this abbey were granted to captain *Robert Collam*.

This island contains about 12 acres, and hath several very pleasant coves agreeably wooded for landing upon it. It yields so great a profusion of sweet herbage, that the kine which are put into it to fatten, thrive so prodigiously, that their fat becomes a kind of rich marrow in a very short time. The more fleshy parts, are in a manner marbled with fat, but their tallow is too soft to make candles, though it is proper enough for soap. On the E. side of the island, the walls of an old chapel have been lately repaired by some gentlemen, who frequently use it as a banquetting house. There are besides timber trees, the remains of several fruits trees as plumbs, pears, &c. which have outlived the desolation that hath

his own times; he lived to the year 1215. Sir *J. Ware* had a copy of them, whereof, there is an imperfect transcript among the MSS. of the library of trinity coll. *Dublin*. They were continued by another hand to the year 1320. Bp. *Nicholson* in his *Irish* historical library, informs us, that the D. of *Chandos* had a compleat copy of them, down to 1320, in his possession.

In the year 1180. according to this chronicle, the abbey, which had at that time, all the gold, and silver, and richest goods of the whole country deposited in it, as in the safest place of security, with the clergy, was plundered by *Mildwin*, son of *Daniel O-Donoghoe*, as was also the church of *Ardfert*, and many persons were slain in the very cemetery, by the *Mac-Carties*: but God, as it is said in the said annals, punished this impiety, by the untimely end of some of the authors.

seized

seized on the cells, of those recluses who first planted them.

Many of these trees had fruit ripe on them, when I was in the island, the plumbs in particular, being of a large red kind, were very fine. Here are also the fruit of the *Sorbus* or *service tree*, likewise the *Arbutus*, and other shrubs, which were all planted by the monks, tho' the neighbouring inhabitants will have them to be the spontaneous production of the soil. In short it is a beautiful, romantic wilderness, decorated at present with these plantations, and it's venerable ruins, which are no small addition to the beauties of *Lough-lane*.

Rabbit-island stands to the W. of *Innisfallen*, and is chiefly remarkable for it's quarries of good limestone, which the neighbouring inhabitants dig, and burn, in order to manure their ground: but the best limestone in this barony is dug at *Castle-Fiery*, not far from the river *Mang*.

An infinite number of islands of a smaller size, spangle and adorn this lake, most of which are covered with *Arbutus*; and several other beautiful shrubs. One of them, from a fancied representation, resembles, at some distance, the figure of an horse in a drinking posture. Another is called *O-Donoghoe's Prison*; and a third his *Garden*: most of them are of marble, cloathed with evergreen shrubs, growing out of the crevices of the rocks. Some of the islands in the upper lake, are of such a stupendous height, that they resemble, at a distance, so many lofty towers standing in the water, and being many of them crowned with wreaths of *Arbutus*, represent the ruins of stately palaces. Their edges are so much worn away, by the dashing of the water against their sides, and by frequent rains washing away the earth, and time hath so dis-jointed many of the marble

marble rocks, that several of them hang in a most surprizing and tottering manner, and represent a rude kind of confused architecture, almost without foundations.

In others of them, the waters have worn passages, sufficiently large for boats to go through: these tottering arches, which in some places (though they are of an immense weight) are only upheld by very slender pillars.

The *Arbutus*, which cloaths these islands, gives even the haggard winter the beautiful appearance of spring, for in that melancholy season, this tree puts on it's highest bloom; which rarely growing in other places, is the more likely to be admired by strangers in this. The preparation of charcoal, for the iron works, hath been the occasion of a great destruction of this beautiful tree in other parts of the country; and it is said, that even here, it suffered much by an accidental fire that laid waste a great part of a forest. It's growth upon rocks of marble, where no earth appears, and so high above the surface of the water, renders it a matter of both surprize and pleasure. (g)

This

(g) The *Arbutus*, saith sir Thomas Mollyneux, (in the ph. transactions N. 227.) is not to be found any where, of spontaneous growth, nearer to *Ireland*, than the most southern parts of *France*, *Italy* and *Sicily*; and there too, it is never known but as a *Frutex* or shrub: whereas, in the rocky parts of the county of *Kerry* about *Lough-lane*, and in some of the rocky mountains adjacent, where the people of the country call it the *Cane Apple*, it flourishes naturally to that degree as to become a large tall tree. *Petrus Bellonius* observes, that it doth so, in mount *Athos* in *Macedonia*; and *Juba* is quoted by *Pliny* as mentioning it as a thing extraordinary that the *Arbutus* grows to an high tree in *Arabia*. Doctor *Mollyneux* adds, that the trunks of the trees in *Ireland* have been frequently $4\frac{1}{2}$ feet in circumference, or 18 inches diameter; and that the trees grow to about 9 or 10 yards in height; and in such plenty, that
many

This tree is extremely agreeable in every different circumstance of vegetation, for it hath at one and the same time ripe and green fruit upon it's branches, which, as they approach to ripeness from green, become yellow, and at length terminate in a fine scarlet colour, resembling in form a field strawberry, though in size, that of the best garden kind.

The blossoms grow in clusters of small white bells, not unlike those of the lily of the valley; and in such great abundance, as in that respect alone to be equal in beauty to the *Laurustinus*, and in other respects much superior to it: for the agreeable verdure of the leaves, not much unlike the bay, the scarlet hue of the tender part of the stalk and all the different stages of vegetation, at one and the same time, from the knitting fruit to perfect ripeness, cannot but be exceedingly agreeable to the curious observer.

Upwards of 40 islands in this lake are covered with an intermixture of these trees, and other shrubs; besides at least a fourth part of the ascent of the mountains, the verges of whose bases, like that of *Mangerton*, and others before mentioned, are washed by the water of this lake.

Thus having mentioned what was remarkable of the mountains, which surround it, and of the lake it self and its islands, I shall beg leave to apply the following lines of the poet whose description of the lake *Pergus*, is no ill picture of *Lough-lane*.

— Non illa plura Caijstros
Carmina Cignorum labentibus audit in undis.

many of them have been cut down to melt and refine the ore, of silver and lead mines discovered near *Ross Castle*. Thus far the doctor.

Silva

*Silva coronat aquas, cingens latus omne; suisque
Fronibus, ut velo, Phœbeos submovet ignes.
Frigora dant rami, Tyrios humus humida flores,
Perpetuum ver est.*

OVID. METAM. lib. 5.

Swans sing not more on sweet *Cayster's* streams;
The sun scarce finds it with his scorching
beams,

Check'd by aspiring groves; and all around
The flow'r'y banks, with lofty woods are
crown'd:

The waving boughs a grateful coolness bring,
And budding flow'rs make one perpetual
spring.

OVID by SEWEL.

The principal inhabitants of these lofty mountains, except a few woodmen, kept in these forests by the lord of the soil, are great herds of red-deer: the chase of which, affords a much higher gratification to the sportsman, than in most other places. For when a stag is hunted near this lake, nothing can be more agreeably surprizing than the repeated echos; it being scarce possible to distinguish the real clangor of the french-horns, or the true cry of the dogs, from the numberless reverberations of them, among the rocks and mountains.

Inceptus clamor frustratur hiantes.

VIRGIL.

The cry began deceives their gaping throats.

And

And we may also justly apply to the unharbouring of the deer, what the same poet more metaphorically sings of *Cæsar*.

*Ipsi lætitia voces ad sidera jactant
Intonsi montes : ipsæ jam carmina rupes,
Ipsa sonant arbusa : —————*

The mountain tops unshorn, the rocks rejoice,
The lowly shrubs partake of human voice.

To which may not be improperly added the following lines of a modern poet.

Hark ! the loud peal begins the clam'rous joy,
The gallant chiding loads the trembling air.
Ye *Naiads* fair, who o'er these floods preside,
Raise up your dripping heads above the waves,
And hear our melody. Th' harmonious notes
Float with the stream ; and every winding
creek
And hollow rock, that o'er the dimpling flood
Nods pendant ; still improve from shore to
shore
Our sweet reiterated joys. What shouts
What clamours loud ! what gay heart-chearing
sounds
Urge through the breathing brass their mazy
way !
Not choirs of *Tritons* glad with sprightlier
strains,
The dancing billows ; when proud *Neptune*
rides
In triumph o'er the deep. ———

SOMERVILE'S *Chase* B. IV. v. 401, &c.

The

The echos which are caused by this sport reverberate the sound in a manner not to be described; nor believed by any but by those who have heard them; the whole duration of a single sound being near a minute; and yet the repercussions are innumerable, and the variety inconceivable. But the reader may from this imagine that a most surprising musical effect must arise from the variety of notes issuing from the throats of a large pack of buck-hounds, enlivened by the chearing shouts of the sportsmen, and the noise of the horns.

From the mountains the stag often flies to the soil for refreshment, where he is sometimes taken by persons who attend in boats to cast a rope over the horns; or the poor animal is pursued to some island where he is killed, or being refreshed by swimming is hunted again to the mountains: in all, and every of which places, particularly towards the upper lake, the echos are prodigiously grand.

But the most astonishing sounds, emulating thunder, are those made by the discharge of cannon placed in a proper situation, upon the points of some particular islands, which may best answer to the concave sides of the mountains. When the piece is first exploded, there is no return of any particular sound for near a minute; but then a loud clap of thunder which lasts for several seconds ensues; and after a short pause, a second, and so on, for several repetitions; like volleys of small arms, which are alternately answered from the neighbouring mountains and vallies, and at length die away, with a noise resembling that of the waves of the ocean beating against a concave shore. Nothing could be more pleasant than the ringing of a peal of bells placed in a small island in this lake, which would seem to be more numerous than all those of a great city, by being answered by
numberless

numberless imaginary bells from the neighbouring rocks. But this, with several other methods of improving the natural beauties of the lake, particularly the placing tame swans on it, and other embellishments, is submitted to it's owner; who, by adding, if possible, to it's native elegance, might render it more pleasing to travellers, who may be induced out of curiosity to visit it, and which would be of great advantage to the adjacent town of *Killarney*.

There have been but few countries in *Europe*, that have not contrived means to draw a concourse of people to visit them, whose very travelling and intercourse increase wealth, and trade; and are a secret motive to induce inhabitants to come and settle in them.

A river falls from the upper into the lower lake, discharging it self between the mountains of *Glenna* and *Turk* between which hills, is one of the most romantic glens that can be conceived. The trees on both sides seem to overshadow this passage, which is a kind of watry defile for some miles in length, and admits of a considerable variety, being deep and smooth in some places; and in others rocky and shallow, at which last, the passengers disembark, and the boat, is forced by strength of men's arms, under a kind of arch. The using of sails is here dangerous, on account of the mountain squalls, (*b*) their sides hanging directly over the river,

(*b*) This lake is very subject to those dangerous squalls which of a sudden blow from the adjacent mountains, and make it dangerous to use sails; the cause of which sudden blasts will be easily conceived, if we consider the artificial winds which are made by an hollow brass ball laid on the fire, which instrument is called an *Æolopile*, being no more than air pent up in the ball, and rarified by heat, which rushes forceably through a small orifice in it's side.

It is not uncommon to see the clouds hang frequently beneath the tops of these mountains, and range along their sides;

ver, which in this place is almost too narrow even for oars. (i) The stupendous rock called the *Eagle's nest*, noted also for a fine echo, is commonly a place of refreshment to passengers, who here enjoy the grateful shade of the *Arbutus*, *Yew*s, *Hollies*, and many other trees, that cover the rocks in this canal, several of which hang dreadfully over its sides, and no doubt had a person sufficient leisure thoroughly

sides; and by dashing upon them are often forced down in showers; and the sudden rarefaction of the air, which is pent up between the clouds and the sides of the hills, by getting vent suddenly, causes those squalls of wind above mentioned; and the same are frequently observed to blow from the ranges of all high mountains whatsoever.

(i) *Ælian's* description of antient *Tempe*, which is esteemed a master piece of stile; and agreeing in a surprizing manner, with the scenery of this place, in many particulars, cannot be unentertaining to a reader of taste.

“ The *Thessalian Tempe* is a place situated between *Olympus* and *Ossa*; which are mountains of an exceeding great height; and look as if they had once been joined, but were afterwards separated from each other by some god, for the sake of opening in the midst, that large plain which stretches in length to about 5 miles, and in breadth to an hundred paces, or, in some parts more. Through the middle of this plain, runs the *Peneus*, into which several lesser currents empty themselves; and by the confluence of their waters swell into a river of great size. This vale is abundantly furnished with all manner of harbours and resting places, not such as the arts of human industry contrive, but with the bounty of spontaneous nature, ambitious as it were to make a shew of all her beauties, provided for the supply of this fair residence, in the very original structure, and formation of the place. For there is plenty of *Ivy* shooting forth in it, which flourishes, and grows so thick, that, like the generous and lofty vine, it crawls up the trunks of tall trees; and twisting it's foliage round their arms and branches, becomes almost incorporated with them. The flowering *Smilax* is also there in great abundance; which running up the acclivities of the hills, and spreading the close texture of it's leaves and tendrils on all sides, perfectly covers and shades them, so that no part of the bare rock is seen; but the whole is hung with a verdure of a thick interwoven herbage, presenting the most agreeable spectacle to the eye. Along the level of the plain, there are frequent tufts of trees; and long

continued

thoroughly to search up the sides of this glin and the adjacent places, which would require vastly more time, labour and expence, than the encouragement given to works of this nature will afford; abundance of curious discoveries might certainly be made here in the botanical way, especially in the adjacent forests. For

Here spring the living herbs profusely wild
O'er all the green deep earth, beyond the power
Of botanist to number up their tribes;
Whether he steals along the lonely dale
In silent search, or climbs the mountain rock,
Fir'd by the nodding verdure of the brow,
With such a liberal hand hath nature flung
Their seeds abroad, blown them about in winds
Innumerable, mix'd them in the nursing mold.
THOMSON.

The boatmen have given imaginary names to these rocks, as to one the *man of war*; a rock, which in some sort represents the hull of a large vessel, the mast and rigging of which, is no other than a large branching yew at the top. Having

continued ranges of arched bowers, affording the most grateful shelter from the heats of the summer, which are further relieved by the frequent streams of clear and fresh water, continually winding through it. The tradition goes, that these waters are peculiarly good for bathing, and have many other medicinal virtues. In the thickets and bushes of this dale, are numberless singing birds every where fluttering about, whose warblings take the ear of passengers, and cheat the labours of their way through it. On the banks of the *Pæneus* on either side are dispersed irregularly those resting places before spoken of, while the river itself glides through the midst of the lawn, with a soft and quiet course; overhung with the shades of trees, planted on its borders, whose intermixing branches keep off the sun, and furnish an opportunity of a cool and temperate navigation upon it. The worship of the gods, and the perpetual sacrifices, and burning odors, further consecrate the place." *Ver. Hist. lib. 3. cap. 1.*

at length passed this long and narrow straight, the upper lake is discovered, which is surrounded on all sides with mountains of an amazing height, beautified also with woods: for here according to *Milton*,

————— Over head up grow
 Insuperable height of loftiest shade,
 Cedar, and pine, and fir, and branching palm,
 A sylvan scene; and as the ranks ascend
 Shade above shade, a woody theatre
 Of stateliest view —————
 Luxuriant: Mean while murmuring waters fall
 Down the slope hills, disperst, or in a lake,
 ————— Unite their streams.

Paradise Lost, Book iv.

This upper lake is an oblong square, extending north and south, but is not a third of the area of the lower lake. The rocks and islands are here inhabited by eagles, ospreys, hawks, and other birds of prey; as are the forests on the adjacent mountains with red-deer.

In certain seasons, very considerable water-falls and cascades, tumble from the mountains into this upper lake, which with the echos, (*k*) and delightful

(*k*) To the above mentioned facts relating to echos, and their existence around this lough, it may not be improper to add some philosophical account of the causes and nature of echos, in imitation of the learned Dr. Plot, who hath done the same in his history of *Oxfordshire*, one of the first natural histories of counties, that was published in *England*; and after whose plan, several subsequent writers have copied.

Echos, may be distinguished into such as return the voice but once, called *single echos*; and these return many syllables, or words, either plain or distinctly, or in a confused manner. Echos are also manifold, which return the words oftentimes repeated, and may therefore be stiled *tautological echos*, which are caused either by a single or double reflection. An example of the first kind, Dr. Plot gives us in *Woodstock-Park*, which, he says,

lightful scenery of the prospect, are also the chief entertainment of this place, as in the lower lake.

In

says, returns in the day time seventeen syllables distinctly, and in the night twenty, of which he made trial in the following verse,

————— *Quæ nec reticere loquenti,
Nec prior ipsa loqui didicit resonabilis echo.*

The last line of which, this celebrated echo repeated in the day time, and also the word *loquenti* in the night.

The cause why some echos return more, and some fewer syllables, is owing to the different distances of the objects, returning the voice, from the place of the speaker; for if the speaker be too near the object, the return is so quick, that the echo is drowned in the voice: but if he removes farther from it, then it begins to be clear and distinct, and if it be a polysyllable one, it then repeats one or more syllables, according as the speaker moves farther from it; which, is the way of measuring the proportions of the spaces of ground requisite for the return of one or more syllables.

Blanchannus in his *Echoemetra*, theorem 5. says, that no one syllable will be returned clearly, under the distance of 120 feet. For the better proof of which assertion, it must be observed, that all echos whatsoever, have some one place where they are returned stronger, and more distinct, than in any other, and must always lie at right angles with the object, which must not be too near or too far off.

The reason of the difference of some echos between the day time, and the night, is, that in the latter, the air is more quiet, colder, and denser, being more stocked with exhalations than in the day time, which by retarding the quick motion of the voice to the object, and its return to the speaker, gives time for the return of more syllables. *Mersenus* allows but 90 feet for the return of each syllable; and in many trials his conjectures seem to be truer than those of *Blanchannus*. But for louder sounds such as bells, cannon, trumpets, and the like, the distance will be in proportion to the strength of the sound.

Tautological polyphonus echos, are such as are returned by divers objects, by simple reflection, placed at various distances, which cannot be done by any single object, notwithstanding what *Boisardus* in his *Topography of Rome*, p. 65, 66, says to the contrary; where he describes a tower erected to the memory of *Cæcilia Metella*, on the *Appian way*; that if a man place himself at the foot of an hill, where this tower stands, and

In one of these islands travellers generally take a repast, for few people go so far into these wilds, without laying in provisions before hand. The manner of returning is either back through the

pronounce an heroic verse, there is a wonderful echo that returns it distinctly eight times, and afterwards broken and confusedly; and adds, that no place in the world yields the like echo: nor, (for the thing is impossible), will that place neither. For the industrious *Kircher*, after he had used all imaginable care in the search of it, came away unsuccessful, and found no such matter, as he informs us in his *Magia Phonocamptica*. But of this last kind, are the echos round the lake of *Killarney*; for the sound is returned from a great variety of objects back upon each other, at one and the same time; and is what *L. Bacon*, in his *Nat. Hist. Cent. 3. n. 249, 250.* terms an *echo upon echo*. That noble lord, hath justly compared these kind of echos, to the different reflections made, by placing two looking-glasses opposite to each other, where you may see the glass placed behind the image, in that of the glass placed before; and again the glass before, in that, and for several more reflections, till the image is quite lost: and if several glasses placed in opposition to each other, receive the image at the same time, either side ways or otherways, the image will be infinitely reflected in them all, at one and the same instant. Thus sound striking the air, which is a fluid, like a stone cast into the water, the air is agitated equally on all sides, and moves freely in circles every way, unless it meets with some solid body to beat it back, as the banks of rivers do water. The air thus agitated, striking against the concaves of several mountains, standing opposite to each other, and in its passage sweeping over a smooth surface of water, will be reverberated for a considerable number of times; and thus the discharge of a single gun will agitate the air, so as to cause a resemblance of thunder. By these frequent repercussions, our echos may be justly named, according to lord *Bacon's* term, a *choir of echos*, being, says he, such a continued echo, as you shall find in some hills encompassed theatre-like.

There are certain letters which no echo will return or express, particularly an S, of which the same nobleman gives a pleasant instance in a celebrated echo, formed by the walls of a ruined church at *Pont Charenton* near *Paris*, where there was an old *Parisian*, who took it to be the work of spirits, and of good spirits, for said he, if you call *Satan*, the echo will not deliver back the devil's name, but will say, *va t'en*, which in *French* signifies, avoid. By which accident lord *Bacon* discovered, that an echo would not return an S.

same

same scene, or on horse back, over the mountain, on a new road, which was made by a subscription of the principal gentlemen of the county.

This was for several years thought impracticable, and yet considering its length, and the carrying it through almost impassable mountains, was at length completed at a small expence, to the great improvement of the country. It leads from the head of the river of *Kenmare*, to the town of *Killarney*, through the barony of *Glanerought*; by which an intercourse is opened between that town and the sea: whereby that place can be supplied with fish and other sea productions, and it hath been of infinite service in facilitating the carriage of the copper ore to that river, to be shipped for *Bristol*.

The rivers that flow in and out of this lake, will be observed elsewhere, when I come to treat of the several rivers of the county. I shall now mention such seats and buildings worthy of notice, which stand near this lough. And first, towards the southern part of the lake, situated on a kind of peninsula, stands *Mucruss*, the seat of *Edward Herbert*, Esq; a situation where nature in her native attire, very little assisted by art, out does every thing that human fancy, supported with the highest expence, hath yet performed; for whether we first reflect on the delightful prospects that this seat affords, as the lofty mountains hanging over the lake wooded almost to their summits; cascades pouring down from several of them, particularly that already noticed, from *Mangerton*, which sends down a roaring torrent not far distant; the beautiful expanse of water which washes the verge of this gentleman's gardens and improvements, scattered over with islands, so wooded as to represent several well cultivated spots; also a particular lake called *Mucruss* lake, divided by that peninsula from the great one; and on the opposite shore,

a level, well improved country: I say, whether we take in at one view all this enchanting scenery, or stop to admire the particular beauties of the seat itself, we shall find sufficient matter for pleasure and admiration. The natural appearance of this place, before it was adorned by any improvement, was that of a luxuriant garden; where a great variety of trees and shrubs, the produce only of a more favourable clime, flourished spontaneously; as the *arbutus*, *juniper*, *yew*, *buckthorn*, *service* and others, found growing among the crevices of marble rocks: the seeds, and original plantation of which, I suspect to have been laid here, many centuries ago, by the monks of the adjacent abbies; where, meeting with a soil and climate favourable to their preservation and propagation, they have wonderfully flourished ever since without any assistance from art.

These natural gardens therefore, wanted little assistance to beautify them, except an enclosure towards the land, and the lopping away part of their luxuriance, to form avenues and walks through them; besides the addition of such exotics, as have been but of late years introduced into *Ireland*: among which, there have been planted a considerable number of vines, which are now spreading their branches, and crawling up several sloping rocks of variegated marble.

It was indeed an handsome compliment which was paid to this place, by a late right reverend prelate (1) whose high taste in the beauties of art and nature as well as goodness of heart, and solid learning, all the world equally admired and acknowledged; who being asked what he thought of this seat, immediately answered, that the *French* monarch, might possibly be able to erect another

(1) Dr. Berkley the late bishop of Cloyne.

Versailles, but could not with all his revenues lay out another *Mucruss*.

The gardens of this seat extend to the ruins of an antient friery, called *Irrelagh*, i. e. on the lough, founded by *Donald*, son of *Thady Mac Carty*, in the year 1440, for minorites, or conventual *Franciscans*, and repaired by him in 1468, the year of his death. It was again re-edified in the year 1602, but soon after suffered to go to ruin. The walks are surrounded by a venerable grove of ash trees, which are very tall, and in some places grow spontaneously, from the ruins of the abbey. The choir, nave and steeple, still remain intire, in which are several decayed tombs. The cloysters are likewise intire, and consist of several gothic arches of solid marble, which enclose a small square, in the centre of which stands one of the tallest yew trees I have ever seen; its spreading branches, like a great umbrella, overshadow the niches of the whole cloyster, forming a more solemn, and awful kind of covering to it, than originally belonged to the place. The steeple was small, and capable of containing only a single bell, and it is supported by a gothic arch or vault. The bell was not many years ago, found in the adjacent lough, and by the inscription, was known to have belonged to this priory, which from the time of its foundation, hath been the cemetery of the *Mac Carty-Mores*, and other families. Upon the dissolution of religious houses, the revenues and scite of this abbey, were granted to capt. *Robert Collam*, who assigned them to bishop *Crosbie*.

Near this friery, are several buildings appropriated to the iron-works, the ore of which is found at no great distance. At this place, and in most other bloomeries in these parts, they use about a sixth part of the *English* red mine, to one of the native ore, which renders it less brittle,

and more malliable than the *Irish* ore would be if it was used alone.

Nearer to *Killarney* stands the ruins of *Castle-Lough*, built on a rock surrounded by the lake; it was entirely demolished in the wars of 1641. Not far from hence is *Rockwood*, the seat of *Arthur Herbert*, Esq; which hath also a fair prospect of the lake, and adjacent islands, with *Ross-Castle* and other buildings.

Prospect-Hall belonging to *James Supple*, Esq; commands a fair landscape of the opposite lough and its islands, and hath its garden well laid out, down to the water: the view from this place differs but little from that abovementioned, p. 122. taken from the ruined church of *Aghadoe*; except that it affords a nearer prospect of the beauties of the lough, which have been already described.

To the W. end of the lough is *Tomes*, the seat of *O-Sullivan-More*; and near a mile more west on the river *Laune*, or *Lane*, is *Dunlow-Castle*, boldly seated upon an eminence; to the S. of which, is a very craggy, deep, and romantic chasm in the mountain. It commands an extensive view of the lake from the west end, with the meandering course of the river abovementioned, down to the harbour of *Castlemain*. The floors of this castle and of the adjacent house, belonging to Mr. *Mahony*, are formed of very fine planks of the yew tree, which is a wood, that if well wrought by a skilful cabinet-maker, hath a more beautiful grain and colour than mahogany: but these noble trees, that formerly grew in such great plenty hereabouts, are now almost destroyed. Adjoining to this castle are some good plantations and improvements.

Not far from *Dunloe*, on the N. side of the river *Lane*, is *New-Pallice*, a house and improvement of the late *Mac-Carty-More*. The old seat
of

of this family, called also *Pallice*, stands in ruins.

On the banks of the same river, more to the west, stands a small ruined castle, erected in the wars of 1641, by one captain *Sullivan*, as a place of defence.

Two miles W. of *Dunlow* is *Mac-Gilly Cuddy's* castle: it stands to the N. of the mountains called *Mac-Gilly-Cuddy's* reeks.

Ballymalus castle, said to have been built by the *Moriarties*, is also seated on the river *Lane*: and these are all the places of note that are situated on the banks of the said river, from its exit out of the lough, to *Kilorglin*, below which it disembogues itself into the bay of *Castlemain* (*m*).

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(*m*) It would be a most useful work to the town of *Killarney*, and indeed to all the adjacent country, if this river was rendered navigable for small vessels of 30 or 40 tons; a work, which, from the slender observations made on the levels and course of the water, (the former of which, having neither encouragement or time, I have not taken) I think might be executed by means of one, or at the most of two locks, besides scouring and banking the river, at the charge of about 2000 *l.* a sum, which, if the whole was expended, would fall light on the several gentlemen, whose estates are washed by this river, or are contiguous to it. The lands surrounding the lough, and the town of *Killarney*, together with the company engaged in the adjacent mines, all ought to share in, and forward the undertaking.

This river, besides a great quantity of water with which it is supplied from the lough, (being the only discharge the lake hath, though it receives the river *Flesk*, the waters of the upper lake, and several other brooks) hath the river *Lisbadine* or *Gisbadine*, and another considerable rivulet from the south; so that there can never be any want of water, even, in the driest season. The whole course of it, from the lough to the ferry of *Kilorglin*, is about 8 *Irish* measured miles.

This work, with the cutting a strait channel to the *Mang*, (which running through a soft morass might be easily effected) would contribute to the opening the bar of *Castlemain* harbour, and render it less dangerous for vessels. By the navigation of the *Lane*, copper ore might be conveyed to the ship intirely by water, and excellent sea-sand be brought from *Kilorglin*, for manuring the adjacent lands. A great part of
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The town of *Killarney*, is a small thriving place, being considerably improved, since the minority of its present owner, the L. Visc. *Kenmare*, who hath encouraged several inhabitants to settle in it, and hath erected some houses for linen manufacturers about a mile from the town. There are already four great new roads finished to this town, one from the C. of *Cork*, which leads to that city; a second from *Castle Island*, which proceeds towards *Limerick*; the third is that to the river of *Kenmair* before mentioned; and a fourth is lately made to *Castlemain*, from which last place, new roads have been carried to *Tralee* and *Dingle*. The neighbourhood of the mines affords employment for several people, and will consequently cause a considerable sum of money to be spent in it. A new street, with a large commodious inn are designed to be built here; for the curiosities of the neighbouring lake, have of late, drawn great numbers of curious travellers to visit it, and, no doubt, many more will go thither to partake of

the corn consumed hereabouts is brought from the country near *Dingle*, at a great distance, by land carriage; that part of the county, because of its lying convenient to sea sand, which is here found to be a better manure than lime, for the production of corn, hath run greatly into tillage, and is become in a manner the granary of the county. By this navigation, not only manure, but corn also, might be brought cheaper to market, than by land carriage. *Killarney* would then become a kind of sea port, its market be better supplied, and its buildings considerably increased by the convenience of water carriage for bringing timber, and other conveniencies for building, from distant places. The *English* iron ore would come cheaper to the foundery, and the cast iron be easier transmitted to any sea-port in the kingdom. Salt and salt-works might be made and erected in, or near, that town, at little additional charge, to the great profit and convenience of the neighbouring country. These, and many other advantages, too numerous to insert, would arise from this design; the further prosecution of which is submitted to the gentlemen, whose interest it most concerns.

the

the diversions and amusements of that place, when they can be assured of being commodiously and cheaply entertained.

The principal ornament of *Killarney* is the seat and gardens of lord *Kenmare*, planted with large nurseries of fruit and timber trees. His lordship proposes to enlarge a canal, which runs through his gardens, and to make it communicate with the lake, which will not only render them more beautiful, but will also add to the convenience of water carriage to and from the lake. Not far from the house is a large and pleasant park, well wooded and stocked with deer, which he hath also in plenty in the forests of the adjacent mountains.

Within two miles of *Killarney*, the ruined church of *Aghadoe*, antiently *Aghaboe*, i. e. *campus bovis*, stands on an eminence in a very fine situation; it continues to retain the name of a cathedral, although no other dignitary belongs to it, but the archdeaconry: it was dedicated to St. *Finian*, before mentioned, and is of great antiquity. There is not the remains of an house, or building, near it, except the ruins of a small old castle, and the stump of one of the round towers, which are a common appendage to many of our old cathedral churches.

To the N. of this cathedral, in the parish of *Aglish*, is *Barley-Mount*, a good house and plantation of Mr. *Crumph*. Towards the banks of the river *Mang*, are some old ruined castles, as *Mulbaff*, *Clonmellane*, and *Castle Fiery*, which formerly belonged to the *Mac-Carties*, and are now the estate of lord *Kenmare*.

Having mentioned all that is worthy of note in this barony, and having passed over nothing, except a few farm-houses, and such like, of little consequence; I proceed to the description of the
next

next contiguous barony, called *Trughanackmy*, which I shall do in the following chapter.

C H A P. VII.

The topography of the baronies of Trughanackmy and Corckaguiny.

THIS barony contains 19 parishes (a): I shall begin with describing the S. W. parts of it, known by the name of the parish of *Kilorglin*.

Kilorglin, or *Castle-Conway*, stands near the mouth of the river *Lane*, and by its neighbourhood to the sea, is well situated for trade, and would have been probably a place of more note, if the harbour of *Castlemain* was better known, or rendered safer for shipping. I have already taken notice, p. 52, that these lands were granted by *Q. Elizabeth* to the family of *Conway*, and have descended by heirs female to that of *Blennerbasset*.

In the chapel of this place is the following inscription, on a monument, over the lady of *John Blennerbasset*, Esq;

“ *Hic jacet ELIZABETHA charissima conjux JOHANNIS BLENNERHASSET armigeri; pia, sobria, casta, amabilis, multis desiderata; obiit 22. die Martii MDCCXXXII. Annoq; ætatis suæ LXIII. Mærens maritus posuit. Hic etiam jacet AVICIA, mater dicti JOHANNIS mersa mari, mense Aprilis MDCLXIII. Etiam JENKIN & EDWARDUS CON-*

(a) Their names are as followeth, 1. *Kilorglin*, 2. *Kilcolman*, 3. *Brofnagh*, 4. *Ballincuslane*, 5. *Castle-Island*, 6. *Disert*, 7. *Kil-lentierna*, 8. *Curens*, 9. *Kiltallagh*, 10. *Kilgarilander*, 11. *Nogbavale*, 12. *Obrenane*, 13. *Bally-Mac-Elligot*, 14. *Ballyseedy*, 15. *Annagh*, 16. *Clogherbrian*, 17. *Ballynabaglish*, 18. *Ratafs*, and 12. *Tralee*; when the whole county pays 10*l.* this barony is taxed 1*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.*

WAY, avus et pater dictæ AVICIÆ. Nec non HENRICUS frater dicti JOHANNIS; in quorum omnium memoriam ipse hæres AVICIÆ hoc marmor instrui fecit."

This village of *Kilorglin* consists of several houses, and looks tolerably well for these parts: it is a considerable thorough-fare into *Iveragh*. Towards the mouth of the *Lane* is a good salmon fishery, these fish chuse to run up the mouth of this river to spawn, rather than that of the *Mang*, although they are almost contiguous, because the river *Lane* hath a more gravelly bottom than the other which is more muddy, and the fish taken therein are much better tasted.

Some years ago, an odd accident happened, to the S. W. of this place, near the sea, occasioned by the sudden shifting of a large quantity of sand, in a violent storm, that spread it all over an adjacent bog, which became soon after a good meadow; and not far from the bog, a small lough was filled up by the sand, which also became good ground. The reader may find something of the same nature in the Philosophical Transactions, N^o. 37, communicated to the royal society by *Thomas Wright*, Esq; of a sand flood, which overwhelmed a great tract of land, in the county of *Suffolk*, in *England* (b).

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(b) For many miles together in that county, and the edge of *Norfolk*, the surface of the ground is a loose naked sand, without the least mixture of earth, or a blade of grass growing upon it; and in the open places it is as moveable as the sands of *Arabia* by the winds, and is carried in great quantities like waves of water before every hard gale; and yet the industrious inhabitants find a method to reclaim this barren soil, and render it fertile: they sow hay seed upon it in a calm day, and immediately cover this with furze bushes, which they stake down upon it, to prevent its being blown off. This method softens the sand by keeping some moisture on it, and brings the seed to shoot

The next contiguous parish is named *Kilcolman*, or *Colman's* church, to which saint, an infinite number of churches in *Ireland* have been dedicated: it is said there were many *Irish* saints of the same name. This church is in ruins, but appears to be very antient; it is built of a brown freestone, brought a great way from the mountains, of which kind of stone, most of our antient structures were built, although a good limestone might be had on the spot: the reason why these old architects rejected limestone, seems to be, that freestone, being more porous, was found to imbibe the mortar better, and grew harder in the air, as is the case with the English *Bath* and *Portland* stone; and for these reasons, I suppose, they preferred it to limestone or marble (c).

The ruins of the abbey of *Killagb* stand not far from this church: it was of the order of canons regular of St. *Austine*, and called the priory of St. *Mary*, founded by *Geffry de Mauriscis* in the reign of K. *Henry III.* The walls of the church are of a great length, and very strong; these, with a noble window of Gothic architecture at the E. end, still remain entire. They are built of limestone, or rather of a dark marble, as are some other curious window-frames, that have hitherto resisted

shoot quickly, the roots of which spread and intangle in their natural way, and hold down both themselves and the soil, till it is covered with a tolerable sward, and fixed from that motion it had before. Thus a tolerable pasture is procured out of the most absolute waste, which is further secured by inclosing it with a good hedge, which prevents the sand from the neighbouring grounds being driven upon the new grass, and burying it.

(c) Mr. *Warburton* in his *Vallum Romanum*, lately published, takes notice that *Severus's* wall, erected in the N. of *England* to keep out the *Picts* and *Scots*, was constructed of free-stone; although many parts of the wall were at a great distance from any quarry of that material.

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the injuries of time : the manner of building, beside the materials, bespoke this structure to be much more modern than the time of the first foundation above mentioned. This house had very large possessions in several parts of this county : the adjacent lands are a rich limestone soil, and good pasture ground, situate on the side of the river *Mang* : considerable quantities of wild hops grow near the abbey, which were probably planted here by the monks. The possessions and scite of this religious house were, on the dissolution of abbeys, granted to captain *Thomas Spring*, with the patronage of all the parishes belonging thereto, which he forfeited after the wars of 1641. The tithes were, after the restoration, granted to the *L. Baltinglass*, who sold them to sir *Emanuel Moore* ; they are now possessed by *William Mullens*, Esq. This abbey is part of the estate of *John Godfrey*, Esq; whose seat, called *Busbfield*, stands at no great distance from it. It is situated in a pleasant agreeable country, and good soil, the house is environed with plantations of fruit and timber trees ; and near it is a thriving village called *Mill-Town*, for which, hath been lately obtained, a patent for holding a weekly market and two fairs. Mr. *Godfrey's* estate extends along the banks of the rivers *Mang* and *Lane* for near six miles ; it was well planted on the restoration by a considerable number of *English* families, who have continued to thrive, and encrease ever since to such a degree, that no estate in this county, of the same extent, can shew an equal number of protestant families, among whom, their landlord can muster up a troop of as brave horsemen, of old *Cromwelian* blood, as any in *Ireland*.

About a mile to the E. of *Busbfield* stands *Castlemain*, or *Castlemaign*, so called from an antient castle that was erected here, on a bridge over the river *Mang*, said to have been built at the joynt charge

charge of *Mac-Carty More* and one of the earls of *Desmond*, as a place of defence between their respective frontiers: each of these great men was to have an equal claim to this fortress, and they agreed to give and receive possession of it alternately. *Mac-Carty* went first into the castle, and surrendered it to *Desmond*, who, instead of giving possession of it in his turn, ordered his followers to hold it, who shut the gates, and drove off *Mac-Carty* and his people. This place continued in *Desmond's* family until *Q. Elizabeth's* reign, when it was delivered up to *James*, the last earl, who resigned it to the queen, as may be seen in *Pacata Hibernia*. During the troubles of 1641, the *Irish* kept a constant garrison therein, until it was taken and demolished by *Ludlow*; it was always esteemed an hold of importance, as it defended the passage of the above mentioned river.

On the restoration, this castle was kept in the hands of the crown, and a constable is appointed to guard it, (although it hath been a long time in ruins) who hath a small piece of land annexed to it for his salary: the clerk of the crown for this county is commonly appointed to this office; he hath also the fishing of a small part of the river near the bridge. Salmon taken here are only in season during 4 months, but those of the river *Lane* are good all the year; which difference is owing to the different nature of the soils they run through.

Castlemain gave formerly the title of viscount to the family of *Monson*, and afterwards the dignity of earl to *Roger Palmer*, Esq; who was so created by *K. Charles II.* anno 1661, but the title in that family is now extinct. That earl was employed by the late *K. James* as his ambassador to the pope, a pompous account of which embassy was published, and adorned with several fine copper plates; his speech to the pope, with his holiness's answer, may be seen in *Wellwood's* memoirs. This place, at present,

present, gives titles of earl and viscount to the Rt. Hon. sir *John Child*, earl *Tylney*, whose father, sir *Richard Child*, was created viscount *Castlemain* in this county, 17th *April*, 1718, 5 *George I.* and earl *Tylney* of *Castlemain*, 11th *Jan.* 1731, 5 *George II.* His lordship resides in *England*. It is but a mean inconsiderable village, and hath nothing in it remarkable: the banks of the river *Mang*, which wind from hence in a serpentine manner to the sea, are composed of a rich clay, and the same unctuous soil lies at the bottom of the river, which is deep enough for vessels of 50 tons and upwards, to sail up to the bridge, at high water, where they may lye in soft oozy ground to discharge. Some vessels are unloaded here on the bank side, which serves as a wharf: they are generally freighted with rock salt from *England*, considerable quantities of which are refined in this neighbourhood; and others are laden with iron ore, which is carried on horses to the iron foundery, near *Mucruss*. The manuring sand, used to improve the adjacent lands, is dredged up in the harbour of *Castlemain*: it abounds with muscle and cockle shells, and great quantities of the fish are also thus taken up: it is delivered to the farmers at a penny the horse-load, lasts many years in the ground, and renders it so fertile that it produces several successive crops of corn. But tillage is so little prosecuted, that notwithstanding the cheapness of this manure, there is hardly corn enough hereabouts to support the inhabitants with bread, who run intirely into the grazing of cattle.

To the east of *Castlemain* is *Ballycrispin*, the seat of counsellor *Thomas Spring*: adjacent to the house are good gardens and handsome plantations, between which and *Castlemain*, is the church of *Kiltallagh*, frequented by the inhabitants of that village and those of the neighbourhood, near which is a decent parsonage house.

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The soil hereabouts is remarkably good for fruit trees, an example of which I saw at *Ballygamboone*, part of Mr. *Godfrey's* estate, where there is an orchard, in which are single apple trees that have produced (as the owner assured me) three hogsheads of cyder each. I measured the diameter of the opposite boughs of one tree, the extremities of which were 50 feet asunder, which, if considered as the diameter of a circle, the superficial content will be 1964 square feet, or 218 square yards, which is the quantity of ground that this tree covers; and if we suppose an horse when standing, takes up a space of ground equal to 3 square yards, then there may stand no less than 72 horses under the drip of this apple tree (c).

Three miles W. of *Castlemain* are the ruins of *Castle-Drum*, built by the *Moriarties*; so called by the *Irish*, but rather, as others say, by an *English* family called *Murrie*, by an heiress of whom the ancestor of all the *Fitz-Geralds* got their possessions in *Kerry*. This castle was demolished in the wars of 1641. On both sides the *Mang*, are level tracts of swampy grounds, which on the S. side of that

(c) Most writers of natural history have related several instances of the surprizing growth of trees, but chiefly of the oak: *Plot*, in his *Oxfordshire*, tells us of an oak at *Clifton*, that spread 81 feet from bough end to bough end, which is less for an oak than the above mentioned apple tree, and shaded 560 square yards of ground: it was computed 2500 men might stand sheltered under it. The famous *robur Britannicum* in lord *Norroy's* park at *Ricot*, was computed capable of sheltering between 4 and 5000 men. The duke of *Norfolk* had an oak in *Worsop* park, which spread almost 3010 square yards, and near 1000 horse might stand under the shade of it. This we have from good authority. The main-mast of the old *Royal Sovereign* was 99 feet long, and near a yard thick, all of one piece of oak, and some of the beams of that ship were made from another oak near 5 feet thick, and were 40 feet in length. But for many notable instances of this kind, the reader is referred to Mr. *Evelyn's Sylva*.

that river belong to Mr. *Godfrey*, who hath banked them in, and secured them from inundations ; but those of the opposite side, being the estate of *the university of Dublin*, are yearly overflowed by the tide and land floods. These grounds, by proper management, might be made exceeding profitable, being very fit to produce hemp, rape, or grass seeds, the first of which commodities, where the soil is rich, will amply repay the expence and industry of the planter, as there is always a great demand for it, for cordage and sail-cloth, prodigious quantities of which articles are yearly imported, both into *Great Britain* and *Ireland*, from the *Baltic*. There is also a great consumption of *rape-seed* for oil, as likewise of *linseed* : and here I must beg leave to mention a new piece of husbandry practised in *England*, where a considerable traffic is carried on for *linseed* and *rape-cakes*, when the oil is pressed out of them, and which are imported from *Holland* in great quantities for fattening bullocks ; which is done by breaking the cakes, and boiling them in a large quantity of water, which they render milky : the cattle are very fond of it, and in three or four weeks become surprizingly fat. This method hath been but lately practised in *England* ; but the *Dutch* have followed it many years, and rear most of their calves this way : and it is undoubtedly a piece of husbandry well worth being made public, as most of our low grounds, near the sides of rivers, are very proper for the cultivation of *hemp* and *rape*.

In making banks to keep off inundations of the sea and rivers, it is very improper to sink dikes where there are quarries of limestone ; for the water often works its way through the cavities of the quarry, and thereby ruins the greatest part of the work : for which reason, the earth for the bank ought to be dug within side, and not on the side

next the water, in places where such quarries are found.

On the lands of *Farnass*, near *Castlemain*, is a good *chalybeat* spaw, an account of which the reader will find in the chapter of mineral waters.

Between the bays of *Castlemain* and *Tralee*, are a range of considerable high mountains, which divide these arms of the sea: they go by the general name of *Slieve Miss*, near to which, according to *Keating*, the *Milesians* fought their first battle with the natives soon after their landing. The highest pike of these mountains, as measured by a good instrument by means of two stations taken on the level strand in *Tralee* bay, was 750 yards perpendicular above the sea: the other mountains that run westerly into the barony of *Corckaguinny*, go by various *Irish* names. A remarkable one of these is called *Cabir-conrigh*, or *Cauir-conrigh*, i. e. the fortress of *Con-righ*, or king *Con*: on the top of this mountain is a circle of massy stones, laid one on the other, in the manner of a *Danish* intrenchment, several of them are from 8 to 10 cubical feet, but they are all very rude.

From the situation of the place it resembles a beacon, or place of guard to alarm the country; but, from the prodigious size of the stones, it rather seems to be a monument of some great action performed near this place, or perhaps a sepulchral trophy raised over some eminent person. (d) This piece

(d) *Acosta* relates, that he measured a stone in the walls of an *Indian* castle, that was 38 feet long, 18 broad, and 6 in thickness; and yet the stones in the fortress of *Cusco* in *Peru* were still larger, and these, says *De la Vega*, were drawn by the strength of men, 10, 12, or 15 leagues, over hills and valleys and the most difficult ways, to that place; and there is one stone, to which the *Indians* give the name of *syacusa*, that is, the tired or the weary, because it never arrived at the place it was

piece of antiquity stands on the summit of a conical mountain, which is more than 700 yards above the level of the sea, and forms a kind of peninsula between two very fine bays, the country people, from the height and steepness of it, and the largeness of the stones, will have it to be the work and labour of a giant (e), and it

was designed for, but remains still upon the road. This rock was drawn by 20,000 *Indians*, 15 leagues over very rugged ways, but, notwithstanding all their care, it tumbled down a very steep hill, and killed several hundreds of the *Indians*, who were endeavouring to poize the weight. Thus, these *Indians*, without pullies or other engines, lifted up vast stones to the top of steep hills, in order to build places of strength long before any *European* came among them.

(e) Among other legendary tales preserved in our old *Irish* manuscripts, the following story of *Conrigh* is one, which is here inserted, as the scenery of it is fixed to this place, and, in some sort, deserves a translation, rather from its great antiquity, than from any real credit that ought to be given to it.

“ *Conrigh*, the son of *Dair*, was cotemporary with *Connor*, king of *Ulster*. He is said to have been an eminent warrior, and the captain of a tribe, called *Deaghda*, who resided in the west of *Munster*. There were at the same time two other celebrated clans in *Ireland*, the first called the champions of the red branch, in the *Irish* language *Curruidhe, na Croith Ruadhe*, who were under the command of *Connor*, king of *Ulster*; the other resided in *Connaught*, and their chieftain was called *Oilioll Fion*. *Conrigh* having intelligence that the followers of *Connor*, king of *Ulster*, intended to plunder a rich island near the coast of *Scotland*, and carry away the governor's daughter, whose beauty was much celebrated; he disguised himself, went into *Ulster*, and in this manner found means to land with the *Ulster-men* in the island. The governor had lodged his daughter, with most of his treasure, in a strong fortress, which the *Ulster* forces had several times attempted to take by storm, and after receiving frequent repulses, began to think of abandoning the enterprize. *Conrigh*, without discovering who he was, went to the *Irish* general, and offered him to lead on the troops to another assault, and to storm the fortress, provided he might have his choice of the plunder; which proposal being readily accepted, *Conrigh* soon made himself master of the place, and

it seems indeed wonderful, how human strength, unassisted by engines, could possibly raise stones of such

put all the garison to the sword, and, among other booty, brought off the fair *Blaniad*, daughter to the governor, whom *Conrigh*, on their return to *Ireland*, demanded as his reward: but the general, who had fixed on her for himself, resolved to sacrifice his honour to his love, and forcing away the lady, told *Conrigh*, that he had deceived him by his ambiguous manner of expressing himself, and, at the same time, offered him any other part of the spoil: *Conrigh*, for the present, thought fit to dissemble, and wait for some opportunity to carry her off by stealth, which in a little time he effected. The *Ulster* general, whose name was *Congullion*, missing his fair captive, began to suspect that no person in the kingdom would have made so daring an attempt but *Conrigh*, the son of *Dair*; and having caused a strict pursuit to be made after him towards *Munster*, overtook him and the lady, at a place the MS. calls *Saloschoid*, where *Conrigh* overcame him in single combat, and, tying him neck and heels, cut off his hair with his sword, which (says the MS.) was the most ignominious treatment that the conqueror could inflict upon the vanquished; after which *Conrigh* brought his fair prize in a triumphant manner into *west Munster*. The *Irish* commander, *Congullion*, retired into the woods of *Ulster* during a whole year, until his hair was grown, it being the greatest scandal for a soldier to appear in those times without it. When he was fit to be seen in public, he wandered in disguise towards *Desmond*, where he met (near the bank of a rivulet called *Fion-Glass*, in this county) the beautiful *Blaniad*, who resided in a strong hold, which was *Conrigh's* abode. Upon his discovering himself to her, she confessed a passion for him above all others, and entreated him to believe, that it was against her inclination she was separated from him, and requested him to return with sufficient force to deliver her from a man whom she hated. *Congullion*, with great joy, promised to comply with her request, and, to be able to effect his design, he returned into *Ulster* to solicit aid from king *Connor*. Upon his departure, *Blaniad* persuaded *Conrigh*, over whom she had a very great influence, to erect a stately palace for his residence, and to employ his soldiery, who were distinguished by the name of *Glanna Deagha*, to collect all the stones of a large size, that could be procured for this structure, with a design to have them dispersed all over the country, when *Congullion* should return. This commander being at length arrived, with some trusty followers, lodged themselves in a wood near the seat of *Conrigh*, and found means to give *Blaniad* notice of his arrival, who sent

such a prodigious weight to the summit of so steep and high a mountain.

Considerable tracts of these mountains have been improved by limeing and inclosure within these few years, by several gentlemen, both on the N. and S. sides. It is surprising to see how wonderfully the nature of the soil seems altered for the better, in a very few seasons, by inclosure only, without any manure; the inclosed tracts appearing at the distance of some miles; of a beautiful verdure, far beyond the colour of the open mountain; which answers a common objection, that some parts of an estate may be so barren, as not to be worth inclosing, which is certainly a mistake. For inclosure, shelters the land, keeps it warm, preserves the accidental manure produced by the dung of cattle, keeps off floods from higher grounds, the trenches drain the land, and the owner has his property secured, and kept free from the trespassing of others: besides the value of the land is doubled, and rendered more fit to produce corn, &c. as an inclosed piece of land affords a

sent him word, that she intended to steal *Conrigh's* weapons, and put them out of the way; and that when they saw a quantity of milk run down the stream, which flowed from the fortress towards the wood where they lay, that they might begin the attack. *Congullion*, by this assistance, easily got into the fort, killed *Conrigh*, and carried off his mistress into *Ulster*; and from hence, they say, this rivulet hath been called *Fion-Glasse*, i. e. the white brook. The story adds, that *Blaniad* did not long survive her treachery, for being followed by a poet whom *Conrigh* retained in his house, as she was one day walking with *Congullion* on a steep precipice, called *Rinchine Beara*, this poet came up to her, as if he intended to salute her, and catching her in his arms, he threw himself headlong with her down the precipice, where they both perished." Thus far the manuscripts, some of which say, that *Conrigh* imposed upon the *Ulster* men, and effected his achievements in the island by magick art. But the whole hath so much the air of a romance, that had not the relation belonged to the above mentioned antient monument, I should not have inserted it.

much greater crop, than an open field, both of corn and grafs. The hedges ferve for fhelter to the cattle, and fome kinds of them, as furze, afford alfo an excellent fodder in winter; which fhrub makes a noble fence, and thrives in the blakeft mountains, where no other kind of quickfet will grow. Thofe few hints relating to the great importance of this article in the improvement of land, it is hoped, will lead all to a due fenfe of putting it in practice; for little more is wanting to convert many thoufand acres of the naked and ftarved parts of this county, into the fame condition of its beft grounds, and to render an infinite number of people happy, than this article of inclofure.

Having thus far taken notice of thefe mountains, dividing the bays of *Castlemain* and *Tralee*, to the eaft end of which is a good new road lately made, leading to the laft mentioned place; I fhall now describe the town of *Tralee*, and fuch particulars, as are worthy notice in the neighbourhood thereof.

Tralee or *Traly*, antiently wrote *Traleigh*, i. e. the ftand of the river *Leigh*, which is a fmall rivulet that emptieth itfelf at the bottom of this bay, and in time of floods is often greatly fwolen: this hath been, ever fince the attainder of *Gerald* earl of *Defmond*, the fhire town of the county, and, during the exiftence of that earl's palatinate, the place where he chiefly refided, and exercifed his jurifdiction. It is a town corporate, being governed by a provoft and twelve burgefles, alfo twelve common-council men, a town-clerk, and two ferjeants at mace. The provoft is clerk of the market, juftice of the peace and quorum throughout the whole county, during his year; with power to hold a tholfel court every *Thursday*, and a court of

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pied powder. It was incorporated *anno* 1612, by letters patent of K. *James* I. (f).

In the midst of the town is a square, environed on the north side, with the county court-house, and the shire gaol, and on the other sides, with houses and shops. Through the middle of the town, runs a rivulet, over which are some small stone bridges. There were in it formerly four castles, all which, except one, have been taken down: here also stood a convent of the order of dominicans, or predicant friers, founded in the year 1260, or according to some in 1243, by *John*, son of *Thomas Fitz-Gerald*, who, with his son *Maurice*, was slain at *Callen*, by *Mac-Carty-More*. This was the burial place of several of the earls of *Desmond*, and other families of note, but it is at present quite destroyed. It had formerly a fair steeple, but nothing now remains except some of the vaults (g).

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(f) This charter appoints *Robert Blennerhasset*, to be the first provost, *Arthur Denny*, Esq; *Edmond Roe*, *Humphrey Dethick*, *John Stiles*, *John Leeser*, *Edward Vaucleere*, *John Humpton*, *Francis Adams*, *Thomas Bramstone*, *John Bramstone*, *Giles King*, and *John Curlestone*, to be the first twelve burgesses, to continue during their respective lives, unless they be removed for misbehaviour. The provost and burgesses to make freemen, who are to be of the commonalty of the said borough. The provost to be elected annually by the old provost, and the majority of the burgesses, on *St. John's* day, to enter in his office at *Michaelmas*. The provost to hold quarter-sessions, and gaol delivery; also a court of record every thursday, to determine causes to the value of five marks sterling; also to have power of making by-laws, a guild of merchants, to have a common seal, two serjeants at mace, and other inferior officers; with fairs, markets, tolls, &c. Dated 31st of *March*, an. 11th *Jacob*. I. Signed EDG WORTH.

(g) By an indenture made *May* 10, 1627, *Sir Edward Denny*, knt. granted to the provost and burgesses of *Traloe*, the circuit and liberty of the abbey, and all other privileged places in the said borough; on condition, that he should always appoint a town-clerk, and he and his heirs to have all the profits of the same. They were also to pay to the said sir
Edward,

This town is situated about a mile from the sea, to which distance a vessel of 50 or 60 tuns may come, and at high water small boats row up to it. Yet, notwithstanding, the advantage of this situation, it hath very little intercourse with other places by sea, the bay being open, shallow, and unsafe for shipping. Its chief advantage arises from its being the county town, and from the money spent at the assizes, elections for members of parliament, and the like public meetings. Its markets are well supplied with all kinds of provision, and towards autumn, considerable quantities of fine herrings are taken in the adjacent bay. The *Chalybeat* spaw, about two miles from this place, situated on the N. side of the bay, in a fine air, hath drawn several families of fashion hither, and caused considerable sums of money to be expended. A particular account of which water will be given in the chapter relating to the medicinal waters of this county.

The remaining castle was the chief seat of the earls of *Desmond*: it now belongs to sir *Thomas Denny*, who received the honour of knighthood, from his grace the late duke of *Devonshire*, lord lieutenant of *Ireland*, in *February* 1744. His ancestor, sir *Edward Denny*, had this castle granted to him with a large estate, (being part of *Desmond's* forfeiture) by *Q. Elizabeth*, as is before noticed, p. 49. In this castle was committed the inhuman murder of sir *Henry Danvers*, with the justices *Meade* and *Charters*, who were slain with all their servants, while they were asleep in their beds, by

Edward, one hoghead of merchantable wine, yearly, on the feast of *St. Philip* and *St. Jacob*, and five barrels of wheat, with three barrels of malt, yearly, upon *All-Saints* day for ever, on consideration of his granting to the said provost and burgeses, the tolls and customs of the *tuesday's* weekly market, and those taken at *St. James's* fair; the persons collecting the said customs to be liable to the payment of the said duties.

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fir *John* of *Desmond*, the earl's brother, in the year 1579; which piece of barbarity, paved the way for the destruction of the *Desmond* family soon after. The pretence for this cruelty, was fir *Henry Danvers's* holding session of gaol delivery in *Desmond's* palatinate.

Adjacent to the castle are good gardens, and an handsome bowling green; there are also large plantations of old fruit and timber trees, with other modern improvements.

The parish church is well built with good seats and handsome galleries, being the best in the county. The collector of the revenue for the port of *Dingle*, generally resides in this town, as it lies more convenient for getting in the quit and crown rents, with other branches of the revenue, than that port. This place having been destroyed in the wars of 1641, and again in K. *James's* time, it hath not as good buildings as other walled towns, which, in those unhappy times, did not equally suffer from the calamities of war. It is not much to be admired, that a town, where neither trade or manufactures flourish, should be very slow in its growth. Here are some good quarries of a dark coloured marble, somewhat like the *Kilkenny* kind, except, that this is harder, hath not so many shells in its substance; and can be raised in blocks almost of any reasonable size. The adjacent lands are a dark limestone soil, and are justly esteemed to be the richest in the county, being very proper either for pasture or tillage. Since the above mentioned castle came into the possession of the *Denny* family, it held out a long siege against the *Irish* in 1642. An account of which will be given hereafter.

Ballyseedy, two miles S. E. of *Tralee*, is the seat of *John Blennerhasset*, Esq; mentioned p. 53. From a mount above the house is a pleasant prospect of the adjacent country, and several gentlemen's houses;

houses; and here are considerable improvements, and good plantations; as also at *Elm-Grove*, part of that gentleman's estate, which is also well watered and wooded, and is occupied by *William Blennerhasset, Esq;*

About three miles to the N. E. of *Tralee*, stands *Tulligarron* belonging to *Rich. Chute, Esq;* near which place, *Saunders* the pope's nuncio, who was sent over in 1579, with a consecrated banner, and the pope's authority to curse and bless, at his will and pleasure, all such as assisted or resisted the rebels who opposed *Q. Elizabeth's* government, died miserably of an ague and flux, brought on him by want and famine, in the wood of *Clonlish*, in 1582. Other places of some note are *Ballygown*, occupied by *Richard Morris, Esq;* and *Carrignifely* by Mr. *Verdon*.

Ballybeggan, the seat of ——— *Morris, Esq;* stands about two miles E. and by N. from *Tralee*. It had formerly been an high and strong castle, which was reduced during the wars in *K. James's* time. Before the rebellion of 1641, it was possessed by the family of *Hussey*, but by them mortgaged to one of Mr. *Morris's* ancestors: during the wars, it was a noted pass between *Tralee* and *Castle-Island*. Near the castle is an handsome modern house, which was built soon after the revolution, the old house having been burnt down by the *Irish*. Here are some good old improvements, which escaped the universal devastation of the times, particularly some fine avenues of walnut, chesnut, and other trees; with a large old, but thriving orchard, planted in a rich limestone ground, beneath which are several subterraneous chambers, lined with stalactical exudations. These caves have a communication with each other; and there is a large stream of running water that flows under ground, which empties itself at a considerable distance, into the open air: and, what

what is very surprizing, this under-ground current, is not destitute of fish, as not only eels, but also trout have been taken out of it.

The larch tree, thrives here remarkably well, being planted by the late *Samuel Morris*, Esq; there are also several other young plantations hereabouts, which are in a thriving way (*b*).

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(*b*) It may not be amiss to mention a good method which that gentleman used with success, to remove large trees from one place to another with safety.

He caused a large pit to be dug, in which the removed tree was to be placed erect, it having as many of the small roots and fibres preserved to it as possible. He then caused a thin mixture of good mold to be poured into the hole, wetted with water to a kind of liquid mortar; and as the water subsided, more of this mixture was thrown in, until the pit was quite filled, and the earth round the roots became hard: and in this manner he removed, among many others, a very large fine old bay tree, which is now in a flourishing way, without the least detriment, although this is one of the most difficult trees to remove with safety.

The same intelligent gentleman, having communicated to me the following account of the great snow, which as well as in other parts of *Ireland*, fell in this county in 1744-5, with an extraordinary method of his preserving all his cattle, during the scarcity of fodder occasioned by that calamity, I shall here insert it.

From *Monday* the 25th of *Feb.* 1744-5, it snowed more or less until *Friday* afternoon, when it ceased; and the snow was twenty inches thick on the ground, which continued without any sensible alteration, until the first week in the following *April*; at which time it thawed quickly, and caused great floods.

This had a most dreadful effect upon the cattle, as the winter had been so open, that people did not husband their hay, and no grass was to be seen for above a month. But what was worse to the farmers, many of their cattle which were well supported with fodder, fell into disorders after the thaw, when they began to eat the fresh grass, of which, numbers of them died.

Mr. Morris preserved his cattle in the following manner: While the ground was covered, and the snow continued to fall, he observed several branches of the trees of *Scotch* fir, to break down with the weight of the snow which had lodged upon

At *Ballybeggan* is a dark kind of grey marble, veined with white round spots of a sparry matter: it hath been raised in very large blocks; I have seen tables of it in Mr. *Morris's* house, eight feet long, and four feet broad. It is very proper for large ornamental works, as tables, chimney pieces and other furniture. He discovered also a vein of potter's lead ore, near the ruined church of *Ratass*, which afforded a good quantity of lead, and also held some grains of silver; but as it lies intermixed among limestone rocks, and no very large body of it yet observed, it would be hazarding a certain expence for an uncertain profit, to proceed in the work without further encouragement.

In *Ballybeggan* house stood an handsome grotto, done up like an altar piece, covered with a pleasing variety of chrystals found in this county, with several bright spars, and transparent pebbles of various colours, as green, yellow, brown, red and purple, being tinged with different metalline substances, that reflect the light in a very agreeable manner.

upon them, and as they fell in the avenue, near the house, and the snow was shaken off by the fall, he observed some horses, that were kept at short allowance of hay, eating the tops of the fir-branches: soon after, he perceived cows and sheep to do the same, and at length he observed the swine to eat both of the tops and cones which hung upon them. The next day, he had the fir-trees pruned, so as to afford a sufficient quantity for his horses, horned cattle, sheep, and swine: by which means he had hay to spare at the time of the thaw; nor did he lose any beast by the disorder which seemed epidemical among all kinds of cattle at that time. There were very different accounts from several parts of *Ireland*, concerning the depth of this snow; some making it six, and others eight foot deep: which might have happened in places where there were hollows, and into which the wind might have driven it. It might also have been deeper towards the centre of the island, than nearer the sea, where it sooner thaws, than at a distance from it.

About

About a small mile E. of *Tralee*, stands *Ratafs* church, an old edifice in ruins, which is built of freestone, brought, at a great distance, from the mountains; although there were fine quarries of limestone to be had on the spot.

Killeene about a mile N. E. of *Tralee*, was the seat of the late *Rowland Bateman*, Esq; whose ancestor had a considerable estate granted to him hereabouts, (i) (having served as an officer in col. *Hierome Sankey's* regiment of horse) by the act of settlement. Near the house are plantations and a good park, in which a lead mine hath been discovered, which is worked, and affords a considerable quantity of ore; holding also, as I found upon trial, some silver, well worth the charge of extracting, a process that few of our miners are well acquainted with. All these lands are good limestone grounds, having, in some places considerable caverns, a thing not uncommon in such kinds of soil.

(i) By the let. pat. of K. *Charles 2d.* June 10. 1667. This coll. *Sankey* had 7851 plantation acres granted to him in this county, viz. the burges's lands of *Tralee*, and several other denominations in the barony. He claimed on his own account 7741 l. os. 6d. besides a large demand for his officers, for which he obtained the abovementioned patent, and 3990 acres besides, for his officers, viz. *Kilmaniheen*, &c.

Though no body exclaimed more against others, particularly, against sir *W. Petty*, than *Sankey*; yet none had greater complaints made against him, than the colonel, for ill treatment of his men. For several of the lands that were allotted to them, he got to be left out of his patent in order to oblige the *Irish*, who paid him well for it; and put in other lands which were not given them, in satisfaction for their arrears; and thus he wronged many innocent *Irish*, as well as his own people. The *Irish* proprietors of the lands forfeited to *Sankey*, were *Nicholas Walsh*, *Patrick Mac Ellistrum*, *Roger Conry*, *Brian Connor*, *Dominick Roch*, &c. whose estates lay in the parishes of *Brofnagh*, *O Brenan*, *Ballymac - Elligot*, *Ratafs*, *Ballyseedy*, *Clogherbrian*, *Annagh*, *Noghavel*, and the parish and borough of *Tralee*.

Other

Another place of note in the neighbourhood of *Tralee*, is *Cloghers*, the seat of *William Carrique*, Esq; whose ancestor had also a considerable estate granted him, by the letters patent of K. *Charles* 2d. dated 24 *July* the 18th. of his reign, for his service against the *Irish*, during the wars of 1641. The soil hereabouts produceth as good cyder as any in *Ireland*.

On the *Denny* estate are several good houses and improvements, as *Ballyvelly*, and *Loughercannon*, as also *Churchil*, &c.

About eight miles to the east of *Tralee* stands *Castle-Island*, formerly called the *Castle* of the *Island of Kerry*. This castle is said to have been erected by *Geffry Maurice*, or *de Mariscis*, L. justice of *Ireland*, ann. 1226, during the reign of K. *Hen.* III. the ruins of which castle are still remaining. Round the walls, the river *Mang*, being here but an inconsiderable stream, flowed in a kind of ditch, over which were formerly draw-bridges, portcullices, &c. In antient times it was reckoned a place of strength, and was taken anno, 1345 by sir *Ralph Ufford*, L. justice of *Ireland*, it being then held out for *Maurice Fitz-Thomas Fitz-Gerald* the first earl of *Desmond*, by sir *Eustace le Poer*, sir *William Grant*, and sir *John Cotterel*, who were all executed by *Ufford*. These gentlemen were some of the earl's principal followers. He was at that time at the head of a faction called the lords of *English* descent, who opposed those of *English* birth. *Ufford* obliged the earl to fly; and confiscated his estate, until 26 noblemen and knights became bound for his appearance at a day prefixed: but he making default, his recognizances were forfeited. Their names may be seen in a MS. of *Doctor Dudley Loftus*, in *Marshe's* library.

Near this place also *Gerald* the 4th. earl of *Desmond*, commonly called the poet, is said to have been

been murdered in 1397, and on the 11th. of Nov. 1583, *Gerald* the 16th. earl of *Desmond* was slain in rebellion in the wood of *Glanekinty*, where his head was cut off, by a common soldier; and his body buried in a small chapel, at about a mile's distance from the town. This place gave title of baron to the family of *Herbert*, as is before related p. 35. It gives at present the title of viscount, to sir *Thomas Gage*, who by his late majesty, K. *George* I. on the 14th. of *September* 1720, was created viscount *Gage* of *Castle-Island*, and baron *Gage* of *Castle-Bar*, in the county of *Mayo*.

After the forfeiture of *Gerald E.* of *Desmond*, the family of *Herbert* had a grant of this seignory, as is before recited, p. 33. *Q. Elizabeth* in her patent, stiled it the manor or seignory of *Mount Eagle Loyal*. It extends about 12 *Irish* miles in length, and 10 in breadth; and contains by a late survey, 37128 *Irish* plantation acres, of which only 14211, are reckoned profitable, the remainder being mountain and bog. The whole of it is farmed from the Rt. Hon. the earl of *Powis*, by sir *Maurice Crosbie*, knt. *Arthur Crosbie*, Esq; *John Blennerhasset*, Esq; *Edward Herbert*, Esq; *Robert Fitz-Gerald*, Esq; and *Rich. Meredith*, Esq; who have greatly improved this estate, by cutting a new road from *Abbey-feal* in the county of *Limerick*, to *Castle-Island*; and from the last mentioned place, to *Killarney*: which roads are carried in direct lines, over mountains, through bogs, and morasses, having several stone bridges erected on them, with deep cuts, or ditches on either side, for the carrying off the water, whereby the land on both sides, is become considerably drier than before.

One of these roads runs from *Castle-Island* eastward, towards the bounds of the county of *Cork*, from whence an old neglected road came by *Blackwater-Bridge* from *Newmarket*; which is extremely

tremely rocky and dangerous; and yet before the new one leading from *Mill-street* to *Killarney* was made, this was the principal road of communication between the counties of *Cork*, and *Kerry*, on which a facetious judge, who went the *Munster* circuit, some years ago, said to his brother, when their coach was overturned, that the scripture was then fulfilled, for “*The judges were overthrown in stony places.*”

Between *Blackwater-Bridge*, and *Killarney*, are the ruined church of *Kilmurry*, and three small ruined castles of the *Fitz-Geralds*, said to have been possessed by three brothers of that name, who bore so great an enmity to each other, that no one of them would suffer the other to pass peaceably through his land. (k)

In descending the mountain towards *Castle-Island*, the country hath a very agreeable aspect; the soil being mostly a fine limestone ground; and yet there are fewer improvements, and less tillage, here, than in other places, where the land is not so proper for it.

In *Castle-Island*, are a decent parish church, a good parsonage house, a foot barrack, a session and market house, with an handsome assembly

(k) The greatest part of this road is carried through an heathy and marshy mountain: the principal undertaker was one Mr. *Murphy*, a man, who by the meer dint of genius, hath extremely well executed several new roads here, and taught others to do the like, and carry them on, through very difficult, and almost impracticable bogs and mountains. He first marks out the course of the new road, and then cuts the trenches on both sides, as strait as possible, which by the next season renders the middle firmer and dryer than before. In all soft places great stones are laid at the sides and bottom, and afterwards a considerable quantity of clay, and a good depth of gravel, which is commonly found at the bottom of the trenches, or in some adjacent ground. The road is raised highest in the middle, and a sufficient slope towards the trenches. This is called trunking the road, to cast off the rain; without which, no road can be durable.

room for dancing. There are some tolerable inns here, but the above mentioned gentlemen intend to erect a larger and more commodious one; and it were to be wished if they do, they would pursue the plan of the *English*, which are certainly more convenient, and may be cheaper built, than the common inns in *Ireland*; which are no other than large houses, without the convenience, or appearance of the former.

The same gentlemen have made a proposal to the incorporated society, to have a charter working school erected at *Castle-Island*: they have conveyed upwards of 25 acres of land to the society, worth 20s. per acre; and will procure 200 *l.* towards the building; and are promised a subscription of 40 *l.* *per annum* to support the school, which proposal hath been accepted.

This town being well watered; and fuel very cheap, is a proper place for linen and other manufacturers, who by settling therein, may be assured of meeting with all due encouragement.

Kilcow, near *Castle-Island*, belongs to *Edward Herbert*, Esq; of *Mucruss*. Here are good plantations, as also at *Currens*, the seat of *George Herbert*, Esq; which stands on a rising ground not far from the river *Mang*, 3 miles W. by S. from *Castle-Island*. Between which town and *Killarney*, is *Teernigoose*, the seat of Mr. *Meredith*, near the river *Flesk*, which about a mile to the west of this place, empties it self into the river *Mang*: this is not to be confounded with the other *Flesk*, before mentioned, which runs into the lake of *Killarney*. The late Mr. *Meredith* greatly improved this place, from whence there is an agreeable prospect westward to *Castlemain* bay.

Having given an account of the most remarkable places, and things worthy of note in this barony,

ny, I proceed next to give a description of that called *Corckaguiny*, which signifies in *Irish* a fertile country. (l)

This barony is a peninsula of about 24 *Irish* miles in length, and 8 in breadth; it is washed on the S. side by the bay of *Dingle*, or *Castlemain*, and on the N. by *Tralee* bay; and answers to *Cambden's* general description of this county, before cited, p. 73 "That it shoots like a little tongue into the sea roaring on both sides of it."

It contains no less than 20 parishes, (m) which shews, that this barony was formerly better inhabited, than at present; each parish having had it's respective church, most of which were very large, as appears by their ruins. There are now but 9 places of worship, in all this barony, viz. one protestant church, and 8 romish chapels, which cannot contain half the number of people that the old parish churches contained, nor can this decrease in the number of places of worship, be owing to any decay of religion, for all the roman catholics generally hear mass every funday and holiday: and from this, and several other reasons, it might be proved, that not only in this barony, but also in most other parts of the county; the number of inhabitants is prodigioufly decreased.

Corckaguiny, is generally subdivided into 2 parts, or half baronies; they give that name to the sou-

(l) From the Irish *Geinadh*, which signifies generation or increase.

(m) 1. *Dunqueen*, with the *Blasquet* islands, 2. *Marbin*, 3. *Ventry*, 4. *Kilmelchedor*, with the two *Latifes*, 5. *Kildrum*, 6. *Dunurlin*, 7. *Dingle*, 8. *Kilquan*, 9. The borough lands of *Dingle*, 10. *Garfinagh*, 11. S. *Clogbane*, 12. N. *Clogbane*, 13. *Kinard*, 14. *Ballinacourty*, 15. *Ballinvogher*, 16. *Kilgobbin* and *Derrymore*, 17. *Killeiny*, 18. *Stradbally*, 19. *Ballyduff*, and 20. *Minard*, when the county pays 10*l.* this barony is taxed at 1*l.* 6*s.* 1½*d.* thern

thern and western part of this peninsula; and the northern side which is very coarse and mountainous is called *Litteragh*.

In the southern division, are also large tracts of mountain, which have been formerly cultivated up to the top. Several of them, which are but poor barren rocks, have great numbers of old inclosures and marks of culture on their sides, which are now neglected; and this is a further circumstance that tends to prove that it hath been better peopled formerly than at present.

The country people are prepossessed with an opinion, that most of the old fences in these wild mountains, were the work of the antient *Danes*, and that they made a kind of beer of the heath which grows there; but these inclosures are more modern than the time when that northern nation inhabited *Ireland*. Many of them were made to secure cattle from wolves, which animals were not entirely extirpated, until about the year 1710; as I find by presentments for raising money for destroying them in some old grand jury books: and the more antient inclosures were made about corn fields, which were more numerous before the importation of potatoes, into *Ireland*, than at present.

The feet of these mountains have several small brooks flowing from them, into both bays, near which, the industrious inhabitants have cultivated several large tracts of ground, that produce good crops of barley, oats, and wheat. They are encouraged to pursue agriculture because of the convenience of sea sand, which is an excellent manure; and this barony is thereby esteemed, the granary of the whole county.

To the other new roads already mentioned, that lately made from *Castlemain* to *Dingle* ought to be added, the greater part being quite new, and

laid out in as direct a line as could possibly be drawn between the two places. The former road, besides it's having been uneven, rocky, and rugged for carriages, went in so winding a course, that the distance by the chain, was 31 *Irish* measured miles, estimated only at 20; but the new way is but 22 *Irish* miles; by which travellers have not only an excellent road between these places, but also 9 miles less to travel.

To the S. of this road is *Inch-Island*, as it is called, although properly an isthmus. It lies on the N. side of the entrance of *Castlemain* harbour, and consists of one continued range of sand-hills, some of which are 30, or 40 feet high. They are covered with a long kind of sedgy grass that renders them compact, and binds the sand together. When the country people cut and carry away this sedge, as they frequently do for thatch, and other purposes, the sea and wind make great irruptions into the sand-banks. Between these hills, the ground is quite covered with *Yellow Ladies Bed-Straw*, a plant called in *England*, *Cheese Rennet*; *Gerard* who was a *Cheshire* man, says, that in his country, especially about *Nantwich*, they use it instead of rennet, esteeming that the best cheese that was made with it. *Mathiolus* says they use it in *Tuscany* to turn milk, *Galen* attributes the same virtue to it; and *Diascorides* from it's effect in curdling milk calls it *Ταλιον*: the cattle fed on this island being mostly kine, thrive exceedingly well upon this plant. Towards the southern point of the island, considerable quantities of white peas grow spontaneously, the seed of which was probably scattered here by some ship-wreck. There are also great quantities of *Eryngo* or *Sea-Holly*, *Colt's-foot*, *Star of the Earth*; and other sea plants on this peninsula, but very little grass. The sand is here very white, hard, and of a fine grain; the
air

air when I was on this isthmus was very hot and parching, occasioned, by the reflection of the solar beams from the sand-banks : and it was with some labour that I measured a base line, in order to adjust the distances and bearings of the points and head-lands of the adjoining bay, which hath been for many years infamous for ship-wrecks ; and never laid down with the least degree of truth, in any former sea-chart or map.

A few winters ago there happened a great storm in this place, whereby the sand was blown about so furiously, that a large herd of cows were driven off the peninsula, the poor animals chusing rather to betake themselves to the enraged ocean, where many of them were drowned, than to be overwhelmed on shore. Some of them swam across the bay, near two miles, through the highest waves imaginable, and saved their lives.

The castle of *Minard*, which stands on the sea-coast, midway between this isthmus and *Dingle*, was built by the knights of *Kerry*. There is a good quarry of brown free-stone at no great distance from it, of which the coin-stones of several of the old buildings in this county are composed.

Dingle is the only town in this barony. *Q. Elizabeth* incorporated it, in 1585 ; and granted to it the same privileges which the town of *Drogheda* enjoyed, with a superiority over the harbours of *Ventry*, and *Smerewick* ; and she gave the inhabitants 300 *l.* to wall the place. *K. James I.* renewed it's privileges ; and granted it a charter bearing date *March 2d.* in the 4th. year of his reign, at *Westminster*. (n) The *Irish* formerly called it *Dain-gean*

(n) Which recites, that, at the humble petition, and for the faithful services, of the inhabitants, done from time to time to the king and his progenitors, the said town of *Dingle-cusby* shall be from henceforth, a free borough and town corporate in it self. To elect a sovereign, out of the burgeses, yearly,

gean ni Cusby, i. e. the fastness or castle of *Hussey*, an old *English* family, to whom one of the *Fitz-Geralds*, earls of *Desmond*, had formerly granted a considerable tract of land in these parts; viz. from *Castle-Drum* to *Dingle*; and, others say, he gave him as much as he could walk over in his jack-boots in one day. *Hussey* built a castle here, which is said to have been the first that was erected in this place, the vaults of which, are now used as the town gaol. It was forfeited by the earl of *Desmond*, or at least by one of his followers, on his rebellion; and was granted to the earl of *Ormond*, with divers other lands contiguous to it; from whom, ——— *Fitz-Gerald*, knt. of *Kerry* bought it, who also had a large old castle in this town. Several of the houses were built in the *Spanish* fashion, with ranges of stone balcony windows, this place being formerly much frequented by ships of that nation, who traded with the inhabitants, and came to fish on this coast; most of

yearly, on St. *James's* day, to enter on his office the michaelmas following. To have a sword and mace carried before him. A liberty of 2 *English* miles, round the parish church, with a guild of merchants as in *Drogheda*. The ports of *Ventry*, *Smereewick*, and *Ferriter's Creek* to be within the liberty of said town. To have the custom called *cocquet* in the said ports, and that of *Dingle*. Two carrucates, called *Hapston*, granted to the corporation, reserving the hawks in the same to the crown; to be held without any rent in soccage. The sovereign to act as justice of the peace, within the liberties, to enquire into all felonies, regulate artificers, weights and measures, and to be escheator and coroner within the liberty. The house of *John Hussey* granted for a gaol, and common-hall to the corporation. The inhabitants to be free of all tolls, &c. No inhabitant to be compelled to serve in arms further than one day's journey from the town; and that only, for the preservation of the place, except at the command of the L. deputy, or L. president of *Munster*. Liberty to hold 4 sessions yearly, with return of all writs, &c. To have the lands of the burgage, and others called the *acres* of the same, with all waifs, strays, goods of felons, &c.

them

them are of stone, with marble door, and window frames: on one is an inscription, signifying, that the house was built by one RICE, *anno* 1563; and on a stone beneath two roses, are carved these words, AT THE ROSE IS THE BEST WINE. Many of them have dates on them as old as Q. *Elizabeth's* time, and some earlier: but the best modern edifice in this town belongs to the knight of *Kerry*, at the back of which, are large gardens, regularly disposed and kept in good order. Lime being scarce here, the town walls were built of clay mortar, and are gone much to decay. The town stands at the bottom of a small, but safe harbour, at the mouth of which, large vessels may ride secure: the channel lies on the west side, and ships of an hundred tuns may come up to the town. The entrance of the harbour was formerly defended by a small fort or block-house, which has been many years demolished. Here is a barrack for a company of foot, and a tolerable good saturday market. There was formerly an antient monastery in this town, which was a cell of the abbey of *Killagh*, near *Castlemain*.

The parish church dedicated to St. *James*, is said to have been formerly built at the charge of the *Spaniards*. It was originally very large, but most of the old structure is gone to ruin, a part only of which is kept in repair for divine service, and is called St. *Mary's* chapel; in which is an handsome monument, consisting of a pannel of black marble, with the following inscription, in gold letters, placed between two Ionic pillars, adorned with cherubims, and capitals of *Italian* alabaster.

*Immodicis Brevis est Ætas
et rara senectus;
H. S. E.*

JOHANNES

Natural and Civil HISTORY

JOHANNES FITZ-GERALD *Eques* KERRIENSIS,
Ex Antiquâ stirpe Equitum KERRIENSIIUM,
Oriundus,

Suavitate ingenii, & integritate morum
Eximius.

Erat in Ore venustas,
In Pectore Benevolentia,
In verbis fides,

Candidus, Facilis, Jucundus,
Quot notos tot habuit Amicos,

Inimicum certe neminem,
Talis quum esset. Febri correptus

Immature Obiit,

A. D. 1741.

Hoc Monumentum

Charissimi Mariti Memoriae Sacrum

MARGARETA Conjux

Mærens posuit.

Arms, ermin a cross saltier gules.

Supporters, on the dexter side a boar, on the sinister a dragon. Being borne by the earls of Desmond, from whom the family are descended.

On an old grave-stone in the church-yard is the following epitaph.

“STEPHEN RICE LIES HERE, LATE KNIGHT OF PARLIAMENT, AN HAPPY LIFE FULL FOURSCORE YEARS FULL VIRTUOUSLY HE SPENT. HIS LOYAL WIFE ELLEN TRANT, WHO DIED FIVE YEARS BEFORE HIM LIES HERE ALSO. LORD GRANT THEM LIFE FOR EVER MORE. MDCXXII.”

“*Huic succurre tuis votis Pia Mater Jesu,*

“*Insuper adde tuas Lector amice Preces.*”

Arms,

Arms, Quarterly, Party per Pale engrailed in the 2d. and 3d. a lion rampant.

This *Stephen Rice* was ancestor to sir *Stephen Rice*, an eminent actor in the troubles of 1688.

Round the margin of an old tomb-stone in this church-yard, is this inscription in *Gothic* characters.

“*Trinitas individua salva nos. I. N. R. I. O Pater M. N. P. P. & J. N. A. M. Amen 1504 Die le Beo, B. Gar.*” The last words are *Irish* abbreviated and signify, God give the *Fitz-Geralds* long life.

On the lands of *Ballybeg*, a mile N. E. of *Dingle*, is a vitriolic spaw, of which an account will be given in the chapter of mineral waters.

Burnham, formerly called *Ballingolin*, near *Dingle*, was a castle which belonged to the family of *Rice*, before the wars of 1641. (o) It is now the seat of *William Mullens*, Esq; and is situated very pleasantly on the S. W. side of *Dingle* harbour, of which it commands an agreeable prospect. It stands about a small *English* mile, from the

(o) They are known in *Wales*, by the name of *ap Rees*, or *Price*, and some of this family came into *Ireland* with *Strongbow*, in the reign of *Henry II.* Their first settlements were at *Waterford*, one of whom named *Peter Rice*, was mayor of that city in 1429, and *James Rice* in 1469, and several times after; and who procured an act of parliament, to have licence to go in company with *Patrick Mulgan* and *Philip Bryan*, bailiffs of the said city in pilgrimage to *St. James's* in *Galicia* in *Spain*, according to a vow made before they were in office. The said *James Rice* built an handsome chapel near *Christ-Church* in *Waterford*. The inscription on his tomb; with a further account of him, may be seen in the antient and present state of the county and city of *Waterford*.

harbour

harbour of *Ventry*, which situation, so near the great western ocean, is a great detriment to the growth of trees, the bleak sea winds constantly nipping the smaller branches and shoots, when they rise to any considerable height: the only possible remedy for which, is to plant them in clumps close together, by which method, although the outward trees will suffer, yet those in the middle will be sheltered, and thrive tolerably well (p). There was found in a bog 5 or 6 feet deep near *Burnham*, a very large old brass spur, which had been gilt, and probably belonged to a knight templar, which is now in the possession of Mr. *Mullens*. The templars formerly possessed the lands of *Farryhavanagh* in this barony, which estate was forfeited by the *Fitz-Geralds* of *Castle-Isbin* near *Charleville C. of Cork*; and granted by the act of settlement to *John Bolingbroke*, from whom it was purchased by the family of *Mullens*, whose estate it now is.

The harbour of *Ventry* is quite open and exposed to S. W. winds, but tolerably defended from the north and east. It is divided from that of *Dingle* by a narrow isthmus. The western point is called *Cabir Trant*, where there is an old *Danish* intrench-

(p) It is extremely difficult to procure hedges of any kind to grow and thrive near the sea. The late lord PETRE of *Thornton* in *Essex*, as we are informed in the new body of husbandry lately published in *England* p. 111. gave slips of a particular shrub called the *Sallow Thorn*, or *Sea Buckthorn*, to an owner of some marsh-land, whereon no other hedge would grow, and it succeeds to this day very well. It's native place is by the sea, so that no wonder it does in those places: it is raised for it's beauty in most of the nursery gardens in *England*, and to be had cheap enough, so that a fence is easily raised with it. When other things have failed, prudence recommends the trial of this; and though not at this time commonly known, he will be of real service to his country who contributes to make it so, and to shew by example the truth of what is here proposed.

ment,

ment, and another at *Ratbanane*, a ruined castle belonging to the knight of *Kerry*. The *Irish* have a tradition, that this isthmus was the last ground in *Ireland*, that was possessed by the *Danes*; which might have been easily defended by an handful of men, who were also masters at sea, against a multitude. There is another isthmus between the bottoms of *Smerewick* harbour and *Ventry*, as may be seen by the map; but this hath a greater breadth, than that between *Ventry* and *Dingle*; this last being two miles over, and that not one: but a great part of it being bog, and mountain, might be easily defended, especially by a chain of forts, within call of each other; which the *Danes* had between *Ratbanane* and *Gallerus*, of which the remains may still be seen (q).

To

(q) It is not improbable that this tradition was founded on the account given by *Hanmer*, (in his chronicle, p. 24, 25. for which he cites the book of *Hoath*) of a great battle fought at *Ventry* between the *Irish* and *Danes*, about the time of *Constantine* the great; the occasion of which battle according to the said author, was as followeth. "There were at this period, several persons kept in pay not only to defend the kingdom, but also, it seems, to travel into distant countries, where they fought several combats, and brought a yearly tribute to their country. (Which latter part, the excursions of the *Irish*, then called *Scots*, into *Britain*, in some sort reconciles.) These champions, he says, were so much envied for their exploits, that several foreigners, joined to invade *Ireland*, in different places at once: some landed in the north part of the kingdom, and were repulsed with great slaughter by *Conkedah*, one of the petty kings of *Ulster*. A second party that landed at *Skerries*, was defeated at a place called *Knocknegan*, i. e. the hill of dead men's heads, by *Dermot* K. of *Leinster*. The third company of these invaders, came to *Ventry*, (*Hanmer* calls it *Fintry*,) i. e. the white strand, where the *Irish* being assembled from all parts, prevented their landing for seven days, which occasioned the slaughter of so many people, that the sea shore was coloured red with the blood of the slain. At length one *Gilymore*, prince of *Thomond*, being disgusted because he was ordered from the front of the battle to the rear, revolted to the enemy, and gave them notice of a proper place that was left
unguarded.

To the west of that of *Ventry*, is the parish of *Dunqueen*, the outward point of which is called *Dunmore head*, and is the most western point of all *Europe*; the *Irish* call it *Ty-Vorney Geerane*, or *Mary Geerane's house*, a point as much celebrated by them as *John of Grot's house*, which is the utmost extremity of *N. Britain*. About a mile and a half from this promontory, stands the largest of the *Blasket* or *Ferriter's islands*, called also the *Blasques*, probably from *Blaosc* or *Blaosg*, in *Irish*, a scale or shell, being supposed to have been scaled off the continent of *Ireland*. These islands were twelve in number, but four of them are only rocks; they formerly belonged to the earls of *Desmond*, who gave them to the family of *Ferreter*, and who, by

unguarded, to land their forces; which they did accordingly, and set fire to their fleet. The place where they landed was easily defended, being an isthmus, where they refreshed their men for ten days, without the *Irish* being able to annoy them; during which time, *Gillymore* headed them in several attacks against his own countrymen. One day (says the legend) *Gillymore* having washed his hands in some water, which he had discoloured with the blood of the natives, and soon after calling for a cup of wine, he was answered, that there stood a bowl of that liquor upon the table. He having it seems, mistaken the bowl he had washed in, for that of the wine, drank it up. Upon which a foreigner asked what kind of fellow he was, who like a brute had drank up his own blood? *Gillymore* upon hearing this, took it so much to heart, that the next night he departed secretly, submitted to his father, and gave him a particular account of the weakness of the invaders; which turned out so much to their disadvantage, in several succeeding skirmishes, that they were at last overthrown with great slaughter." According to the same author, the *Irish* were assisted in this affair by the *Danes* who were long settled in *Ireland*; and by the sept or clan of *Fin Mac-Coyle*, and *Fin Erin*. *Saxo-Grammaticus*, who wrote the history of the *Danes*, says, that *Fin*, and the *Finni*, were a great people in that country, hardy, tall, and given to plunder; and the name of *Erin*, was of the royal blood amongst them, and that *Fin Erin*, was a great commander who brought many *Danes* into *Ireland*; from whence, *Hanmer* conjectures this kingdom might have formerly received the name of *Erin*.

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joining in the rebellion of that unfortunate earl, forfeited them to the crown. They were granted by letters patent, dated at *Westminster*, June 27, 1586, with several other lands of the said earl, to *George Stone*, of *Kingston*, in the county of *Surrey*, gent. and *Cornelius Champion*, gent. who conveyed their grant to Mr. *Henry Billingsley*, who sold the same to sir *Richard Boyle*, knt. then of *Galbally* in the county of *Limerick*, afterwards earl of *Cork*: and these islands, with several other lands granted to the said *Stone* and *Champion*, are now the estate of the right hon. *John*, earl of *Cork* and *Orrery*, being settled on *Roger*, the first earl of *Orrery*, by his father the said *Richard* earl of *Cork*.

The island called *Innismore*, i. e. the great island, is about three miles in length. It hath an high mountain, with some arable ground towards the N. E. end: five or six families reside on it, who pay tithes to a very distant parish called *Ballinvohir*. The inhabitants are strong, lusty and healthy, and, what is very surprising, neither man, woman or child, died on it for the space of forty-five years before I was there, although several persons, who, during that period, came over to the main land, fell sick and died out of the island, almost in sight of their usual abode. Somewhat like this salubrity of the air, is also mentioned of the western isles of *Scotland*. On this island are the ruins of a very antient church.

The second of these in magnitude they call *Innis-mac-Keilane*, or *Mac-Keilane's* island: it lies seven miles W. by S. from the head land of *Dunmore*. As it stands too far out in the great western ocean, and the lands being low, and too bleak to afford shelter to inhabitants, there have been none here for many years past: but there stands in it, the ruins of an antient chapel, in which an old stone chalice, and a baptismal font also of stone still remain;

main; likewise a small cell or hermitage, being an arch of stone neatly put together without any mortar or cement, which admits of no rain through its roof. There is one of the same kind, at *Fane* in *Ventry* parish, in a ruinous condition, and another intire one at *Gallerus*, of which more hereafter. The *Irish* say, that these cells were erected by the first missionaries, who preached the gospel in these parts: they have the same appearance within side, as the most antient *Roman* arches, and were, like them, built without mortar. They were probably the first edifices of stone that were erected in *Ireland*, and may possibly challenge even the round towers, which stand near several of our old cathedral churches, as to point of antiquity. Their form seems to have been taken from that of the small huts, made of bended wattles, by the old inhabitants of the *British* islands, which being stuck in the ground and bent, so as to form an arch at the top, nearly resembled the form of these antient cells.

The third island is called *Inis-ni-Broe*, or *Quern* island, from its round form; a quern being a small kind of mill-stone about two feet diameter, and five or six inches deep, like an earthen pan, within which they place another stone, pretty equal at the edge to that hollow, and is flat, about three or four inches thick, and in the centre of it is a pretty large round hole, which goes quite through, whereby to convey the oats between the stones: there are also other holes to put in a stick to turn it round, till they have finished the operation. I have been the more explicit on this matter, as many of my readers never heard of this kind of mill, which is very common both in *Scotland* and *Ireland*. This island lies at no great distance from the second before mentioned, and about four miles from the great *Blesket*.

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The fourth island is called *Inis-Tuskart*, or *Inishuigh*, i. e. the northern island. It is above an *Irish* mile in length, and hath no buildings on it, except one of the cells above mentioned, it being not inhabited.

Near the great island, are three small ones, the first is called *Beg-Innis*, i. e. the little island, which is a very fertile spot, consisting of about sixteen acres, that will fatten thirty bullocks every summer: the grass is mostly clover, and cinquefoil, and is constantly enriched by the spray of the sea, which always leaves a considerable quantity of salt behind it. The other two, are used likewise to fatten cattle, but they are smaller.

Four miles W. N. W. from the great island, is an high stupendous rock, on the side of which rises a smaller pyramid, not quite so high. In the spring season, this rock is covered with an infinite number of sea-fowl, which breed upon it; and great numbers are hatched on the other islands, which are destroyed by the country people, chiefly for their feathers, of which they collect several hundred weight, during the months of *April*, *May* and *June*. Most of these islands are stocked with sheep, and black cattle: the latter are very difficult to be landed on them, being generally carried in, when about a year old; and on some of the islands, they grow so wild, that their owners hunt them down, and are obliged to kill them before they can carry them off. The hides, flesh, and tallow, sufficiently pay for their pasture: for as these islands are not inhabited, no profit can be made of their milk. All of them, are well stocked with rabbits, which have scarce any other enemy than the hawks and eagles, and they devour great numbers of them. The hawks of this coast are remarkably good, and were formerly in much esteem: those of the islands are accounted better than the falcons that are bred on
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the continent, because they are always on the wing, and constantly fly over to the main land in search of prey. They seldom kill sea-fowl, nor will they feed on their flesh, except they be kept long fasting.

There is a small bird, which is said to be peculiar to these islands, called by the *Irish*, *Gourder*, the *English* name of which, I am at a loss for, nor do I find it mentioned by naturalists. It is somewhat larger than a sparrow, the feathers of the back are dark, and those of the belly are white, the bill is strait, short and thick, and it is web-footed. When they are first taken, the country people affirm, that they cast up about a tea-spoonful of a very fetid oil, out of their bills: they are almost one lump of fat, when roasted, of a most delicious taste, and are reckoned to exceed an *ortelan*, for which reason the gentry hereabouts, call them, the *Irish ortelan*: these birds are worthy of being transmitted a great way to market; for *ortelans* it is well known, are brought from *France* to supply the markets of *London*.

Having done with these islands, I shall proceed with the remaining part of this barony. On the N. side of *Smerewick* harbour are the remains of the fortification, called by the *Spaniards*, *Fort del Ore*; which consisted of a curtain twenty yards long, a ditch, and two bastions: it was thrown up near the edge of a clift, that formed a small isthmus, of about ten yards square, surrounded almost by the sea. The upper part of the isthmus was cut away, instead of which, they had a draw-bridge to pass over it into the peninsula. This work was made in 1579, by some *Spaniards* and *Italians*; but it was soon taken by sir *William Pelham*, and the earl of *Ormond*. The country people say, that the *Spaniards* buried the pope's consecrated banner, somewhere near this place, with a considerable quantity of treasure. It is certain, that

that a few years ago, several corslets of pure gold were discovered on the lands of *Clonties*, near a small chapel which the *Spaniards* had erected, about a mile from the fort; part of which came to the share of *William Mullens*, Esq; on whose estate they were found by the country people, as they were trenching potatoes: his proportion of the gold was worth 26*l.* sterling.

Between the harbour of *Smerewick* and *Ferriter's* creek, the land lies low, and hath been much covered with sand by the sea and wind of late years. This isthmus is hardly a mile broad, is growing narrower every winter, and will probably become an island. There are three remarkable hills on this land near the coast, which seamen call the three sisters. A ruined castle also stands here, called by the Irish *Castle Sybil*, which signifies *Elizabeth Castle*: it was built by a widow of one of the family of *Ferriter*; and the land is chiefly the property of the earl of *Cork and Orrery*.

The great *Blasquet* island, opposite to this place, is said by tradition to have been formerly joined to the continent, and the country people shew an old ditch, which, they say, points to an opposite one at *Dunmore*. The sound between that island and the main land is of a great depth, and the currents of both ebb and flood set through it with prodigious force and rapidity (s).

Towards

(s) " On *Tuesday* the 10th of *September*, 1588, there was wrecked in the sound of the *Blasquets*, a ship called *Our lady of the rosary*, of 1000 tons, (one of the *Spanish armada*, which was sent to invade *England*). In this ship was drowned the prince of *Ascule*, the king of *Spain's* base son, don *Pedro*, don *Diego*, don *Francisco*, with 70 other gentlemen of account, that accompanied the prince; also, *Michael Ocquendo*, governor of the ship; *Mantua*, captain of the infantry; *Suarez*, a *Portuguese*; *Garrionere*; *Ropecho dela Vega Montense*; *Francisco*, an *Italian* captain; *John Rice*, an *Irish* captain; *Francis Roch*, an *Irishman*; and 500 other persons, whereof 100 were gentle-

Towards the bottom of *Smerewick* harbour stands the castle of *Gallerus*, built by the *Fitz-Geralds*,

men, but not of that account as the former. There was but one person saved, whose name was *John Antonio de Monona*, a *Genoese*, who was the pilot's son.

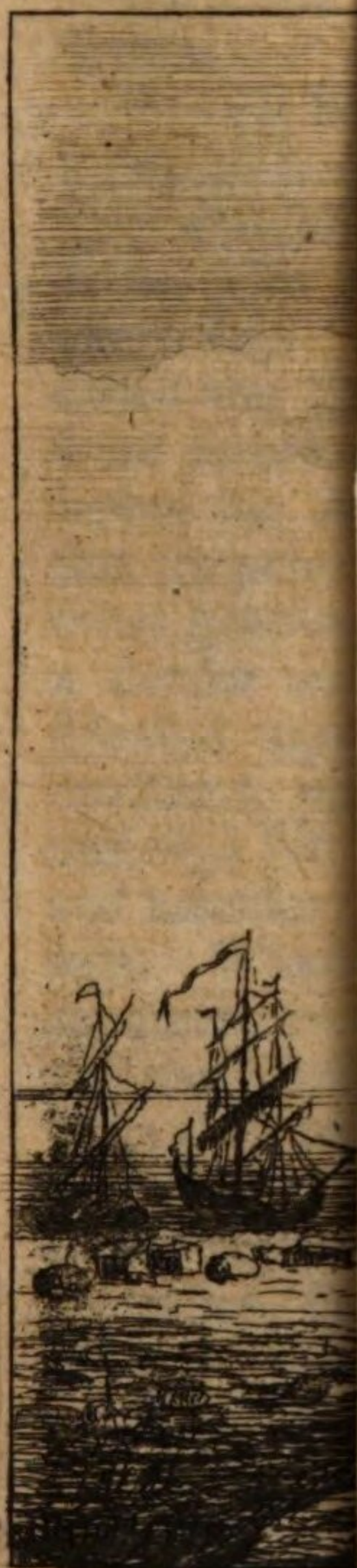
On *Saturday* the 7th of *September*, 1588, a bark surrendered in *Tralee* bay, in which were 24 men, two of whom were the duke of *Medina Cidonia*'s servants: and a *Spanish* frigate was wrecked the *Tuesday* following, on the coast of *Desmond*.

The following letter was sent by sir *William Herbert* to the lord president of *Munster*.

“ On the 6th of *September*, the *Spanish* admiral, *John Ricalde*, came into the sound of the *Blasquets*, together with another great ship and a barque; and next day, a second ship of 400 tons, and another barque, came into the said sound. The admiral's ship had been shot through and through, 14 or 15 times, her main-mast was so beaten with shot, as she could not carry her full sail, and she had not 60 mariners left; and while she lay here, they threw over-board, daily, 5 or 6 of the ship's company, who died of fatigue and hardships. But a violent tempest happening on the 16th and 17th, these ships were dispersed and never more heard of.”

The following examination was made by *John Antonio de Monona*, son to *Francisco de Monona*, pilot of the ship, *Our lady of the rosary*, abovementioned, before sir *William Herbert* and others. Examined, *September* 11, 1588.

“ That when they parted with the *English* fleet, on the coast of *Scotland*, they had of their whole fleet missing, 4 gallies, 7 ships, and one galliass; and that they had lost, by battle and diseases, 8000 men at least. That he parted from the duke 8 days before, in the north seas, in a tempest; the duke kept to sea, but his ship, and several others, attempted to gain *Cape Clear*, in all about 40 sail. The duke, he thinks, was then near *Spain* with 25 ships; and he intended, after his stay before *Calais*, to go to *Flanders*, but the shoal water, his ships being very large, and contrary winds, prevented his design. Two ships were sunk on the coast of *Scotland*, being shot through by the *English*, one of them was named the *St. Matthew*, of 500 tons, wherein were drowned 450 men. That the fleet were in want of fresh water, that there were in his ship, the persons above mentioned, 50 great pieces of brass cannon for the field, 25 belonging to the ship, 50 tuns of sack, 15000 ducats in silver, in gold the same sum, besides plate, gold cups, and much



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Geralds, knights of *Kerry*, near which is a large fresh water lake, frequented in some winters by considerable

much apparel; and that the duke had appointed all the fleet to rendezvous at the *Groin*."

On a re-examination of the said *John Antonio*, of *Genoa*, he sayeth,

"That he and his father, with others, came into *Lisbon* in a ship of *Genoa*, of 400 tuns burden, about a year ago, where they were embarked by the king of *Spain*, who appointed his father pilot of the ship that was lost, of 1000 tuns, being the king's ship. That the prince of *Ascule* came in the duke's ship, called the *Galeon of St. Martha*, of 1000 tuns; but when they were attacked by the *English*, this prince went on shore, and before his return, the duke was obliged to cut his cables, so that the prince got on board the *Lady of the rosary*, with several other gentlemen. That the prince was about 28 years of age, a slender man, and of a reasonable stature, his hair brown, stroaked upwards, an high forehead, very little beard, mar-queffoted, pale faced, with some little red on his cheeks. He had on a suit of white sattin when he was drowned, his doublet and breeches cut after the *Spanish* mode, with russet silk stockings. When this prince came into their ship at *Calais*, he was appareled in black raised velvet, laid on with broad gold lace; and that most of his men were on board the said vessel. That when they lay before *Calais*, the prince passed in a little *Felucca*, from ship to ship, to issue out orders. That when they first came forth to sea, their ship had 700 men, and but 500 when she sunk, the rest being lost by fight and diseases. That she had received 4 shot through her hull, one of which was between wind and water, whereof they thought she would have sunk, that most of her tackle was spoiled by shot. That she struck upon a rock in the sound of the *Blasquets*, about a league and a half from shore, on *Tuesday* last, at noon: when the ship struck, one of the captains slew the examinant's father, saying, he did it by treason. That the gentlemen thinking to save themselves by the boat, she was so fastened to the ship, they could not get her loose, whereby they all perished; as did all the people in the ship, except himself, who was saved upon two or three planks that were loose. That a *Portugal* ship of 400 tuns came into the same sound, and cast anchor near the admiral don *Martin di Ricalde*, whose ship was named the *St. John*. That the duke, being better watered than the rest, kept the sea. That they had no supply since they came from *Spain*, except from two *Scotch* vessels, which the duke took on the coast of *Scotland*, with fish and victuals, which he paid them

considerable flocks of wild swans, which are rare in the south parts of *Ireland*, though very common in

them for. That the duke seeing himself pursued by the *English*, in so bold a manner, one day ordered his ships to prepare for battle. That they came north about to avoid the shoals in *Flanders*. That at the fight at *Calais*, they lost 4000 men, and had 2000 drowned in 4 ships; among the slain were the master of the *Teresa* of *Naples* and *Sicily*, also the camp-masters of horse and foot. That the 4 galliasses were from *Naples*, and 14 *Venetian* ships were pressed into the service, two of which were drowned."

Emanuel Formosa, a *Portuguese*, being examined, September 12, 1588, sayeth,

"That he belonged to the *St. John* of *Lisbon*, of 1100 tuns, don *John Martin di Ricalde* admiral, and next in command to the duke, with 800 soldiers and 100 seamen, being the largest ship of their whole navy. That 10 days ago, being separated by a storm, they made this coast near *Dingle*, in company with another ship of 400 tuns, and a bark of 40 tuns, what became of the rest, he knew not, except an hulk of 400 tuns, so shattered, that she drove towards the shore, about 20 leagues from *Dingle*. That there remained with the admiral, when he left her, 25 *Biscayans*, and 70 *Portuguese* mariners, the master and one pilot being sick, also 80 soldiers, and 20 seamen, with the captain very weak. That she had 54 brass pieces, and about 80 quintals of powder; and only 25 pipes of wine, very little bread, and no water. To the same purpose were the examinations of *Emanuel Francisco*, another *Portuguese*, and *John de la Lonido* of *Laskite*, in *Biscay*, who belonged to the said admiral's ship."

In a second examination, the above *Emanuel Formosa* adds,

"That few persons knew of the prince of *Ascule* being in the fleet, until the fight near *Calais*, being incognito on board the duke's ship. He sayeth, that there was a great *Italian* prince on board an *Argosy*, very well furnished, who, before their arrival on the *English* coast, did very often banquet the duke and the great men of the navy. This ship was called the *Ratte*, which being a famous ship, it was often demanded, whether she was in company? and it was always answered, she was. The treasure was mostly on board the galliass that drove on shore near *Calais*, which the *English* boarded and plundered, and in a ship of *Seville*, built in *Galicia*, called the *Gallega*, of 1700 tuns, commanded by don *Pedro de Valdes*; and which ship was taken on the south coast."

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in the north. In the parish of *Dunqueen* is a latin school, chiefly supported by a small stipend of three pounds a year, bequeathed by a person whose name was *Moore*, who died at *Paris*, and purchased the said annuity on the town-house of that city: which salary affords a support to a master in this part of the country, notwithstanding its little value elsewhere.

Not far from *Gallerus* is one of the curious stone cells already mentioned, which being intirely perfect, its figure is here given: the door is 5 feet high, and about $2\frac{1}{2}$ broad, placed in one end of the building, and at the other end is a small neat window, the sides and bottom of which consist only of one stone, extremely well cut, with hardly any mark of the tool upon it. The room is about 20 feet long by 10 broad, and 20 feet high, on the outside to the top of the arch, and the walls are about 4 feet thick. The whole is so neatly joynted within side, that it would be very difficult to put the point of a knife between any of the stones, which are dove-tailed, for the most part,

At the same time the lord president of *Munster* received advice, that two great *Spanish* ships were lost upon the coast of *Thomond*, in which 700 persons were drowned, and 150 made prisoners by the country people. A ship of 900 tuns was wrecked on the strand of *Ballycrabiby*, in *Thomond*, 13 of the gentlemen were taken, and 400 intrenched themselves. Another ship was cast away at the isle of *Clare*, in *Irrise*, and 70 were drowned and slain. A third ship was lost in *Tirawley*, out of which were taken 3 noblemen, a bishop, a friar, and 69 other men, by *William Bourke* of *Ardmerie*, and all the residue of that ship were slain or drowned. That one *Mac-Laughlin Mac-Cob*, a *Gallowglass*, (a kind of *Irish* soldier, then so called) had killed 80 of them with his *gallowglass*, (i. e. a kind of pole-ax). On the 7th of *September*, seven ships that remained in the *Shannon*, set sail with an easterly wind, and, before their departure, they set on fire another great ship of 1000 tuns at least. The vice president from *Cork* informed the government, that, upon the 17th of *September*, 20 other great ships of that fleet were lost upon the coast of *Connaught*.

into each other, and placed without the least particle of any kind of mortar: the side walls incline together from the bottom to the top, forming a kind of parabolic curve. It seems difficult to determine how these buildings were erected, as most of our modern vaults and arches were either built with cement, or hewn out of the solid rock. Some think, that an heap of earth was first raised, in the form of the inside of the cell, and that they built over it, and wedged in the key-stones at the top, over which are a range of loose stones laid like a ridge; and the structure being thus finished, they carried out all the earth at the door; and lastly, smoothed the walls on the inside with chissels, &c. The stone is a brown free-stone, brought from the cliffs of the sea shore, which cuts readily, and is very durable.

This parish, and the church, is named *Kilmelchedor*, i. e. *Melchedor's* church, and is said to have been built by the *Spaniards*, who formerly erected many other churches hereabouts. Several *Spanish* merchants resided at *Dingle*, before *Q. Elizabeth's* time, who traded with the natives for fish and other kinds of provision (*t*), as appears by a tract

(*t*) During lord *Strafford's* government, several schemes were attempted to promote the trade of this kingdom: among others, the following was an estimate of such commodities, as might be then purchased in this county, and such as were then usually transported to *Spain*, from the port of *Dingle*; which are inserted, in order to shew the value of these goods at that time.

Tuns		l.	s.	d.
20	Sixty dickers of tanned hides, commonly sold at 4 <i>l.</i> per dicker, each dicker 10 hides, amounts to, with 50 dozen of tanned calves-skins at 8 or 9 <i>s.</i> per dozen,	265	0	0

tract wrote by *John Dee*, called the *British Monarchy*, in 1576, who complains much of the intrusion of foreigners upon our sea-coasts for the benefit of fishing, which, he says, they frequented with as much security, as if they were within their own king's peculiar limits.

About 5 miles N. of *Dingle* stands *St. Brandon's* hill: it is esteemed one of the highest in this county, being little, if at all, inferior to *Mangerton*, or the *Reeks*, it being often covered with clouds, when the tops of these others are clear. The foot of this mountain is washed by the sea on the north, and *Dingle* bay lying to the south of it, may also occasion it to be so frequently covered with a cap, by its retarding the vapours that ascend from the ocean almost on every side of it; and sometimes the clouds may be seen to descend on the sides of this mountain, when its top is quite

Tuns		l.	s.	d.
20	Twenty ton of butter and tallow, at 25s. per hundred weight,	500	0	0
20	A thousand salt hides, commonly sold at 5s. or 5s. 6d. amounts to	275	0	0
40	Salt Beef, 40 tuns, worth 9s. the hundred,	360	0	0
5	Bacon, 5 tun, at 24 or 26s. the hundred,	110	0	0
15	Salmon, 6 hogheads at 3l. 15s. or 4l.	270	0	0
6	Dry hake fish, 4000, at 30s. per hundred,	160	0	0
10	Frizes of several prices sorted, will stand at about 9s. the yard, 2000 yards, with 100 dozen of <i>Irish</i> stockings, at 9s. the dozen,	120	0	0
25	Wheat, 500 barrels, at 10s. the barrel,	250	0	0
		2310	0	0

All which goods were to be laden in a ship of 220 tuns in *December*, 1634. To be freighted by the month, and victualled here. To procure the goods cheap, it was thought proper to disburse directly 500l. also 1000l. about *May*, and the remainder about *Michaelmas*. The place for lading to be *Dingle*, a safe harbour, and good outlet for *Spain*. This scheme bears date *September* 12, 1633, and is signed, J. CARPENTER.

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clear. Father *Ovalle*, in his account of the *Andes* of *Peru*, says, that on the summit of the mountain *Cordillera* they cannot see the country below for clouds; the same may be also said of this mountain; and it is a certain token of fine weather when its top is visible. There is, besides an oratory or chapel, dedicated to *St. Brandon*, a fine spring of water near its summit (u).

The bay between *Brandon-head* and the islands, called the *Magheries*, is extremely dangerous, being full of sunken rocks, besides the frequent squalls from the mountains prevent any vessel from entering therein. These islands lie at the mouth of this dangerous bay, but they have not been hitherto noticed in any chart or map of this coast. An isthmus, called *Magbery-beg*, forms the east side of *Brandon Bay*: this land is low, but very fertile, and produces large crops of corn, which is said to be fit for reaping earlier than any other, elsewhere, in this county. It consists of a rich black mold, and as it lies so contiguous to the sea, it can be manured with sea-wrack (x) and sand at very

(u) Most geographers who write of *Ireland*, from *Cambden's* time to the present, mention *Knock Patrick*, in the county of *Limerick*, to be the highest mountain in *Ireland*, but from no other authority than the following verses of old *Necham*, cited by *Cambden*,

Fluminibus magnis lætatur *Hibernia Sineus*,
Inter Connatium Momoniamque fluit:
Transit per muros *Limerici Knock Patrick* illum,
Oceanus clausum sub ditione vidit.

But there is no mountain in the county of *Limerick*, near so high as *Brandon* hill in *Kerry*, or can command so extensive a view of the *Shannon*, or of its exit into the ocean, as that mountain, which was probably the *Knock Patrick* of *Necham*.

(x) Sea-wrack or sea-weeds are used with success in many places, where lands lie convenient to them: their value depends not only upon their being of a vegetable nature, and their abounding with sea-salt, but it hath also been observed, (parti-

very little expence. On this land there are a fresh and salt-water spring, almost contiguous to each other, the latter is of a brackish taste, and seems to be no other than the sea-water filtered through the sand, which being very loose, and the filtration thereby quickly performed, the sea-water carrieth almost the greater part of its salts through it, and some people, who have drank of it, say, that it purges gently.

In this parish is a castle called *Castle-Gregory*: before the wars of 1641, it was possessed by *Walter Hussey*, Esq; who was proprietor of the *Magheries* and *Ballybegan*, who, having a considerable party under his command, made a garison of his castle, where, being long pressed by *Cromwell's* forces, he escaped in the night with all his men, and got into *Minard* castle, in which, being quickly beset by the colonels *Lebunt* and *Sadler*, after some time spent, the *English* observing that the besieged made use of pewter bullets, he and his men were blown up by powder, laid under the vaults of

(particularly by Mr. *John Ellis* of *London*, F. R. S. my worthy and ingenious friend, in his curious essay towards a natural history of corallines, and other marine productions, found on our sea-coasts, many of which he hath caused to be delineated in 37 copper plates) that these bodies contain much the same chemical principles as those of animals, several of them affording a volatile salt, and by burning yield a smell like burnt horn, and other animal substances; and he has discovered, by the help of glasses, that many of them are crowded with little animals, that either form or fabricate these bodies themselves, or at least live in their cavities, and feed upon their slimy substances: and this is so strongly visible in these marine plants, (as they have been heretofore called) that there is good reason to think, they do not grow as vegetables, but were made by these little creatures. In considering them as a manure, they not only act as vegetables and as sea-salt do in the earth, but also as animal bodies, which are rich in fruitful qualities: however, no manure is more quickly spent than rotted sea-weeds.

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the castle. There is another called *Castlemore* in these parts said to be built by the *O-Moores*.

The road which runs through the southern part of this barony is called the *Saint's road*: it is incredibly rocky, dangerous, and narrow, running, in some places, along the sides of high mountains, where two horses cannot go a-breast, nor can an horse turn about without danger of tumbling down a steep precipice, at the bottom of which is a bog deep enough to swallow a church steeple; and on the other hand an almost perpendicular mountain.

I shall close my account of this barony of *Corckaguiny*, with just mentioning a ridiculous notion that prevails among the country people, concerning a place they call *Glanagalt*, towards the eastern part of this barony, where, they say, that all the mad folks of the kingdom, if left to their liberty, would run. Indeed, from the tremendous appearance of these desolate glins and mountains at first sight, one might imagine that none but mad men would enter them; but why this place, rather than any other, should be frequented by lunatics, no body can pretend to ascertain any rational cause; and yet, no one truth is more firmly credited here by the common people, than this impertinent fable.

CHAP.

C H A P. VIII.

The topography of the baronies of Clanmaurice, and Iraghticonner.

THIS barony of *Clanmaurice* hath it's name from *Maurice* the son of *Raymond le Gros*, (a) as is before noticed. The antient name of this country was *Lixnaw*, from the *Lucensii* of *Spain*,

(a) He was surnamed *Crassus* or *le Gros* from the corpulency of his body. He had a great share in reducing this kingdom, and performed many atchievements against the natives, of which the public histories give an ample account; by which actions he preserved *Ireland* in subjection to *K. Henry, II.* and the *English* from destruction. In 1175 he married *Basilia* daughter to *E. Strongbow*, by whom he had, as a portion, a large territory in the C. of *Wexford*; with the constablenesship of *Leinster*. He afterwards obtained a considerable grant of lands in this county, from *Dermot Mac-Carty*, K. of *Cork*, as is before related. On earl *Strongbow*'s death, 27th. May, 1177. *Raymond* was appointed by the council, governor of the kingdom; and so continued until the arrival of *William Bourk, Fitz-Adelm.* *Cambrensis* says, he had no issue by *Basilia* his wife, but that he had a natural son named, *Maurice Fitz-Raymond*; yet in several pedigrees of the E. of *Kerry*'s family, well attested, he is affirmed to have had two sons by her, viz. *Maurice*, his heir, and *Hamond*, *Hamo*, or *Haymond*, called *le Grosse*, from whom sprung the family of *Graces* in the county of *Kilkenny*.

Maurice, the eldest son had a grant of 5 knights fees from *K. Richard I.* in *Coshmang* and *Mollabaff* in *Desmond*. He married to his first wife *Johanna*, daughter of *Miles Fitz-Henry*, founder of *Conal* abbey, C. *Kildare*, with whom he got the lands of *Rathivoe*, *Killury*, and *Ballybeige* in this barony of *Clanmaurice*; which two last, his great grandson *Nicholas*, gave to *Maurice*, the first earl of *Desmond* in marriage with his daughter *Elinor*. By his said wife this *Maurice*, had *Thomas* his successor, who was the first lord *Fitz-maurice* of *Kerry* so called; and *Gerrard*, by some named *Thomas*, ancestor to the family of *Liscabane*, and *Kilfenuragh*, called the tanistry or second house, attainted in *Q. Elizabeth*'s reign, whose heir-general, *Ellice*, was mother of *Connor O-Connor* of *Carigfoile*.

By

Spain, who formerly settled in it; which name the seat of the earl of *Kerry* still retains, who was created viscount *Clanmaurice*, and earl of this county 17th. Jan. 1722, 9. George I. the Rt. Hon. *Thomas Fitz-maurice* the 21st. baron of *Kerry*, and *Lixnaw*, having been advanced thereto.

The principal place in this barony is called *Ardfert*, being a bishop's see and borough by antient prescription: it returns two members to parliament, but is now only a small decayed village. This is the principal see in the county, having been held *in commendam* with that of *Limerick* ever since the restoration. The bishops were antiently called bishops of *Kerry*: *St. Brandon* to whom the cathedral is dedicated, had his first education in this county, being the place of his birth, under bishop *Ert*: but he finished his studies in *Connaught*, *St. Jarlath*, bishop of *Tuam*, being his preceptor, under whom he read divinity with great diligence. Sir *J. Ware* saith he had in his possession

By his second wife *Catharine*, daughter to *Milo de Cogan* he had a son *William*, from whom sprang the branches of *Brees*, in the county of *Mayo*; and of *Ballykealy* in *Clanmaurice*, antiently barons thereof.

Thomas, who succeeded, was the first who assumed the name of *Fitz-maurice*. In his youth he had a grant from K. *John*, in the 1st. year of his reign, of 10 knights fees, in this county; and an antient rent is reserved to this family, time immemorial, out of the territory of *Kerry*, of 4d. by the acre, from *Bealtra* to *Grahane*, which is called the rent of the acres. He founded the friery of *Ardfert* in 1253, as appears by the date over the principal entrance. By his wife *Grany* (*Grace*) daughter to *Mac-Murrough* K. of *Leinster*, he left issue, 2 sons, and as many daughters. He was interred at the N. side of the great altar of the said abbey. His sons were, *Maurice*, the 2d. L. *Kerry*, his heir and successor, mentioned in the annals of this county, and 2d. *Pierce* (or *Peter*) ancestor to the families of *Minegebane*, *Ballymac-Equim*, and *Croshnisbane*, in this barony. Every thing remarkable of the history of this family will be found collected in the 1xth. chapter of this work.

a long

a long prayer attributed to saint *Brandon*, which began with the words, “*Omnipotent God, Father, Son, and holy Spirit, &c.*” which he mentioned, the rather as it had never been in print. He doth not determine whether bishop *Ert* sat in this see, but as his habitation was fixed in *Kerry*, it is very probable that he did (*b*).

In some antient MSS. this see hath been termed the bishopric of *Far-Muan* or *W. Munster*.

The ruins of the nave, and choir of the cathedral, is 26 yards long, and but 10 broad. On the S. was an arcade of 4 gothic arches, which formed an isle on that side; the E. window was large and lightsome, being 26 feet high. In the church are a considerable number of grave-stones without any inscription, one of which hath the effigies of a bishop (*c*) carved in relievo, lying in his *Pontificalibus*,

(*b*) Sir *J. Ware* says, that *Ardfert* signifies a wonderful place on an eminence; or as some interpret it, the mount of miracles. It is also called *Ardart*, which seems to be a corruption of *Ard-Ert*, which may signify the high place of *Ert*. *Matthew Paris* calls it *Hert-Fert*, as much as to say, the place of miracles of *Hert*, or *Ert*. In the annals of the abbey of *Innisfalen* in this county, for the year 500, it is mentioned under the name of *Hyfert*, and in some copies *Ifert*, which denotes the territory or country of miracles. *Hy*, is an adjective in *Irish*, denoting not only the heads and founders of families, but also the territories possessed by such; and *Fert* means a place of miracles: or by leaving out the letter *F*, it may signify the country of *Ert*.

(*c*) We have very slender accounts of the bishops of this see, before the time of the *English* coming over into *Ireland*. The following are inserted in the annals of the abbey of *Innisfalen*.

According to these annals, *Carpain* bishop of *Iferte*, died in 500.

Dermot, Mac-Mel Brenan, named *Commorban* of *St. Brandon*, died in 1075. The word *Commorban*, signifies, according to *Colgan* in his *Trias Thaumaturga*, p. 293. a successor in a bishoprick, and many of them were lay-men having had wives; and were sometimes a kind of priors, and abbots. This word

ficilibus, said to have been the tomb of bishop *Stack* who died in 1488. There was probably another

word also means *Chorepiscopus*, a suffragan or rural bishop, and sometimes it is put in old MSS. for a coadjutor.

Magrath O-Erodain or *Ronain*, bishop of *Ardfert Brenain* died in 1099.

Mac-Ronan called bishop of *Kerry* assisted at the synod of *Kells*, which was held by the pope's legate cardinal *John Papparo* in 1152.

Mel-Brendan O-Ronan died Sept. 22, 1161, and was buried at *Ardfert*. He was probably the same person, as *Mac Ronan*, last mentioned.

Gilla Mac-Aiblan O-Hanmadda died in 1166.

Donald O-Conarchy, died in 1193. He was called bishop of *Jar Muan*, or *W. Munster*.

David O-Duibdinib his successor, had also the same title. He died in 1207.

The first *Englishman* who filled this see, was a benedictine monk named *John*, consecrated in 1215, and deprived in 1251, by *James*, penitentiary to pope *Honorius III.* legate of *Ireland*. He died in the abbey of *St. Albans* in *England* in 1245, where, according to *Matthew Paris*, he resided by the pope's command, and retained the title of bishop of *Hertfert*: he bequeathed some benefices, ecclesiastical ornaments, and his books to that house; and was buried there before the altar of *St. Amphibalus*; who, according to bishop *Lloyd*, in his church government, was no other than *St. Alban's* cloak, as the latin word *Amphibalus* means; being turned by *Geoffry of Monmouth* into a saint.

Besides the above legacies, he gave also to that house a large stone of a bluish colour, spotted with white, commonly called the serpentine stone, reported to have great virtues in lunatic cases. The form of it was almost square, and bound about with a silver hoop, within the rim of which are inclosed many reliques. He also gave to *St. Albans* three noble rings, in one of which is set an oriental sapphire of a wonderful size. In a second the stone called *Peridotes*, in the midst of which, is set a *Sapphire* of an excellent lustre, of great virtue in convulsions of the nerves: this stone is formed almost in the shape of a shield. In the 3d. ring is set another oriental *Sapphire* of a lesser size than the former. This account sir *J. Ware* cites from the registry of the abbey, in the *Cotton library sub Nerone*, D. vij. As many kinds of precious stones have been found in this county, it is not improbable but that this bishop might have made his collections from hence, and called them *Orientalis*.

nother isle originally on the N. to render the building uniform, for that side seems to have been rebuilt,

Anno 1225, *Gilbert*, dean of *Ardfert*, was promoted to this see, by the pope's earnest recommendation, and was confirmed by the royal assent on the 7th. of *May*, and consecrated the same year, he resigned this see in 1237.

The same year, *Brendan* provost of *Ardfert*, was elected by the dean and chapter; he resigned, in 1242; we do not find who was his immediate successor.

In 1252, *Christian*, a dominican frier was elected bishop; and confirmed by K. *Henry III.* but dying soon after, the dean and chapter, having the king's licence, elected one *Philip*, who died in 1263.

John, archdeacon of *Ardfert*, had the temporalities of this see restored to him, on the 27th. of *Feb.* 1264, he died in *May* 1285, and was succeeded by bishop *Nicholas*, who died in 1287.

In 1288, another *Nicholas*, a cistercian monk, and abbot of *Odorney* in this barony, was consecrated bishop, which dignity he held 48 years, he died in an advanced age. There was a remarkable action brought against this prelate, who is called bishop of *Kerry*, and against four of the chaplains of the church, before sir *John Wogan* justice of *Ireland*, at *Castle-Dermot*, by frier *William*, of *Bristol*, and other franciscan friers of the convent of *Ardfert*, for forcibly taking away the corps of one *Cantilupe*, and burying it elsewhere; and for beating and ill using many of the friers. The bishop under pain of excommunication, forbid all people to furnish the friers with any necessaries, either out of charity or otherwise. Upon this proceeding, the bishop and chapter were all arrested; and their goods and chattels ordered to be distrained, and the money thereout raised, to be brought to the L. justice, on the day after *St. Peter ad Vincula* next following.

Rot. 3. *Edward* Ild. in office Rememb.

King's collections, p. 314.

In 1336 *Alen O-Hathern* succeeded, he died in 1347.

Anno 1348, pope *Clement VII.* advanced, one *John de Valle* to this see, who died in 1372.

In 1372, *Cornelius O-Tigernach* obtained a provision of this see, from pope *Gregory II.* he died in 1379.

In 1379, *William Bull*, dean of *Cork*; and batchelor of the canon law succeeded. In 1382 the king had him excused from attending parliaments, on account of great commotions in
the

rebuilt, not long before the demolition of the church, which happened in the wars of 1641, and

the country, from *Irish* enemies, and *English* rebels. There is nothing mentioned of his successors until 1420, when *Nicholas Fitz-maurice* second son to sir *Patrick*, commonly called *Barbatus* the 7th. lord of *Kerry*, was made bishop, who was succeeded by one *Maurice*, who died in 1462.

In 1480, *John Stack*, was by the provision of pope *Pius* 2d. made bishop, but having neglected to hasten his provisional letters, his election was set aside; whereupon, *John Pig*, was by *Sixtus* 4th. appointed to succeed; and he having resigned, the see was given to one *Philip*, whose election being annulled, *Stack* renewed his provisional letters, and was a second time declared bishop. He assisted at the provincial synod convened at *Fetbard* in 1480, by *John Cantwell* bishop of *Cashel*. He died in 1488; and was buried in his cathedral; and the same year, the before mentioned *Philip*, was declared his successor, by pope *Innocent* VIII. He died in 1495.

In 1495, *John Fitz-Gerald* canon of *Ardfert*, who was of the *Desmond* family, succeeded by the provision of pope *Alexander* VI. His successor is not mentioned.

Anno 1551, *James Fitz-maurice*, was bishop of *Ardfert*; and also in 1576.

In 1588, *Nicholas Kenan*, was by the letters patent of *Q. Elizabeth*, appointed bishop of *Ardfert*, and *Aghadoe*. He retired about 10 years after to *Limerick*, to avoid the calamities of war, where it is probable he died.

In 1600, *John Crosbie*, was advanced to these sees, being prebendary of *Disfert*, which he held in commendam: he died in *September* 1621, and was buried in his own cathedral.

Anno 1622, *John Steere* an englishman, treasurer of *Ardfert*, and archdeacon of *Emly*; was consecrated bishop of *Kilfenoragh* in 1617; and from thence translated hither by letters patent dated *July* 20, 1622: he died in *May* 1628; and was succeeded by his brother.

1628, *William Steere* dean of *Ardfert*, was consecrated in *October* by his metropolitan: he died in *January* 21, 1637.

In 1641, *Thomas Fulwar*, D. D. was consecrated bishop; and in 1660 was translated to *Cashel*, where he died in 1667.

Anno 1660, *Edward Synge*, D. D. dean of *Elphin*, was consecrated bishop of *Limerick*, on the 27th. of *January*; and held the sees of *Ardfert* and *Aghadoe*, in commendam. He was translated to the sees of *Cork*, *Cloyne* and *Ross*, in 1663.

In 1663, *William Fuller*, L. L. D. besides the see of *Limerick*, also held these of *Ardfert* and *Aghadoe*; and from hence both these

and hath remained so ever since, except a small part, which is used for divine service, and is kept in good repair. In a small chapel, which is in ruins, adjoining to the cathedral, is a tomb, round the edge of which is the following inscription.

“ This monument was erected, and chapel
 “ re-edified, in the year 1688, by the Rt. Hon.
 “ *Honora*, lady dowager of *Kerry*, for herself,
 “ her children, and their posteritie only, ac-
 “ cording to her agreement with the dean and
 “ chapter.”

Towards the W. end are two detached chapels, said to have belonged to the dignatories of this cathedral. Upon a stone in the wall of one of them, are carved a griffin and a dragon conjoined, which some of the family of *Fitz-maurice* carried formerly, as supporters to their arms.

Opposite to the W. end of the cathedral stands one of the antient round towers, near an hundred feet high, built mostly of a dark kind of marble; which is the first I have met with, that was not composed of freestone. The door of this tower faces the W. entrance of the cathedral, that the penitents who were formerly inclosed therein, might receive the pardon, and prayers of the congregation, as they went in and out of the church.

these sees have been annexed to *Limerick*, and enjoyed by the following bishops.

- 1667, *Francis Marsh*, D. D.
- 1672, *John Vesey*, D. D.
- 1678, *Simon Digby*, D. D.
- 1691, *Nicholas Wilson*, D. D.
- 1695, *Thomas Smyth*, D. D.
- 1725, *William Burscow*, D. D.
- 1756, *James Lesley*, D. D.

That they were built for places of penance, is evident from several antient manuscripts of good authority, concerning which, with other conjectural opinions relating to these buildings, the reader is referred to the natural and civil history of *Cork*, Vol. II. p. 407. and to that of *Waterford*, p. 357.

Nicholas, the third lord of *Kerry*, made several grants of lands to pious uses hereabouts; and built a *Leper*, or *Lazar* house at *Ardfert*; also the castle here, and one at *Portrinande*, towards the E. parts of this barony. He died in 1324, and was buried in the friery of this place.

The persons who return members for this borough to parliament, are a portrieve and 12 burgeses, which they do by antient prescription, for the charter is not upon record.

There are here at present, but one or two good houses, a few cabbins, and some old ruins: among others is the antient mansion house of the lords *Kerry*, which was demolished in the wars of 1641, by one *Lawler* an *Irish* captain, who set it on fire. This was a stately building, erected but four years, when this catastrophe happened, by *Patrick*, the 19th. lord of *Kerry*, in 1637, who threw down a fine old castle that stood here, which was first built by *Nicholas*, the third lord *Kerry* in 1311, and re-edified, by *Thomas*, the 18th. lord, in 1590. The above mentioned lord *Patrick*, was born at *Lixnaw* in 1595, and sat in the *Irish* parliament of 1634; but after the rebellion broke out, he retired into *England* in Feb. 1641-2, where he remained till his death; and was buried in the parish church of *St. Giles's* in the fields, Jan. 31. 1660.

A little to the east of *Ardfert*, stands the ruins of a *Franciscan* friery, founded by *Thomas Fitzmaurice*, the first baron of *Kerry*, in 1253, and reformed to observants in 1518. The walls of the steeple, the

the choir, with some of the cloysters, the dormitory, and morning prayer chapel, remain intire; the whole having been a noble structure, it still makes a venerable appearance. Near this abbey stands an elegant seat, and fine improvements, of sir *Maurice Crosbie*, knt. with very extensive gardens, as well for pleasure, as the uses of his house, which are kept in excellent order. On the south side of the house is a spacious lawn, planted round with trees, cut into an arcade: the gardens open into several fine vistas, and avenues adorned with elms and beech. There are likewise large plantations of cyder-fruit, and other apple trees, which thrive extremely well. The culture of potatoes in orchards, (a method not practised in *England*), contributes greatly to the thriving of fruit-trees, as the ground is to be manured with dung, and frequently opened. The roots of the fruit trees are so much nourished thereby, that they bear more abundantly, than where the ground is neglected: besides, this method preserves them from being hurt by cattle.

This seat of sir *Maurice Crosbie*, stands within a small mile of the sea; the prospect of which, in some measure, supplies the want of water, which nature has not afforded to embellish it, although it is by far the best improved one in this county at present; other places which I have described, being more indebted to the beauties of nature than of art. The adjacent ruined abbey, by its gothic pillars, spacious windows, noble arches, and subterraneous vaults, adds a solemnity to the lofty avenues of elm, and other plantations which surround it. This gentleman hath not intirely confined himself to the bare improvement of his seat, but hath also introduced a much better, and more profitable method of agriculture, than was heretofore practised in this part of *Ireland*. Nothing

seems more probable, than that the force of good example, will bring on a general improvement of a country; a design and study which is not beneath any person whatever: for if we reflect on the original of nobility in all countries, and of those great men who first made that appellation venerable, we shall find that amidst the government of nations, the command of armies, and the noise of victory, several of them with triumphant hands, disdained not to cultivate the vine and the olive: and the *Roman* state never appeared more formidable, than when her consuls and dictators were equally capable of handling the plow, and their arms, of cultivating and of conquering lands. These laudable pursuits have these further advantages, that they render the minds of those who follow them, innocent and strong, and as bountiful as the earth which they improve. That these are incontestable truths, such persons as have the happiness of being acquainted with the present possessor of this seat, must readily acknowledge.

About a mile to the east of *Ardfert*, is an extensive park, well inclosed, and stocked with deer. Adjoining to it is a romantic glin, adorned with great variety of timber trees, which are in a flourishing condition, and of a large growth, although they have been but a few years planted. Sir *Maurice* hath also on his domain, near *Ardfert*, the largest tract of land under tillage, that is to be met with in any one place in this county; and which produces the finest wheat in the south of *Ireland*, the seed of which, was brought from the county of *Kildare*. The manure here is lime, sea-sand, and dung: and among the many other utensils and conveniencies for agriculture, near that gentleman's seat, it may not be amiss to mention his method of placing his corn upon stands, he

he having very fine ones built for that purpose. They are not only extremely useful for preventing vermin from harbouring in the stacks, but likewise for placing timber, ladders, carts, and other implements of husbandry underneath them. Those who cannot conveniently build these stands, so as to have them remain in the same place, may form them of moveable standards of stone, with caps of the same, the standards being four obelisks of two feet high or more, and the caps as many hemispherical stones placed upon them, with the flat side downwards, on which having laid four strong pieces of timber, and other joints to bear up the corn, the reeks are to be placed thereon. For though vermin may easily ascend the standards, yet, they can scarcely get up the caps, for being plain at bottom, and hanging over a considerable way, they must fall back in the attempt.

The land hereabouts is very proper for flax, considerable quantities of which having been already raised. There is a spinning school at *Ardfert*, and some linen weavers, but there is nothing done considerable in this way, in respect to other parts of the kingdom.

Tubrid, a mile eastward of *Ardfert*, is the seat of *Lancelot Crosbie*, Esq; and has been for many years, the chief residence of the second branch of the *Crosbie* family, descended from *Patrick*, the second son of col. *David Crosbie*, as mentioned in a note, p. 57. The house has been greatly ornamented and improved by the present possessor, who is laying out several new plantations, and other works about it, which will render it a very agreeable place. Adjacent to the house is a fine old extensive plantation, standing thick and close together, which is rather useful for defence and shelter than ornament, through which several vistas and avenues are to be cut: and as nature hath supplied this place with streams of excellent water, it

can easily be adorned with canals, and other decorations of this kind, which are equally profitable and beautiful. This seat is the representation of plenty and hospitality, where its owner meets his guests, with that benevolence and integrity which always accompany a good mind: and as his designs for adorning and improving his domain, are correspondent to the liberality of his disposition, it is not to be doubted but that *Tubrid*, in a few years will be a beautiful ornament to this part of the country. This place hath its name from a celebrated well in its neighbourhood, which is much frequented by the lower kind of *Romanists* in these parts.

Ballykealy was an antient castle of the *Fitz-Maurices*, and gave title of baron to a younger branch of that family. It stands two miles N. of *Ardfert*, and is the seat of *Maurice Crosbie*, Esq; father to the last mentioned gentleman of *Tubrid*. To the W. of *Ardfert* near the sea, is the ruins of an antient castle called *Rabanane*, formerly the residence of the bishops of *Ardfert*. More to the S. is *Fenit* island, part of the earl of *Kerry's* estate, on which is an old castle, built to defend the entrance of a small creek, where vessels with the assistance of a pilot, may enter in bad weather. Towards the N. point of *Fenit*, are several sunk rocks, and also one above water called the *Rose*. This island at low water, is contiguous to the main land; but in all the former charts and maps, is placed at a great distance from the shore.

The strand of *Ballybeigh*, is, in fair weather, a very pleasant ride, being about five miles long. This coast is composed of several sand-hills, on which a long sedgy grass grows, in considerable quantities, which contributes greatly to prevent the havock and devastation the sea sometimes makes in the banks. The shore is very flat, and being exposed to the western ocean, and winds from

from that quarter, in stormy weather, a very heavy sea with dreadful breakers rowl in upon it; which makes it extremely dangerous for vessels, which must strike the ground a great way from the coast, and are thereby lost with all their people: so that mariners ought to endeavour to proceed to the northward of *Kerry-head*, by which means they may gain the mouth of the river *Shannon*. Some have fatally mistaken *Ballybeigh* or *Kerry-head*, for *Cape Lane*, which is on the N. side of the *Shannon*, which hath always a light, and is to be kept on the starboard side, and is much lower land than *Kerry-head*. This N. side of the *Shannon* is also the safest for vessels to keep, it being the deepest water, and free from shoals.

But if the wind bloweth hard from any of the western points, and a vessel hath unfortunately got so far in this bay of *Ballybeigh*, that it is impossible for her to weather the *Shannon* mouth, in this extremity, such as cannot obtain *Fenit* creek, (which is not to be effected without an experienced pilot) ought to endeavour to run on shore, towards the N. end of the bottom of the bay, where the water is deeper, and floweth higher than towards the middle, or S. end, by which method, the lives of the mariners, and the goods may be saved. In most of the other parts of this bay, the tide is long approaching the shore, which is so flat that ships are involved in the midst of great and terrible breakers, whereby the lives of the men are hardly to be saved with the utmost difficulty.

The land towards the bottom of this bay is very flat, soft and boggy, and hath no other defence but the above mentioned sand banks, from the fury of the ocean, which almost every winter breaks through them in many places; and therefore, a considerable tract of this part of the country will in a few years be probably overflowed.
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The neighbouring inhabitants shew some rocks, visible in this bay only at low tides, which they say are the remains of an island, that was formerly the burial place of the family of *Cantillon*, who were the antient proprietors of *Ballybeigh*: which place is now the seat of *James Crosbie*, Esq; whose estate extends from the bottom of the bay, to *Kerry-head*. As the house stands high, it hath a pleasant prospect of a great tract of the sea, and also an extensive one over a great part of the country. Adjacent to it are good fruit and kitchen gardens; but the neighbourhood of the sea prevents the growth of timber trees to any large size. Although few gentlemen seem to know it, it is well worthy of notice, and a matter of consequence to such persons whose situation is near the sea; that of all timber trees, none thrive so well near that turbulent element, as the *fycamore*, which will flourish where scarce any other tree will grow. It bears the spray of the sea very well itself, and by its breadth of leaf, excellently defends any other trees from it in the summer, and is of so quick a growth, that its body and arms soon become qualified to do the same in winter. Great plantations of this stately and ornamental tree, may be soon raised either from seed, which is produced every year in great abundance, or by layers, or suckers: but the first is the best method, and it succeeds most happily when sown on the spot where the trees are to stand: and as they grow up, the side branches ought to be trimmed off, for three or four years successively. It resists the strongest winds, and affords a most excellent shade and shelter.

A small distance to the W. of this seat, is a square stone building, somewhat resembling a fortification, but the time or occasion of its being erected is unknown.

In

In the adjacent mountain are some herds of red deer; and about two miles more to the W. is a small chapel, dedicated to an *Irish* faint, called *Mac-Ilda*; where a rood, or image of the faint is kept, which is held in great veneration by an old *Irish* family named *Corridon*, who settled here some centuries ago, from the county of *Clare*, and brought their tutelary faint with them: I have no where else met with any of that name in this county.

Very fine amethysts have been discovered in the cliffs near *Kerry-head*, which hath encouraged some gentlemen to form a company, to search for those precious stones, which they have lately found in considerable quantities, and meet with more success every day. A set of ear-rings, a neck-lace, and other jewels composed of these amethysts, were presented by the late countess of *Kerry*, to her majesty *Q. Caroline*, who was pleased to receive them in a most gracious manner from her ladyship. There are very fine stones of this kind, in the possession of the right hon. *John* earl of *Shelburne*; and the above mentioned *James Crosbie*, Esq; shewed me a very fine one, for which an eminent jeweller offered him a considerable price. These cliffs stand almost due S. of *Cape Lane*: some years ago, a ship was in the night time, cast, by the fury of the sea, upon a very high clift, in which instant, some of the people, providentially got on shore from the end of the bowsprit, and were thereby saved; but the vessel on the return of the wave, fell down the precipice, was dashed to pieces and never seen more.

About two miles N. of *Ballybeigh*, is a small castle called *Ballingarry*, built by col. *David Crosbie*, together with some intrenchments, as a defence to a narrow isthmus, that led into a small peninsula; whither he retired with several *English* families, during the wars of 1641, to avoid the fury
of

of the *Irish*. He built several houses for them in the isthmus, and caused two covered ways to be made from the castle to a draw-bridge, which formed the peninsula, in order to have his people pass and repass with security. As he was supplied by means of the earl of *Inchiquin*'s friends with provisions, from the county of *Clare* side of the *Shannon* by water, he was enabled to defend the place above a year; when at length the draw-bridge being treacherously let down by one *Kelly*, whom he had in his service, the *Irish* gained admission into the fortress. Nor did he hear any thing of the matter, being then ill of the gout, until he was informed thereof by his niece: in this condition he stood on his defence in his chamber, for some time, but at length obtained quarter with some difficulty. They conveyed him to the castle of *Ballybeggan* near *Tralee*, where, notwithstanding the capitulation, they formed a design to murder him; which they would have put into execution, if he had not been privately carried off by his nephews, *Mac-Elligot*, and *Mac-Gillycuddy*, his sister's sons, then colonels in the *Irish* army.

Near this place is *Castle-Shannon*, some time ago occupied by the late rev. *Thomas Connor*, chantor of *Ardfert*, who was a gentleman well versed in the history and antiquities of his country, as well as other branches of literature.

More to the E. on the sea-coast is *Minegabane*, occupied by Mr. *Hewetson*. The most remarkable curiosity of this place, is a prodigious noise made at certain seasons by the sea, somewhat like the firing of cannon, which may be heard at a great distance: this generally precedes a change of the wind and weather, and frequently happens towards the approach of a storm. The same kind of roaring is also heard on the county of *Clare* side of the *Shannon*, the sound of which,

which extends a great way round the country. These kinds of noises are not uncommon at several other maritime places; and the ocean even at a considerable distance from the coast, hath been often heard to make a kind of a murmuring sound, towards the approach of bad weather (*d*).

It was probably such a roaring of the sea as this at *Minegabane*, that gave rise to the fable of *Scylla*, mentioned by the poets.

About three miles eastward of *Minegebane*, is *Rattoo*, the seat of *Townshend Gun*, Esq; with considerable improvements, standing at no great distance from the confluence of the rivers *Feal* and *Brick*, and also that of the *Galley*. The ground being low and marshy near the conjunction of the two first rivers, he has cut banks, and made

(*d*) The inhabitants on the coast, make as certain a prognostic from these noises, of the alteration of the weather, as others can from the barometer; during the continuance of it, the surface of the water is often elevated in an unusual manner, which mariners term a swell, and upon the subsiding of the sea, a storm generally succeeds: from which phenomenon, it is not unlikely, that these tempests are caused by eruptions from the bowels of the earth, forcing their way through the body of this tempestuous element, which afterwards flying about in the circumambient atmosphere, frequently occasion stormy commotions. During the time of this lifting up of the ocean, vessels near the visible horizon, seem as it were to be raised in the air; as do rocks, and promontories at a distance, the refraction being increased by an unusual quantity of vapours rising from the sea. That there may possibly be such a thing as a fermentation in the atmosphere by different exhalations uniting there, may partly be evinced from the following experiment. If two phials, the one filled with *spirit of hartshorn*, and the other with *elixir of vitriol*, be placed open near each other, a continual cloud will be perceived to hang over them, although neither singly admits any visible effluvia. The cloud is occasioned by the volatile alcalious particles of the *hartshorn*, and the volatile acid of the *elixir* uniting in the air, which by their increasing in magnitude become visible: this experiment also shews how saline particles may float in the atmosphere, but are undiscernable till concreting into *moleculæ* they become visible.

drains

drains, which has improved a considerable quantity of low ground, and rendered it proper for meadow and pasture. Several tracts of land near this place go by the name of the *Burgess* lands, from whence it is thought that *Rattoo* had been formerly a corporation. It is in some old records called *Rathtoy*; and in it stood an abbey of canons regular of St. *Austine*, which had been originally a preceptory belonging to the knights hospitallers of St. *John* of *Jerusalem*, founded by one friar *William*, and confirmed by *Miler Fitz-Miler*, in the reign of K. *John*. It was again changed into *Arosian* canons, and dedicated to St. *Peter* and St. *Paul*. In November, 1600, it was burned down by the *Irish*, upon the approach of sir *Charles Wilmot's* forces to this part of the country. It is said, that there were formerly 7 churches in the place; and some old manuscripts mention it to have been a bishoprick: which notion, the high antient round tower standing in the church-yard (being for the most part erected near cathedral churches in *Ireland*) seems to countenance. A mile N. of *Rattoo*, is *Ballybaurican*, a new built house, the seat of *Anthony Stoughton*, Esq.

Towards the center of this barony of *Clanmaurice*, is *Lixnaw*, the antient seat of the earls of *Kerry* (e), who is baron of *Kerry* and *Lixnaw*, originally

(e) After the accession of K. *James I. Thomas*, the 18th lord *Kerry*, surrendered his estate to the crown, and had it restored to him by new letters patent, dated July 16, 1604; and, in order to have a further confirmation thereof by a new patent, he surrendered the old one the 1st of July, 1612, and had a re-grant, the 6th of that month, to him, his heirs, and assigns for ever, of the town, lands, and village of *Lixnaw*, &c. containing 21 plowlands; the townlands, castle, and manor of *Listowel*, 4 plowlands; the castle and lands of *Ballenvoidnige*, 3 plowlands; *Beal*, *Fenit*, *Fenitbeg*, and *Iniscoriman*, being 8 plowlands; *Bannagh*, *Lisoteige*, *Ardconyle*, *Lisseneale*, *Tubrid*, &c; the manor and castle of *Ardfert*, except such lands

originally by tenure, and afterwards so created by patent, by K. *Richard II.* This seat stands agreeably

lands as *Stephen Rice* of *Dingle*, Esq; was then possessed of; the fisheries and profits of the rivers *Brocker*, *Smerlagh*, *Galley*, *Cashin*, and *Feal*; a court baron at *Ardfert*, and various rents and chiefries payable out of divers lands mentioned in the said patent; also, the forfeited lands of *William Oge Bannaw*, late of *Killebeny*, and of *Thomas Mac-Elligot*, late of *Galley*, slain in rebellion; 6 plowlands belonging to *Edmond Mac-James*, late of *Coshfeal*, attainted; the lands of *Thomas Fitzmaurice*, of *Mingebane*, attainted; the lands of *Shane Mac-Thomas ne Manowwe*, late of *Ballygodran*; of *Shane oge Mac-Thomas*, late of *Kilfinoragh*; of *John Fitz-Edmund Fitz-Ulick*, late of *Balynorig*; of *Michael Mac-Shane Pierse*, of *Dromartin*; of *Thomas Browne*, of *Kilkelan*; of *John Termin*, of *Kilgobbin*; of *William Keagh Stack*, of *Ballylongan*; of *Eneas Mac-Murrough Mac-Crath*, of *Coolmiligher*; of *James Mac-Maurice*, late of *Kilcaradie*; the possessions of *Edmund Fitzmaurice*, of *Knockduise*; of *Edmund Fitz-James*, of *Coshfeale*; and of *John Mac-Thomas*, late of *Irrymoore*: with all royalties, mines, quarries, suits and service, knights fees, wards, marriages, escheats, court leets, fines, patronage of churches, waifs, strays, goods of felons and proclaimed persons, bondsmen and bondswomen, villeins, and their followers, estovers, fairs, markets, tolls, and all other franchises and privileges whatsoever; saving to *Joan lady Lixnaw*, wife to *Patrick Fitzmaurice* late baron, her demand out of the said premises; and also, all unlawful exactions whatever. To hold the same by the tenure of one knight's fee, when escuage runs in this kingdom of *Ireland*; and by free and common soccage of the king's castle of *Limerick*; with power to alienate any of the said lands, not parcel of the three manors of *Lixnaw*, *Listowel*, and *Ardfert*, to hold such lands of any of the said manors, in which courts leet and courts baron may be held; with free warren on the lands of *Bannagh*; and a free park at *Lixnaw*; with fairs and markets at *Lixnaw*, *Listowel*, and *Ardfert*; and a fair at *Beal*, with courts of pied powder, &c. The said patent remits the payment of 160*l.* half-faced money, making 213*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* *Irish* sterl. and 120 beeves formerly payable to the earls of *Desmond*, out of the barony of *Clanmaurice* yearly, which money and beeves were obtained by the said earl's oppressions and exactions, when in his full power and authority, and had come to the crown by his attainder. The king also, by privy seal dated at *Westminster* April 9, 1616, as a mark of his favour and royal bounty, was pleased to add so many castles, honours, and crown

ably on the river *Brick*, which is here cut into several pleasant canals, that adorn its plantations and gardens. The improvements are very extensive, most of the vistas and avenues terminating by different buildings, seats, and farm-houses. The tide flows up to the gardens, whereby boats of a considerable burden may bring up goods to the bridge near the house: here are two stone bridges over the *Brick*, the oldest of which was built by *Nicholas*, the third baron of *Lixnaw*, who was the first person that made causeways to this place, the land being naturally wet and marshy.

The present house consists of a large building, with wings on each side, and several offices, that inclose an handsome area: in one of these wings is a chapel, the walls of which are painted in fresco by a foreigner, called *John Souillard*, being copies of the celebrated cartons of *Raphael* at *Hampton-Court*, particularly, the lame man healed by *Peter* and *John*, *Elymas* the forcerer, *Paul* preaching at *Athens*, &c. The figures are as large as the life; and over the door, between festons and other decorations are the heads of *Homer*, *Virgil*, *Milton*, and *Pope*, all in *claro obscuro* by the same hand.

crown lands as should amount to 40*l.* a year in fee simple, and as many more as should amount to the like sum in fee farm, in regard of his faithful services to the crown, and the better to encourage and enable him to persevere in his majesty's service, to which he was found most zealously affected: and, forasmuch as he had undertaken to discover, and, at his own charge, to bring to the crown, certain concealed rents and composition money, to the yearly value of 100*l.* or thereabouts, the king, in consideration of that service, granted to him, for ever, the moiety thereof, in consequence of which warrant, he had a patent, *June* 23, 1618, granting him the lands of *Curra-cullenagh* in this county, &c. and other lands in several other counties, to hold by fealty, as of the castle of *Dublin*.

The

The village of *Lixnaw* consists of one street of tolerable good houses, not far to the east of which is a noble avenue of lofty fir-trees, terminated by a mount, whereon is erected a monumental tower, beneath which, in a vault, the late earl of *Kerry* lies interred: this mount affords a fine prospect of the adjacent country, which, for a considerable way round this seat, is a dead flat. All kinds of timber-trees flourish surprizingly well in this soil, which is deep and rich. This seat suffers not a little by the minority of its lord, from whose promising disposition, happy genius, and other amiable qualities, it is not doubted, but that this ancient habitation of his lordship's ancestors, will one day, be so properly ornamented and improved, as to become a suitable residence for such an accomplished young nobleman.

The eastern part of the barony is bounded by the county of *Limerick*, from whence it is partly divided by the river *Feal*, which, near the bounds of the county, runs through the wood of *Drumlegagh*, lately cut down, which was one of the largest in the kingdom. This river receives that called the *Smerlagh* into it, which rises near *Stack's* mountains, and, running in a serpentine course near *Listowel* castle, after a few miles, receives the river *Galey* from the N. E. and afterwards, the *Brick* from the south: from thence losing its name it goes by that of the *Cashin*, which is passed by a ferry, is navigable for small vessels, and would be also for larger, was it not for a bar of sand lying near its mouth.

I have been the more particular concerning the course and confluence of these rivers, as they are not set down on any map of *Ireland*. This barony being mostly the estate of lord *Kerry*, was not forfeited in *Cromwell's* time, and consequently not surveyed by sir *William Petty*: for which reason,
P there

there are but few places in it marked in his maps : but this, and many other defects, are supplied in the map annexed to this volume.

About two miles S. of *Lixnaw* is *Crotto*, the seat of *Richard Ponsonby*, Esq; of whose family an account is given page 60 of this volume. The house stands in an agreeable situation, and is adorned with good plantations.

Between the last mentioned seat and *Ardfert*, are the ruins of the antient abbey of *Odorney*, or *Kyrie Eleison*, dedicated to the virgin *Mary*. It was first filled with monks from the abbey of *Magee* in the county of *Limerick*; and its abbots were lords of parliament, of whom there were many persons of eminence, as, *Thomas Fitzmaurice*, a *Bernardine* monk, the fifth son of *Maurice*, the second lord of *Kerry*, who died in 1303; also, *Gerald Fitzmaurice*, the third son of *Patrick*, commonly called *Barbatus*, the seventh lord of *Kerry*, and brother to *Nicholas*, bishop of *Ardfert*, before mentioned. *Christian O-Conarchy*, legate to the pope, bishop of *Lismore*, and superior of all the *Cisterians* in *Ireland*, having resigned his see, and retired hither some time before his death, was interred therein in 1186: there is frequent mention of this prelate in sir *J. Ware*'s history of the *Irish* bishops. This house was founded in 1154, but of the founder's name we have no account; it was formerly esteemed a very rich abbey, as were most of the *Cisterian* in this kingdom. *Edmond*, the eleventh lord of *Kerry* was, by king *Henry VIII.* anno 1537, created baron of *Odorney*, and viscount *Kilmaule*, who had a grant of this and several other religious houses, with their appurtenances, to him, and his issue male; which, on default thereof, reverted to the crown: he died in 1541. This abbey and the adjacent lands are, at present, possessed by sir *Maurice Crosbie*.

The

The soil of the greater part of this barony is deep, indifferently rich, and, in winter, inclinable to marsh. Here are very large tracts of bog, and towards the eastern extremity it is terminated by mountains, but they, as well as the bogs, are for the most part reclaimable. Towards *Lixnaw* are great tracts of wet marshy ground, which, by cutting drains through it, might be converted into fine meadow-land, as there are falls for carrying off the water to the adjacent rivers above mentioned. These marshes are for the most part unprofitable, except during the dry summer months; the exhalations which arise from them, render the air moist and unwholesome, especially in calm, warm weather, when they are not brushed off by gales of wind. They frequently keep people asunder, who live within a short way of each other, and yet to come together they must travel some miles about, which is also the case in the northern parts of this county. The southern side of this barony is dryer, the soil consisting of a good hazel mold, or a mixture of clay, sand, and gravel; which dryness of the land contributes greatly to the salubrity of the air. *Lixnaw* is well situated for carrying on the linen manufacture; turf and water, together with water-carriage being all very convenient to it: its old name was *Tuberbine*, which is changed for that of *Lixnaw*, by which name this part of the county was antiently called.

Before I quit this barony, I must mention an antient boundary, called in Irish *Clee Ruadg* or the red ditch, which begins at a place called *Cahir Carbree*, near *Kerry* head, and runs toward the *Cashin*, where on the other side of that river it appears again, and crossing the mountain of *Knockanure*, runs into the county of *Limerick*: where it ends, I have not as yet been informed. In my history of *Waterford*, I have mentioned ano-

ther ditch of this kind, p. 354, which runs for many miles through the country; and they are not uncommon also in *England*, witness *Offa's dike*, and others. Some conjecture that this was an antient boundary between the principalities of *Thomond* and *Desmond*, but of this, nothing can be said with certainty.

The barony of *Iraghticonnor* hath its name from the family of *O-Connor Kerry*, to whom the greater part of it formerly belonged. It is situated between the mouth of the river *Shannon*, and that called the *Cashin*. The soil is mostly deep, boggy, and marshy in winter, but in the summer it is dry, and affords much pasture for cattle. It contains nine parishes (*f*). The west side of this barony is bounded by the ocean: the shore is here partly composed of high sand hills, and partly of steep cliffs, on which last, the ruins of some castles are boldly situated, as those called, *Ballybunian*, *Dune*, and *Lick*, which last belonged to the *Fitz-Geralds*, a branch of the *Desmond* family. This castle was erected on a rock, almost surrounded by the sea, to which there was formerly a draw-bridge. The castle of *Dune* was also built on an high cliff standing perpendicular over the ocean.

Between these castles, about 14 years ago, there was a kind of *Volcano*, which burnt for some time, as it was then termed by some unskilful naturalists, who went to see it; but this burning was by no means to be accounted among the number of those dreadful eruptions, called *volcanoes*, in other places, (*g*) but rather an accidental kindling of combustible

(*f*) 1. *Galey*. 2. *Liffeltin*, 3. *Killeiny*, 4. *Lislowel*, 5. *Kilcounley*, 6. *Knockanure*, 7. *Murburr*, 8. *Kilnaghtin*, and 9. *Aghavally*, making 82 reduced plow-lands and 7 acres; when the whole county is taxed at 10*l*. this barony pays 1*l*. 1*s*. 10½*d*. in proportion.

(*g*) The following relation of this pretended volcano was published in the year 1733, which is here subjoined, that the reader,

bustible matter on the external surface of the clift, which became quite extinguished, when the pabulum

reader, by comparing it with the above account of this phænomenon, may see how much the public was imposed upon, by the ignorance of the relator in nature's operations.

“ On the *Kerry* coast of the *Shannon*, between the castles of *Dune* and *Lick*, which are about half a mile asunder, and opposite to *Carrigaholt*, the antient seat of the earls of *Clare*, the clifts rise to a great height above the sea, to one, two, or three hundred feet perpendicular; from which height, by the undermining of the waves, they sometimes fall with mighty violence into the ocean.

Near two years ago, a piece of one of these high clifts fell off; whereupon, there broke out a smoke, attended with a strong sulphurous smell. It is hard to determine whether the subterraneous hidden fire was the occasion of the clift's falling; or the collision of the rocks, on that accident, the cause of the fire: whichsoever of these it was, it has continued burning ever since, and has wasted away so much of the clift, that there has fallen, from time to time, a space of about 60 feet in breadth, and 100 in length. About mid-way the smoak breaks out: the heap of earth which lately fell from the top, is turned into a kind of crust, which has several long cracks, from whence the smoak issues out. The mixture of burnt clay, ashes, and calcined stones is worth observing, but the heat is so great, and the sulphurous stench so strong, that there is no waiting to be over curious in making remarks.

It is entertaining to look up, and to observe the different figures into which the fire has eat it, and the beautiful colours according to the different minerals and stones it meets with. In some places, vast columns of the burnt clift hang over head, in other, veins of melted sulphur and *allum* congeal as they stream down the rocks, and hang like icicles. The whole face of the clift seems to be a composition of red, yellow, black, and white calcined stones, and ashes of clay cemented together by streams of melted sulphur and copperas, that to touch one of them with the tongue it will raise a blister. Next to these is a stratum of yellow stones, which are of an harder nature, and seem, by the taste, to have more sulphur, and less iron than the former. The third stratum is a burnt black stone like *Irish* slate, its taste is sharp like *alum*.

The remainder of the clift, from the stratum of black stone, up to the place where the smoak breaks out, is a compound of the three strata together with lime, clay-ashes, sulphur, and copperas, and, in this part, the fire seems to be more intense than in any other. The nature of a fire composed of stones

bulum or fuel was exhausted that fed the flame. Nor is the setting this matter on fire to be attributed to the collision or striking together of two hard bodies, such as flints, metals, or the like, (as is mentioned in the annexed tract, formerly published, relating to this affair) but to the following cause. A considerable part of this clift is composed

and minerals, is such as does not admit of any great blaze. The inhabitants say, they see the fire very plain by night, the air over it is in a tremulous motion like the air over a burning lime kiln. What mines this volcano may contain, or how far its burning may in time proceed, are enquiries properly belonging to the fellows of the college, on whose estate it is; the red, yellow, and black stones, are of use in colouring.

The clifts are of an amazing height, and when the sun shines on them, appear as if they were finely gilded. At the bottom they are full of large caves, into which the sea rolls a great way, and the sea-calves or seals sport innumera- bly; and whilst the waves are foaming and breaking below, there are three very beautiful cascades of fresh water, which falling from the top of the perpendicular clifts, are almost quite dissipated, before they reach the sea, inasmuch, that the mist arising from one of them seems to be the smoke of another volcano.

Detached from the clift into the ocean stands a curious single rock; it is a regular square pyramid, in height and size somewhat resembling the *obelisk* at *Stilorgan*, and has on its very top an eagle's nest; and that art might not be wanting where nature has been so bountiful in its beauties, the two strong old castles of *Dune* and *Lick* standing on the brow of the high clifts, that jut out like heads into the ocean, look as if they were designed to guard the entrance of this romantic bay."

Notwithstanding what this chimerical writer attests, there is nothing like *alum* found hereabouts, and *copperas* is the work of art, not of nature; neither is there any limestone in this clift, the white calcined stones might cause him to mistake them for limestone, on a superficial view, but on examination, they were found to be no other than a calcined slate. His description of this place is tolerably just, but his manner of reasoning, in relation to its being a subterraneous fire, and his mention of *limestone*, *alum*, and *copperas*, are intirely conjectural. The diversity of colours in some of the stones, is caused by the calcination of several kinds of ore, or earth and stones mixed with iron ore, which every naturalist knows, who hath made the experiment, produces a variety of colours.

of

of a stone called by naturalists *pyrites*; and there are also the marks both of *sulphur* and *iron-ore* in the clift. It is well known to persons conversant in chemical experiments, that if a quantity of *iron filings* and *sulphur* be mixt together, and made into a paste with water, this mixture will grow warm, heat, and at length burst out into actual flame. Many of the *pyritæ* (some of which, properly so called, afford *copperas*) will take fire upon wetting. The calcined matter in this clift hath in it both *iron-ore*, and *sulphur* still unconsumed; which mixture having been wetted by the dashing of the sea, consequently took fire. *Iron filings*, wetted with sea water, will also grow hot even without any *sulphur*. The reason why this phænomenon did not appear before, was, because these *strata* or beds of *pyritæ*, *iron*, and *sulphur*, were not exposed sooner to the air and sea water, until the waves of the ocean, by undermining the clift, caused it to fall down.

M. *Tournafort*, in his voyage to the *Levant*, informs us, “ that in the island of *Milo*, in the *Archipelago*, the iron mines that are found there, and from whence a certain tract of land takes the denomination of *St. John de Fer*, maintain perpetual fires; and he thus reasons upon this phænomenon. It is certain, says he, that *filings* of *iron* steeped in common water will grow considerably warm, and much more so in sea water: and if you mingle them with some *sulphur* pounded, you will see this mixture really burn some time after it is moistened. It is therefore probable, that the fires which are constantly felt in this island, are solely occasioned by a fermentation of a ferruginous matter mixed with *sulphur*, which no place in that island is without; and these materials are heated by being drenched in sea water, which runs through all parts of the spongy rock which composes this island.” And in the same manner may the conflagration

gration of our clift be accounted for (*b*). Whilst the fire continued, it must have burnt with some fierceness, as there are considerable quantities of clay calcined to a red brick, mixed with iron ore, which have been melted, in many places, like the cinders thrown out of a smith's forge. The ruins of this clift make at present an odd appearance, being shaped like a pyramid, which is composed of a black sandy substance, mixed with iron ore, and the burnt part is more than 60 feet above the sea.

The high clift, called by the country people *the devil's castle*, stands to the north of *Lick*, it is inaccessible to any creature but fowls, and hath an eagle's nest on its summit. The whole shore hereabouts hath a great variety of romantic caves and caverns formed by the dashing of the waves: in some places are high open arches, and, in others, impending rocks ready to tumble down upon the first storm. And not far from the last mentioned castle is a deep hole in the earth several yards from the verge of the clift, into which the sea hath an ingress, and where it sometimes makes a prodigious roaring noise.

(*b*) We have had no account in history of a volcano breaking out, in any place, but that earthquakes always preceded the eruption. They have been noticed to communicate with each other many hundred miles distant under ground, as is affirmed by *Gassendus*; thus *Vesuvius* with *Ætna*; and this last with the mountains of *Syria*, underneath the vast *Mediterranean* ocean; they with the *Arabian*; and these with mount *Soma* in *Æthiopia*: for, *anno* 1633, they all burnt out furiously at once, sometimes they burnt alternately, for, if the one smoaked, the other flamed, and when the first flamed, the last smoaked. In the deflagration of *Vesuvius*, in the reign of *Titus*, this mount threw smoak, ashes, and cinders, over sea, into *Africa*, *Egypt*, and *Syria*: at *Rome*, they darkened the air and sun; and two adjoining cities were demolished by the earthquake.

The

The ruins of *Beal* castle stand near the mouth of the river *Shannon*, which belongs to the earl of *Kerry*. In the work called *Pacata Hibernia*, it is named *Beau-lieu*, and it is there noticed for being the place of the murder of the brave *Maurice Stack*, who commanded a party of *Q. Elizabeth's* forces against the rebels in this county; for a particular account of which catastrophe, the reader is referred to the said work. This castle, standing in a fine situation, commanded a noble prospect of the *Shannon* for several miles up the country, which river is here three leagues broad, but it may be rather termed an arm of the sea. Near this castle is a large warren well stocked with rabbits, from whence a fine pleasant strand runs along the *Shannon* towards *Carrigfoile*, and the shore above it is beautifully wooded down to high water mark, which in summer renders this place extremely agreeable, and is in winter the haunt of a prodigious quantity of woodcocks and other game; in-somuch, that a single person hath shot 50 brace in a forenoon, in the extent of one or two miles at most.

In this agreeable situation stands *Littur*, an house and seat of *John Wren*, Esq; which commands a fine view of the river *Shannon*: and more to the east is *Asdee*, possessed by Mr. *Edmonds*. These lands, with many others hereabouts, as *Carrigfoil*, &c. were forfeited by the *O-Connors* of *Kerry*, partly in *Q. Elizabeth's* time and in the rebellion of 1641, and were, after the restoration of the royal family, granted to the university of *Dublin*. Near *Asdee* is a large inclosure of stone, called in *Irish* a bawn, formerly built as a place of strength, to preserve cattle from being carried off by an enemy.

To the east of the last mentioned place is the castle of *Carrigfoile*, formerly the chief seat of
O Conner

O-Connor Kerry (so named to distinguish him from, *O-Connor Sligo*.) built in a romantic and strong situation in a small island, which stands in a bastion formed by the river *Shannon*. It was defended on the land side, opposite the island, by double walls, the outermost having square flankers, and the inward round bastions, built in the infancy of the art of fortification. At the back of the castle, is an island which defended it from being battered by shipping in the river.

However, this seemingly, impregnable place, was besieged and taken by sir *William Pelham* on palm Sunday in the year 1580; and was also delivered up to sir *George Carew*, L. president of *Munster*, in 1600, who was afterwards, master of the ordnance, and earl of *Totness*; the said sir *George Carew*, having been only a captain of foot, when it was first reduced. Its owner *O-Connor*, in consideration of his surrendering this place, received a grant of 13 plowlands in the county of *Clare*, from the earl of *Thomond*, who was then a faithful subject of *Q. Elizabeth*, for himself and his friends to live upon; and a garrison of sir *Charles Wilmot's* company was placed in the castle. But *O-Connor* only temporized, for he continued loyal no longer, than he heard of the arrival of the *Spanish* forces at *Kingsale*; and then went into rebellion.

Near this castle is the house of Mr. *Sandes*, and not far from this place, is *Rusheen*, the seat of *Pierce Crosbie*, Esq; It stands in a kind of isthmus formed by the river *Shannon*, and a creek which runs up from *Carrigfoile* to the abbey of *Lislaghtin*. The plantations here, are large and well grown, consisting of well inclosed orchards and gardens, with fine avenues and groves of timber trees, which were all raised and planted by that gentleman, forming several vistas, terminating in very agreeable

agreeable points of perspective, particularly to the island of *Scattery*, formerly *Iniscathy*, an island in the *Shannon*, in which is a ruined church and monastery, dedicated to St. *Senan*, with several cells, and an high round tower; also to the castle of *Carrigfoile*, and the ruined friery of *Lislaghtin*, which was founded by *John O-Connor*, in 1478, for minorites, who were observantine franciscans of the strict order. The parish church was dedicated to an *Irish* saint called St. *Laghtin*, who died in 622. The friery was granted in fee to *James Scolls*, at the yearly crown rent of 3 *l.* 16 *s.* 8 *d.* who assigned his interest in the same, to *Thomas Law*: but they neglecting to pay the said rent, the premises were seized by the crown, being 12 acres of land; and the collector of the county, not being able to let the land for the yearly value of the said rent, the premises became greatly in arrear, and were set up to auction, and sold for 40 *s.* per annum; which lease being expired, *Henry Rose* of the city of *Dublin*, Esq; having lands contiguous proposed to give 4 *l.* a year for it, and had a lease of 99 years of it at that rent. The steeple, choir, and several other parts of this abbey still remain.

The soil hereabouts, is very deep and marshy in winter, yet trees flourish in it extremely well; and the country in summer abounds with rich pasture. The inhabitants are supplied with limestone by water from the county of *Limerick*, and in the same manner with many necessaries from that city; and can send their goods very cheap to market though at 50 miles distance. But tillage is quite neglected, black cattle for dairies, and beef for exportation, being mostly regarded.

Near the bounds of this county, stands *Terbert*, the estate and manor of which, belong to the rev. doctor *Lesley*, now L. bishop of *Limerick*.
The

The house is finely situated, and commands an extensive view of the river *Shannon*, where it is rendered above one half narrower, being confined by a point of land, that stretches it self from the north, or county of *Clare* side of that river, towards *Terbert*, the east and west sides of which open into two capacious bays.

It has likewise a fine prospect up the river towards *Limerick*, and a deep bay on the south side, where stand the ruins of the castle of *Glin*, the antient seat of the knights of *the Glin*, or of *the Valley*, as they have formerly been called, being as well as the knights of *Kerry*, and the *white Knights*, a branch of the *Desmond* family.

Opposite to *Terbert* house, is a small island, within which is a safe and commodious road and harbour for ships, either bound up the *Shannon* for the city of *Limerick*, or where they may wait for wind and weather to convey them to sea. The village of *Terbert* hath fairs and markets, besides a *charter School*: the owner proposes to erect other buildings in it, which will no doubt render it more considerable than it hath hitherto been, as it's situation is extremely advantageous either for an inland, or foreign trade. The soil around it is rich and fertile, but by no means so well cultivated as it might be: there is a design of making great improvements here, and of adorning it in such a manner as the elegance of so fine a situation truly deserves.

Towards the end of lord *Chichester's* government in this kingdom, and during the reign of *K. James I.* the seignory of *Terbert* was granted to *Patrick Crosbie, Esq;* (i) on condition of his keeping

(i) In a letter from the first E. of *Cork*, and the lord chancellor *Ely*, L. justices, to the L. *Wentworth*, lord deputy of *Ireland*, dated *Feb. 26. 1631*, we have the following account.

“ There

keeping in it, several *Irish* families who were transplanted hither from the *King's County*. Mr. *Crosbie's* son

“ There is a matter of no small importance to the strengthening and securing those parts of *Leinster*, which is that of the transplanted septs of *Liex*, consisting of the *Moore's*, *Kellies*, *Lawlers*, *Clanboys*, *Clanmalaughlins*, *Dorans*, and *Dowlings*, who were in all ages past much observed to disquiet the peace of *Leinster*; and therefore, it was a long time the desire of the state, to remove them. Towards the end of L. *Chichester's* government it was resolved, that these septs (having no estate of free-hold) should be transplanted into some remote part; and to that end, the seignory of *Terbert* beyond the mountains of *Sleivvelogher* in the C. of *Kerry*, was granted to *Patrick Crosbie*, Esq; deceased, with an abatement of his majesty's rent due thereout, from 55*l.* to 3*l.* 15*s.* a year: which was done, to the end to remove divers of those septs thither; to whom the said *Crosbie*, first reserving to himself, three quarters for his own demesne, was to grant terms of the residue of the said seignory, at reasonable rates, that they being so provided for, might have no cause to return again to those places, whence, they were transplanted; which, they were by several proclamations, and acts of council forbidden to do, upon pain to be executed by martial law. That work was no sooner done, and they removed, than this state found very good effects thereof, in the general quiet rendered thereby to all these parts of *Leinster*. Some leases were made to them by Mr. *Crosbie* in his life time, and others only promised. As the leases made them, are nearly run out, it is necessary they have new ones, least otherwise, these disturbers (being many in number, and of good strength) take occasion thereby to return to their former habitations, whence they were transplanted, and so again renew these disorders, which by their removal have a long time been discontinued. We therefore, in our desires to prevent all occasion of disquiet, which how small soever they may seem in the beginning, may break out afterwards into great and general mischiefs, as we have found by experience in this kingdom; thought fit to call before us *Dominick Roch* of *Limerick*, alderman, to whom sir *Pierce Crosbie*, knt. son of the said *Patrick Crosbie* sold these lands, and having enjoined him to appear before us the 7th. day of *November* last, that we might then settle a course in that business; he disobeyed our commands, and as we are informed, departed into *England*, purposing to supply all defects in his estate; that he may defeat the policy of state, undertaken and hitherto continued, with so good success; we have therefore judged it fit, and necessary

son sir *Pierce* sold this estate to alderman *Dominick Roch* of *Limerick*, from whose family it was purchased by *L. Clare*, who forfeited it by his attachment to *K. James II.* and upon the revolution it came to the family of *Lesley*.

The gentlemen of this part of the country, have by a subscription caused a new road to be made from the *Shannon* to the village of *Lifstowel*, which will be of great service to the people of this barony, who formerly had not a tolerable good road through it, into the other parts of the county, except that leading along the shores of that river and the sea, and across the river *Cashin*, by a ferry; whereby it was (in the winter season and bad weather) almost barred of all communication with the rest of the county.

The castle of *Lifstowel* above mentioned is pleasantly situated on the river *Feal*. It was taken in *November 1600* by sir *Charles Wilmot*, being then held out for the lord *Kerry*, against *Q. Elizabeth*.

This barony besides the ocean and the river *Shannon*, hath the advantage of the rivers *Feal*, and *Cashin* to export and import commodities to and from almost every part of it; and these last mentioned rivers are also alike convenient to the barony of *Clanmaurice*. The soil is naturally so rich in most places, that it would want but very little manure of any kind, to bring it to produce corn, provided, that it was properly opened according to *Mr. Tull's* horse-hoeing method; which practice can hardly fail of success in such deep

necessary to give your lordships this intimation, to the end, you may seasonably take order, that no confirmation or grant be made to him there, of those lands, in prevention of the necessary and profitable designs of this state."

soils,

soils, whatever it may do, in hungry gravelly or sandy grounds; which will not afford good crops, without an addition of manure.

The parts of this barony, which lye contiguous to water carriage, are commonly improved with sea sand, sea wrack, or lime; but where the soil is wet and deep, the farmer must be at considerable pains to drain and carry off the superfluous moisture; to lighten which expence, the double-breasted wheel plough, with 3 coulter, as described by Mr. *Bradley* in his husbandry, is extremely convenient, being very useful in drawing of ditches or trenches, where land wants draining. For works of this kind, this plough is to be used with a double number of horses according to the depth or stiffness of the land. The same plough will also draw deep and wide drains; and is a very proper instrument for cutting through rising grounds for avenues, which would be very slowly performed by digging, and become very expensive; for where one perch can be opened with a spade, this will open 150 in a day, if the ground be not too stiff.

No people in *Europe* can have a better opportunity of employing the poor, and improving their country, than the gentlemen of estate in *Ireland*. When they are at their seats every object that presents itself may remind them of these designs: their houses being removed from the tumults of cities, afford them the best opportunity and freedom of observation, how their lands may be improved, what kinds of agriculture are proper for different soils; and how their tenants are employed, not only among the labouring men, but also among the women, and children, in whose young hands industry ought to be planted, in order to it's thriving and taking root the better; their hospitality and familiar conversation

tion with their neighbours and others, may always afford them proper intelligence; the leisure their retirement gives them, is so great, that either they must spend their time upon such attempts, or more chargeable, or less innocent pleasures. Such a turn of thinking, may become a kind of philosophical amusement; for if they should chuse to inform themselves about the breeding, diseases, and cures of animals, their parks, their stables, their stalls, and their ponds, will give them eternal matter of enquiry: if they would amuse themselves with the ripening of fruits, the beautifying of flowers, the culture of plants, and the propagating of forest trees, their orchards, gardens, fields, groves, and nurseries will furnish them with perpetual contemplation. And thus they might make their sports and their business alike serviceable to themselves and the public.

The study of natural history in the country is an instructive, easy, delightful, and profitable entertainment. For there is nothing so inconsiderable among all the works of nature, but may be made to reflect light upon other things. Such is the dependance among all created beings, the inanimate, the sensitive, the rational, the natural, and the artificial, that the apprehension of one of them, is a good step towards the understanding of the rest: and the highest pitch of human reason is to follow the links of this chain, till all their secrets are laid open to our minds; and their works are advanced or imitated by our hands. Thus we may rank all the varieties and degrees of things, so orderly one upon another, that standing upon the top of them, we may perfectly behold all that are below; and make them serviceable to the quiet, peace, and plenty of man's life.

But this is a work too great for any one person to attempt, it would be more than if a single man should

should endeavour to build a magnificent structure with his own hands; for if another *L. Bacon* should arise to remove the rubbish, and a second *Newton* build upon his foundation; or even both unite to form the idea, bounds, and proportion of so noble an edifice, the work must remain unfinished: for humbler minds must still be contented to assist only in collecting materials, and as it were to dig in the quarries of nature, until more such spirits as they shall arise to make some use of their drudgery, in erecting such a system of natural inquiries.

If we consider the small search that has been made into the natural products of our country, especially its subterraneous treasures, which we may suppose to be many, from the few, but yet noble discoveries of minerals found out of late years; and if we reflect that these inquiries are but as yet in their infancy in *Ireland*, and have been but very superficially made, in respect of what might have been performed by a few hands, properly encouraged for this purpose: this conclusion may be drawn; that when these matters shall become more familiar to us, our country will in this respect appear quite new, and may furnish us with many subjects of *natural history*, and materials for manufactures which we have hitherto been obliged to other places for.

Those gentlemen whose taste may not lead them to make such inquiries, might employ themselves in as useful a way, by not only countenancing our infant arts, but also by detecting and severely prosecuting every fraud committed in making up goods for exportation; which if connived at, must ruin our national credit, never to be regained, and will be at length severely felt by the landed interest. And they might likewise be usefully employed in promoting our charity-
Q schools,

schools, whereby an union of mind, both in civil and spiritual matters, may be obtained; which will in time render the nation happy, and it's government secure and prosperous.

C H A P. IX.

Containing the civil history of this county.

THIS part of the work will be considerably abridged, by avoiding a repetition of many particulars, which might not be improperly introduced as belonging to this county, but have been already published in the histories of *Cork* and *Waterford*, to which the reader is referred; where, among other matters, may be found an account of the actions and history of several families who had possessions in all these counties: but I shall only insert such particular transactions in this work as have been either omitted in the said tracts, or which more particularly belong to this county.

An. 1172. *Dermot Mac-Carty*, K. of *Desmond*, swore fealty and subjected his country to K. *Henry II.* (a) and gave him hostages as a security to pay him a yearly tribute.

1177. *Raymond le Gros* assisted the said *Dermot Mac-Carty* against his rebellious son, for which he had a grant of lands in this county, as is already mentioned, p. 27.

1185. *Mac-Carty*, K. of *Desmond*, joined several other chiefs, and wasted the *English* settlements, but was at length slain the ensuing year near *Cork*.

1196. *Donald Mac-Carty* revolted, and destroyed several castles of the *English*.

(a) *Girald. Cambrenf.*

This

This county, with several others in *Munster*, was An. 1210. made shire ground by K. *John*, who appointed sheriffs and other officers for them, according to the laws of *England*.

During the administration of *William Den*, lord 1261. justice of *Ireland*, the *Mac-Carties* entered *Desmond*, and by means of an ambuscade, surprized and slew *John Fitz-Thomas*, ancestor to the *Fitz-Geralds*, and his son *Maurice*, at *Callan*, in the barony of *Glanerought*, in this county: which defeat, so reduced the *Fitz-Geralds*, that none of that name durst put a plough in the ground for twelve years; until dissensions arising among the *Irish* chiefs, the *Fitz-Geralds* recovered their former authority (b).

Thomas,

(b) *John Fitz-Thomas*, is by most writers called *John of Callan*, from the place of his death. His father *Thomas*, married *Ellinor*, daughter to sir *William Morrie*, (called by the *Irish* *Morriarty*) by whom all the estates in *Kerry* came to this family: he died at *Youghal*, 26 May 1260. He married to his first wife *Margery*, daughter of sir *Thomas Fitz-Anthony*, with whom he got the lands of *Decies* in the county of *Waterford*, and the country of *Desmond*, with all the bailiwicks, returns of the sheriffs, &c. and the custody of the castle and manor of *Dungarvan*, all which were confirmed to him by the charter of K. *Edward I.* whilst he was earl of *Chester*; which bears date at *Bermondsey*, 7 Nov. 44 *Henrici Tertii. viz. An. 1260.*

By the said *Margery*, he had his son *Maurice*, slain also with him at *Callan*, who married the daughter of the lord *Cogan* of *Belvoir*, alias *Carigoline* in the county of *Cork*, with whom he got a great estate in that county; and by her he left at his death an only son *Thomas*, called by the *Irish*, *Nappagh*, or the ape, on the following account. Being only nine months old, when his father and grand-father were slain, and nursed at *Tralee*, in this county; whither the news of their deaths suddenly arriving, the nurses who attended him, in their first astonishment, ran out of the house, and left the child alone in the cradle; when a baboon or ape, which was kept in the family, took up the infant and carried it to the top of the castle, from whence, after bearing it around the battlements, and shewing it for some time to the astonished spectators, he brought it down safe, and laid it in the cradle. By this accident he

An. 1280. *Thomas*, the son of *Maurice*, the eldest son of *Raymond le Gros*, who founded the friery of *Ardfert*, departed this life, at *Browry*, the house of his son-in-law, sir *Otho de Lacy*, on the feast of St. *Peter* and St. *Paul*. He was the first person of the family who assumed the name of *Fitz-Maurice*, and the first lord baron of *Kerry*: he was succeeded by his eldest son *Maurice*, who was the second lord of *Kerry*. See a further account of his descent in a note, p. 197, 198, of this work.

1295. *Thomas*, the son of *Maurice*, surnamed *Nappagh*, was constituted lord justice of *Ireland*; and being captain of all *Desmond* or S. *Munster*, was so great and powerful a man, that he is frequently stiled prince and ruler of *Munster*. He claimed to be the king's sheriff in the counties of *Cork*, *Waterford*, and *Kerry*, founding his pretensions on K. *Edward* Ist's grant to his grand-father *John Fitz-Thomas*, whose heir he was. He married the daughter of *John* lord *Barry*, and sat as lord *Offaley*, in a parliament held at *Dublin* the 18th of *October* 1295, (by *John Wogan*, who then succeeded him in his office) and left two sons, *John*, who was the eighth lord *Offaley*, and was created earl of *Kildare*; and 2. *Maurice*, created earl of *Desmond*. He died according to *Henry* of *Marlborough*, in 1298. In the same parliament sat also *Maurice Fitz-Maurice*, the second lord of *Kerry*, and to him K. *Edward* I. in 1297, sent his writ of summons, to assist him in an expedition to *Scotland*, which he obeyed, by going thither with horse and arms prepared for

was called *Nappagh*, in *Irish* the ape; and the earls of *Kildare* (being his immediate descendants) continue to bear monkeys for their supporters and crest, in grateful remembrance of the said *Thomas*'s preservation; and the late earl, as an allusion to this event, did use this motto over his crest, *non immerito beneficium*.

that

that service (c). He died at *Lixnaw* in 1303, and was buried with his father in the friery of *Ardfert*; being succeeded by his eldest son *Nicholas*, the third lord of *Kerry*.

The said *Nicholas Fitz-Maurice*, received the An. 1312. honour of knighthood at *Adair*, from *John*, lord *Offaley*, for assisting him to suppress the rebellion of the *Irish* in *Munster*; in which year he went also against the *Scots*. He made several grants of lands to pious uses; built the leper-house at *Ardfert*, with the castles of *Portrinande* and *Ardfert*, the stone bridge at *Lixnaw*, and was the first who made causeways, (called, by the *Irish*, *Toughers*) to that place: he died in 1324, leaving three sons and six daughters. *Maurice* and *John* the two eldest were successive lords of *Kerry* (d).—The same year were celebrated the marriages of *Maurice Fitz-Gerald*, who was afterwards in 1329, created earl of *Desmond*, to *Margaret*, daughter of *Richard de Burgo*, earl of *Ulster*, at *Green-Castle*, and of *Thomas*, earl of *Kildare*, to *Joan*, the third daughter of the said earl.

Maurice Fitz-Gerald, afterwards earl of *Desmond*, 1315. swore fealty to K. *Edward II.* and gave security for his good behaviour to sir *John Hotham*, who was sent into *Ireland* to receive the same, with the oaths of several other great men.

Maurice (Fitz-Nicholas) Fitz-Maurice, the fourth 1325. lord of *Kerry*, having had a dispute with young *Dermot Mac-Carty*, son and heir of *Mac-Carty-more*,

(c) He married *Mary*, daughter and heir to sir *John Mac-Cleod* of *Galway*, chief of his name, whose kindred have been since called *Mac-Elligot*, a numerous name and family in *Kerry*. She brought him five knights fees about *Listowel* and *Tralee*, the lands of *Galey*, *O Brenan* and *Cloghan-mac-kin*, with several others in this county; in right whereof her arms of azure, a tower argent, are quartered by the family.

(d) He married *Slany*, daughter to *Connor O'Brien* prince of *Thomond*, by whom he had three sons and six daughters.

he killed him upon the bench, before the judge of assize at *Tralee*; for which he was tried, and attainted before the parliament at *Dublin*: but although he was not put to death, his family thereby lost their lands in *Desmond* and *Molabaff*, which had been granted by K. *Richard I.* to *Maurice*, the eldest son of *Raymond le Gros*.

An. 1327. *Maurice Fitz-Gerald* above mentioned, having received an affront from the lord *Arnold le Poer*, who in derision called him a rhimer, assembled all his followers, and being joined by the *Butlers* and *Berminghams*, ravaged the country of the *Poers*, slew great numbers of them, and obliged others to retire into *Connaught*. The *Poers* were assisted in this broil by the *Bourks*, but were every where put to flight; and the lord *Arnold* was compelled to escape into *England*, leaving his lands to be plundered by the *Fitz-Geralds*.

1329. On the 27th of *August*, this year, he was created earl of *Desmond*, with a royal jurisdiction or palatinate in the same, by patent dated at *Gloucester* (e).

In

(e) In these words, "SCIATIS, quod pro bono & laudabili servitio, quod dilectus & fidelis noster *Mauritius Fitz-Thomas de Hibernia*, nobis & progenitoribus nostris haftenus impendit, & nobis in futurum impendet, volentes personam ejusdem *Mauritii* honorare, dedimus ei nomen & honorem comitis de *Desmond* in *Hibernia*, ipsumque in comitem de *Desmond* praefecerimus & gladio cinxerimus. Et nos contemplatione praemissorum dedimus, concessimus, & hac charta nostra confirmavimus eidem comiti omnes regales libertates, quas habuimus in comitatu de *Kerry* in dicta terra nostra *Hiberniae*, quatuor placidis, viz. incendio, raptu, forstallo, & thesauro invento, ac etiam proficua de croceis in dicto comitatu de *Kerry*, cum omnibus ad ea spectantibus, quae nobis et haeredibus nostris volumus remanere, duntaxat exceptis. Habendum & tenendum eidem comiti & haeredibus masculis de corpore suo legitime procreatis, de nobis & haeredibus nostris, per servitium feodi unius militis in perpetuum, sub nomine & honore comitis de *Desmond*, quare volumus, &c.

Apud *Glocester* 27 *August* 3 *Edw. III.*

The

In January following, he was summoned by sir An. 1330
John Darcy, lord justice, to fight the *Irish* rebels
 then

The four pleas, viz. burnings, rapes, forstal, and treasure found, excepted by this patent, were cognizable only by the king's judges. The *proficua de croceis*, were territories belonging to the church, called the liberties of the cross, and the king generally appointed sheriffs in such districts: and *Tipperary* was divided into the earl of *Ormond's* palatinate, and *Cross Tipperary* in like manner.

These counts palatine, were termed *Palatini*, *five Comites Palatii*, as being principal officers or counsellors in the emperor's palace. The title did not become very common until about the time of *Charlemagne*, who erected several counties in *Italy*, *Germany*, and *France*; and gave the counts or governors of them an absolute authority in martial and civil affairs: and for this reason the imperial law says, "*Quod comes est iudex ordinarius*;" and thus, the word *Grave* in the *German* tongue, is used to signify both a judge, as well as an earl.

They were either *comites simplices*, or *palatii*, altho' the first had a power of life and death, yet the latter were of a much higher rank, having many great privileges which were not granted to the other.

The *Saxons*, according to *Milton's* case, 4. *Coke* 34. introduced the name and office of counts into *England*, long before the *Norman* conquest. But *William* the conqueror, according to *Cambden*, was the first who erected a county palatine in *England*, in favour of *Hugh Lupus*, which, until the time of king *Edward III.* was the most honourable title in *England*; the first duke being *Edward* the *Black Prince*, created duke of *Cornwal* in 1337; the first marquis was made by king *Richard II.* and the title of viscount not until the reign of king *Henry VI.* That of baron was originally neither a name, nor title of dignity, nor addition, as may be seen in the celebrated case of lord *Loval*, 8 *Henry VI.* 10. a, but that of an earl is both, according to the lawyers, who say, that if the surname of a baron be omitted in a brief, the same shall be void. *Davis's* reports, p. 60.

The *comites simplices* in the *Saxon* times, were governors of counties, having *custodiam comitatus*, a power to raise the posse, to suppress rebellion, riots, &c. which was a military command. They had also a jurisdiction in civil causes, for which they held courts, both for civil and criminal matters, which last, they held in the king's name; for pleas of the crown, could not be held in any other court but the king's: But all the courts for civil affairs were held in the name of the

then in arms, with a promise of the king's pay, which proposal he accepted; and accordingly routed

counts. They were the immediate officers under the king, saw his writs executed, and were to attend him, as well in the council as in the field. By the appointment of king *Alfred*, he had for his assistance a deputy called *vicecomes*, for the more ready distribution of justice in the county courts, which office is now managed by sheriffs, who yet retain the same name in *Latin*.

In counties palatine, the counts or earls, had *jura regalia*; and by their own authority appointed their *vicecomes*, or sheriffs, and all other subordinate officers, who acted in their lord's name.

Baldus, (*Tit. Rescript. 6. de precibus imperatori offerendis*;) and other doctors of the imperial law, say, that it is a principal prerogative of an imperial monarch to create counts palatine in his dominions: and the kings of *England* have created several both in *England* and *Ireland*, as that of *Chester* already mentioned; that of *Durham*, erected soon after, according to *Cambden*, and that of *Lancaster*, created according to *Plowden*, by *K. Edward III.* &c.

K. Henry II. erected three palatinates in *Ireland*. The first was that of *Leinster*, granted to earl *Strongbow*, throughout all that province; the second in *Meath*, in favour of *Hugh de Lacy* the elder; and the third in *Ulster*, granted to *Hugh de Lacy* the younger.

That of *Leinster* descended to the five sons, and five daughters of *Richard*, earl marshal of *England*, who married the daughter and heir of earl *Strongbow*, by *Eva*, daughter of *Mac-Morrough*, K. of *Leinster*. But the five sons enjoying this great estate successively, and dying without issue, which happened about the fortieth year of *K. Henry III.* it was divided among the daughters; each of whom, had an entire county allotted to her for an inheritance.

The eldest daughter had *Catherlough* or *Carlow*, and was married to *Hugh de Bigot*, earl of *Norfolk*, who in her right had the marshalship of *England*. The second daughter had *Wexford*, and married *Warren de Mountcheney*, whose sole daughter and heir was matched to *William de Valentia*, half brother to *K. Henry III.* who by that marriage was created earl of *Pembroke*. The third daughter was married to *Gilbert de Clare*, E. of *Gloucester*, whose portion was the county of *Kilkenny*. The fourth had *Kildare*, and was married to *William de Ferrers*, earl of *Derby*. And the fifth had the territory of *Leix*, now the *Queen's county*, and was married to *William de Bruce*, lord of

ed the O Nolans and Morroughs, burned their country, (now *Wicklow*) obliged them to give hostages,

of *Brecknock*. All these great men enjoyed a palatinate jurisdiction in their respective counties in *Ireland*, in right of their wives, who were coparceners to their brothers inheritance. But as they did not reside here, and managed their estates only by their seneschals, who were obliged to entertain several of the natives in their pay, to defend their lands against the old *Irish*; their servants in time, began to set up titles for themselves. Thus, *Daniel Mac-art-Cavenagh*, being entertained by the earl of *Norfolk*, usurped *Carlow*: and *O-Moore* (by lord *Mortimer*, who married the daughter and heir of lord *Bruce*,) took possession of *Leix* towards the end of *K. Edward* Ild's reign; which not only ruined these jurisdictions, but caused the untire loss and decay of this province to the *English*.

The palatinate of *Ormond*, granted by *K. Edward* III. to that earl, which continued to the reign of *K. George* I. when it was put down by act of parliament, was the last granted in *Ireland*.

The *jura regalia* enjoyed by every count palatine, are reducible to two heads. First, a royal jurisdiction, and second, a royal feignory. In right of the first, he had the same courts and officers as the king, who had no jurisdiction in his liberty; none of the king's writs being of force therein, except writs of error, or appeals, which according to *Dier*, 321. 345, were generally excepted in their charters. They had by their royal feignory, royal services, and royal escheats; by the first, they could make tenures *in capite*, and create barons. Thus, the palatines of *Chester*, created the barons of *Haulton*, *Milbank*, *Malpas*, *Kindreton*, &c. But to descend nearer home. Our palatines in *Meath*, had their barons of *Navan*, *Skreen* and *Galttrim*. They of *Kildare*, those of *Narrow* and *Rhebane*. They of *Carlow*, the barons of *Idrone*; also the barons of *Misset* and *Savage*, were created by the palatines in *Ulster*. The earls of *Ormond* created the barons of *Burntchurch* in *Kilkenny*, and *Loghmoe* in *Tipperary*. And the earls of *Desmond* had their knights of *Kerry*, those of the *Glin* and *Valley*, besides the baron of *Ballykealy* in *Kerry*, the baron of the *Island*, &c.

These palatinate barons, held their lands by the tenure of grand serjeantry, (*vid. Coke* 2. L. *Cromw.* case,) nor could an heir enter into possession without having livery out of the chancery of the palatinate, under the penalty of being judged an intruder, and of rendring up the profits to the lord. (*Dier*, fol. 303.

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stages, and recovered the castle of *Ley* from the *O Dempseys*. But the revenue of the crown being insufficient

The lords palatine had the profits of all escheats, the power of exercising capital punishments, and all other royal jurisdictions, as may be seen by the statute of absentees, 28 *Hen. VIII. cap. 3.* whereby the feignories of *Carlow* and *Wexford*, are resumed to the crown; the preamble of which act recites, "That all manner of pleas were held therein, and that the king's writs did not run in the said counties." Thus these lords were a kind of absolute sovereigns in their own territories: they made barons and knights, erected courts for criminal and civil causes, and for the payment of their own revenues, in the same manner as the king. They appointed their own judges, sheriffs, seneschals, coroners, &c. and by this means, two thirds of the *English* settlements in *Ireland*, were alienated from the crown; so that as early as the reign of K. *Edward III.* that prince attempted to resume these grants, which were the occasion of continual contests between the old *English* lords who were long settled in *Ireland*, and those born in *England*; whereby the former refused to meet the others in parliament, and held separate assemblies; which was also the cause of some bloodshed. But the old *English* lords being more powerful than the new comers, got the better of their antagonists; and had a grant of all their liberties confirmed to them by K. *Edward*, in the 26th year of his reign, by which peace was for a time restored to the kingdom. See *Davis's* reports, p. 130.

The privileges of the palatinate of *Desmond* continued to be enjoyed without interruption until the reign of Q. *Elizabeth*, when in 1576, sir *William Drury* lord president of *Munster*, intended to set about reforming the whole province, and to make a scrutiny into the palatinate of *Kerry*. *Desmond* being appointed one of the council to the president, endeavoured to dissuade him from his design; but he being inflexible, the earl made him a pretended offer of his assistance, and requested him to use his country at his pleasure, and make his castle of *Tralee* his own house. The president accepted the invitation, travelled into *Kerry* with 140 men, and near *Tralee*, narrowly escaped falling a sacrifice to 7 or 800 of *Desmond's* followers, whom he resolutely charged and put to flight. The countess of *Desmond*, who abhorred her lord's treachery, waited on sir *William*, and prevailed on him to pardon her husband; excusing him by saying, that her lord's people were only assembled for a general hunting, who seeing his lordship's men advance towards them in an hostile manner, betook themselves to flight.

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insufficient to pay his men, he was obliged to raise contributions on the country at discretion, which were then termed *coign* and *livery*. This forced numbers of the *English* to quit the kingdom, and caused the defection of all *Munster* and great part of *Leinster*, as the reader may find at large in sir *J. Davis's Historical Relations*, with some curious

The president seem satisfied, but pursued his determination of executing strict justice, throughout the country: which so chagrined the earl, that he drew up articles of complaint against him, which with bitter exclamation, he presented to the lord deputy; and wrote letters of complaint to the lords of the council in *England*, but all to no purpose: for he was obliged to deliver up several of his followers to justice, who had been demanded by the president, for disturbing the peace of the country.

In 1579, *James Fitz-Maurice* with some *Italians*, having landed at *Smerewick*, notice was given of their arrival to captain *Thomas Courtney*, a commander of one of the queen's ships then at *Kinsale*, who took the fleet that brought them over. This intelligence was given by Mr. *Henry Danvers*, an *English* gentleman, who was then at *Tralee*, with the provincial judges *Mead* and *Charters*, sent there to execute justice in the queen's name: but he, and the judges, with all their servants, were inhumanly murdered in their beds, by sir *John* of *Desmond*, the earl's brother; who did it to ingratiate himself with the rebels, notwithstanding *Danvers* had been his gossip, a tie of great affinity among the *Irish*. This massacre so exasperated *Q. Elizabeth*, that she was resolved to destroy the earl's power in this county, and to abolish the palatinate jurisdiction, which his rebellion soon after gave a very just and sufficient reason to put into execution. His ancestors had set up likewise a very strange privilege, that they should not come to any parliament, or grand council, or within any walled town, but at their will and pleasure, which pretended prerogative, *James* earl of *Desmond*, the father of *Gerald* the last earl, surrendered by his deed in the chancery of *Ireland*, 32 K. *Henry VIII.* (according to sir *J. Davis* in his historical collections.) He submitted himself to sir *Anthony St. Leger*, lord deputy, took an oath of allegiance, and covenanted that he would suffer the laws of *England* to be executed in his country, assist the king's judges in their circuits, and permit subsidies to be raised upon his followers: But this was never performed, either by him or his successor.

reflections

reflections of that author on the earl's conduct in those particulars.

An. 1330. This earl under colour of a royal liberty, which he claimed in this and other counties, by the grant of K. *Edward* I. and inserted in his creation-patent, excluded the king's sheriffs, and the other ordinary ministers of justice from this county; as appears by a *quo warranto* brought against him, the 12th of that king. During the minority of K. *Edward* III. this earl was required, with several other nobles, who had also fallen off from the *English* government, to swear fealty to the crown of *England*, with which he refused to comply; and was, with *William* earl of *Ulster*, committed by order of *Roger Outlaw* lord justice, into the custody of the marshal of *Limerick*, from whom he made his escape. The next year, his fidelity to the crown of *England* being suspected, he was retaken at *Limerick*, by sir *Anthony Lucy*, lord justice, who upon his solemn oath on the evangelists, of fidelity to the king, the future preservation of the peace, and his assistance in the war against the *Irish*, enlarged him; but having reason to suspect his sincerity, had him again taken, and he was confined a year and a half in the castle of *Dublin*: at length many of the nobility having been bound for him, he was released. But this revolt of the first earl of *Desmond*, being treated of in the 2d vol. of the history of *Cork*, from p. 19 to 23, I shall refer the reader to that work. The same earl broke his leg by a fall from his horse, but being recovered he went into *England*, and was most graciously received by the king.

1339. *Maurice* (*Fitz-Nicholas*) *Fitzmaurice*, the 4th baron of *Kerry*, having associated himself with the *Irish*, and raised disturbances, was taken prisoner by *Maurice* E. of *Desmond*, who slew 1400 of the rebels. This nobleman died that year, whose death was occasioned by the strictness of his diet during his confinement.

finement. He was interred at *Ardfert*, having no issue: his brother *John* succeeded him in the lordship, who died in 1348, and was the 5th. lord of *Kerry*. His successor was *Maurice* his eldest son, the 6th. lord.

King *Edward* having been advised to resume An. 1341.
all the privileges and grants, which had been made to the old *English* nobility in *Ireland*, they refused to meet at a parliament, which was summoned to assemble at *Dublin*, and held a council at *Kilkenny*, where they, with the commons, agreed to present several queries to the king, containing the substance of their grievances; and praying redress. (f) The earl of *Desmond* was at the head of the malecontents, when the king sent over *Ralph Ufford*, L. justice, to compose those heats. He was married to the countess of *Ulster*, a covetous woman, who perswaded him to pursue violent and rigorous measures: and having summoned a parliament to meet on the 7th. of *June* 1345, *Desmond* not only refused to attend, but appointed another assembly to meet at *Callan* in the C. of *Kilkenny*; which proceeding so provoked the L. justice, that he marched against him into *Munster* with the king's standard; and having taken possession of his lands, confiscated all his estate, granting them in fee to others on the reservation

(f) Sir *John Morris* was then L. deputy, who being but a knight, the nobility disdained to be governed by him, the queries sent to the king were,

(1) How a realm of war might be governed by one, both unskilful, and unable in all warlike service?

(2) How an officer under the king, who entered very poor, might in one year grow to more excessive wealth, than men of great patrimony and livelihood in many years?

(3) How it chanced, that since they were all called lords of their own, that the sovereign lord of them all was not a penny the richer for them?

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of an annual rent. Sir *Eustace le Poer*, sir *William Grant*, and sir *John Cotterell*, the earl's principal followers were executed, being taken in the castle of *the island* in this county. All which so humbled *Desmond*, that he submitted himself to the L. justice, who admitted him to bail, the earls of *Ulster* and *Ormond*, with 24 knights becoming sureties for his appearance: but he making default a second time, the utmost advantage was taken against his securities; for although the two noblemen and some of the knights, had part of their fines remitted, sixteen of them lost their estates, and were thereby ruined.

An. 1346. Sir *John Morris* having again called a parliament to meet, *Desmond* would not attend it, pretending the loss of several privileges which had been taken from him, which he and his ancestors had enjoyed. But sir *Walter Bermingham*, being this year appointed L. justice, procured leave for the earl to manage his cause in *England*; and 20s. a day allowed him to defray his expences, from the day he landed. Being kindly received, he was very active in procuring satisfaction for *Ufford's* oppressions, which he obtained amply in 1352, by a restoration to all his possessions and jurisdictions, which again restored peace to this kingdom.

1355. *Maurice E. of Desmond*, was appointed L. justice of *Ireland* during his life. But his death happened on the 25th. of *Jan.* following, in the castle of *Dublin*. He was first buried among the friers preachers of that city, but his corps was afterwards removed to the friery of *Tralee*.

1357. This year *Maurice Oge*, or young *Maurice*, the second earl of *Desmond*, being the eldest son of the last mentioned earl, by *Margaret*, daughter to *Richard de Burgo E. of Ulster*, died suddenly at *Castlemain* in this county, and was interred in the friery of *Tralee*. During his short rule of three years,

years, he proved himself a very gallant man, and, say the historians, the mirror of the age. He was succeeded in the earldom of *Desmond* by his younger brother *John*, who died at *Youghal* in 1369, and was there interred, being the 3d. earl. His successor was his half brother *Gerald*, commonly called the poet.

The said *Gerald*, who became the 4th. earl of An. 1358 *Desmond*, was a very learned man for that age, being well versed in poetry and the mathematicks, and was by some looked upon, in those ignorant times, as a magician. In 1358, he had the custody of all his brother's estate, with the keeping of the counties of *Cork*, *Waterford* and *Kerry*. In 1367, he was constituted L. justice of *Ireland*; and was present at all the parliaments of K. *Richard II.* In 1385, he and *Robert Tame*, sheriff of the C. of *Cork*, were appointed lieutenants to *Philip de Courtnay*, L. L. in *Munster*, for the better defence of the province; and by commission dated at *Skryne* 8 December 1388, his lordship and *Patrick Fox*, were appointed keepers of the peace in the counties of *Limerick* and *Kerry*, with very extensive powers, and authority. The king at the same time granted him a licence to send his son *James*, to *O-Brien* of *Thomond*, the Irishman, to remain and be brought up with him, as long as his lordship pleased, notwithstanding any statute to the contrary, and forbidding that he should be molested for so doing by the king or his successors. In 1397, he went out of his camp near the island of *Kerry*; and was privately murdered, having never been heard of more. By *Eleanor*, daughter to *James* the 2d. earl of *Ormond*, he had two sons, *John* and *James*, who both succeeded to the title.

Maurice Fitzmaurice the 6th. lord of *Kerry*, fighting for K. *Edward III.* against the *Irish* was taken prisoner, the 6th. of *July* this year, with the

the lord *Thomas Fitz-John*, and many others. He was a lord of parliament in the 48th. of that king, died at *Lixnaw* in 1398, and was interred at *Ardfert*. His eldest son *John*, dying before him, he was succeeded by his 2d. son, sir *Patrick Fitzmaurice*, commonly called *Barbatus*, the 7th. lord *Kerry*, who was killed in the C. of *Clare* in 1410.

An. 1386. *John Fitzgerald*, the 5th. E. of *Desmond*, was on the 12th. of *April* this year, appointed the king's sheriff of the *Crosses* of *Kerry*; and was knighted for his services to the crown: being a very brave man, he served in the wars of *Scotland*. Upon his return from that kingdom, he marched with a great number of his men into *Tipperary*; and on the Sunday next before the octaves of *St. Michael*, having met the E. of *Ormond* near the abbey of *Inislaunaght*, with an intention to give him battle, an end was put to all their controversies, by a mutual engagement, to preserve a strict amity for the future: but the same night, he was unfortunately drowned at the ford of *Ardfinnan*, in the river *Suir*, as he was repassing with his men.

This event happened in 1399, as appears by a commission of inquiry dated at *Clonmel*, 30 May 1400, directing an inquest to be made of what estate he held the day of his death, &c. By *Joan*, daughter of the L. *Fermoy*, he left an only son, then very young, named *Thomas*.

1418. *Thomas* the 6th. earl of *Desmond*, by his marriage with the daughter of *William Mac-Cormac* of *Abbyfeale*, who was his inferior, caused all his friends and followers to abandon him; and was expelled at length from his lands, by his uncle *James*, to whom he, this year, made a formal surrender of the earldom, upon condition that he should give to his son *Maurice* an estate sufficient for an earl's son; which being complied with, he
quitted

quitted this kingdom, and dying in *France*, was interred at *Paris*, where, as *Marlborough* says, the K. of *England* attended at his funeral.

James the 7th. E. of *Desmond*, having thus pro- An. 1420, cured the earldom, got it confirmed to him by act of parliament; and the same year, he founded the abbey of *Asketon*, in the C. of *Limerick*.

In 1422, he was made constable of *Limerick*; and two years after, had the custody of the counties of *Cork*, *Waterford*, *Limerick*, and *Kerry*. For his good services in keeping those counties in peace, he had a licence, “to absent himself during life from all future parliaments, sending a sufficient proxy; and to purchase what lands he pleased, by what service soever they were holden of the king.” As lord of the liberties of *Kerry*, he entered into a deed with *Patrick*, lord *Kerry*, who is there stiled *Patrick Fitz-Maurice-Fitz-John*, captain or head of his nation, whereby, the said *Patrick* was bound to answer to the earl and his heirs at his assizes, &c. To which deed, *William Stack* archdeacon of *Ardfert*, and *Nicholas*, bishop of that see, were witnesses. The said earl stiled himself in another deed or conveyance of certain lands in the C. of *Waterford*, *James Fitz-Gerald* E. of *Desmond*, L. of *Decies*, and *O-Conilloe*; and lord of the liberties of *Kerry*. His lordship marrying in *Connaught*, *Mary*, daughter of *Ulic Bourke Mac-William Eighter*, chief of that province, he brought the *Ne-Sheebyes*, with him into *Munster*, for his life-guards; and gave the lands of *Ballingown* in this county, to one of his lady’s attendants. He and the E. of *Ormond* had the honour to stand godfathers to *George* duke of *Clarence*, 2d. son to *Richard Plantagenet* D. of *York*, who was born in *Dublin*. He died at his castle of *Macollop*, in the C. of *Waterford* in 1462, and was succeeded in the earldom by his eldest son *Thomas*.

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Thomas

An. 1463. *Thomas*, the 8th. earl of *Desmond*, was this year appointed L. deputy to *George D. of Clarence*: he held a parliament at *Wexford*, from whence it was adjourned at different times to *Waterford*, *Naas*, and *Dublin*, wherein the 40 days privilege, before and after the session, were allowed by an act to the lords and commons. Having had 9 of his men the following year destroyed in *Fingall*, at the instigation of *William Sherwood*, bishop of *Meath*, several *English* and *Irish* repaired to him at *Dublin*, and adhered to him against that prelate. This quarrel was increased to that degree, that they impeached each other before the king; but the bishop's accusation proving fruitless, the earl returned to his government, and was rewarded with many favours.

1465. He summoned two parliaments this year, the one to meet at *Drogheda*, on the feast of *St. Martin*, where among other laws, still in force, there was one passed for an university to be erected in that town, which took no effect. The other he held at *Trim*, on the *Wednesday* after *St. Lawrence*, when it was enacted, that *Irish* men should wear their beards, and go apparelled in the *English* manner, swear allegiance, and take *English* surnames; also keep bows and arrows, with a constable and a pair of butts for shooting in every town. In his time mints were established in *Dublin*, *Trim*, *Drogheda*, *Waterford*, and *Galway*, to coin money; and *English* money was for the first time advanced a 4th. part in *Ireland*.

1467. He was succeeded in the government by *John Tiptoff*, E. of *Worcester*, L. deputy. When repairing to *Drogheda* to meet him, he was accused of making alliances, &c. with the *Irish*, who were the king's enemies, and furnishing them with horses and arms against the king's subjects; for which he was beheaded on the 15th. of *February* 1467-8, by order of the said earl. But these
were

were only the pretended reasons given the public, for his destruction, as may be seen in the 2d. Vol. of the hist. of *Cork*, p. 28. We are also told, that a child of his kindred and name was appointed to be executed at the same time, who besought the executioner, *not to hurt a boil that was upon his neck*; the putting of which child to death, confirms the opinion, that malice and revenge, were the principal reasons why this earl so unhappily lost his life.

This year died *Thomas Fitzmaurice*, the eldest son of *Patrick*, surnamed *Barbatus*. He was the eighth lord of *Kerry*; *Edmond* his second son succeeding him became the 9th. In 1485 he recovered lands, which had been granted by K. *John* to his ancestors, in the earl of *Desmond's* court palatine of *Dingle*, before *Thomas Coppinger* seneschal to that earl. He died at *Lixnaw* in 1498, and was succeeded by his eldest son *Edmond*.

James, the eldest son of *Thomas E. of Desmond*, became the 9th. earl, which dignity he enjoyed for 20 years with great honour, and was at length basely murdered on the 7th. of *Dec.* this year, at his house of *Courtmontresse*, near *Rathkeal* in the C. of *Limerick*, by his own servants, at 28 years of age. The murderers were all apprehended and executed by his brother *Maurice*, who succeeded him in the earldom.

This *Maurice* who was the 10th. earl, being usually carried in an horse litter, was surnamed *Claudus*. On the 23d. of *July*, he joined *Perkin Warbeck*, and besieged the city of *Waterford*: of which an account is given in the history of that county, p. 134. But receiving the king's pardon upon his submission for this offence, he granted him all the customs, cocquets, poundage and prize-wines in *Limerick*; and the issues and profits of the fee-farm of that city, &c. He died at *Tra-*

lee in 1520, and was succeeded by his only son *James*, who became the 11th. earl of *Desmond*.

An. 1521. The said *James*, committed several depredations on the lands of *Mac-carty* in *Muskerry*, who overcame him in battle, as may be seen in the hist. of *Cork*, vol. II. p. 34. He entered into a conspiracy against K. *Henry VIII.* in 1523, with *Francis I.* K. of *France*, and again in 1528, with the emperor; for which he was proclaimed a rebel and traitor. He died at *Dingle*, or *Rathkeale* 18 June 1529, and was buried with his father at *Tralee*. He was succeeded in the earldom by his uncle *Thomas*, who became the 12th. earl, and who was brother to *Maurice* the 10th. earl. He died in 1534 near *Rathkeale*, being then very old.

1535. *James*, the 13th. earl of *Desmond*, was grandson of *Thomas* the last earl. He was for several years bred in the court of *England*, being sent thither in the nature of an hostage: but upon the news of his grandfather's death, he came over with a great retinue, and landed this year at *Youghal*, on the 7th. of *August*. But was murdered in *Clan-Gibbon*, by sir *Maurice Fitz-Gerald*, vulgo *Niger*, son of his great uncle and successor, and was buried at *Youghal*, leaving no issue.

1536. *John*, the 4th. son of *Thomas*, the 8th. earl of *Desmond*, thus succeeding his grand-nephew *James*, became the 14th. earl; but being then, as it is said, a lay-brother in the friery of *Tralee*, he never intermeddled with any worldly affairs; and not surviving his advancement to the honour two years, he died in 1536, being of a great age; and was interred in the said friery. He was succeeded in the earldom by *James* his 2d. son.

1543. *Edmond Fitzmaurice* the 10th. baron of *Kerry*, died this year, and was buried in the friery of *Ardfert*. After the death of his wife, he resigned his title and estate to his eldest son, and took the habit

habit of *St. Francis* as a lay-brother, in the said friery. His said son *Edmond* who became the 11th. lord, dying without issue male, was succeeded by his brother *Patrick*, the 12th. L. of *Kerry*, who died of a cold he took by hunting at *Drumleggab* in 1547, and was buried at *Ardfert*, leaving two sons minors, *Thomas*, and *Edmond*, who were successive lords of *Kerry*.

James, the 15th. E. of *Desmond*, after his accession to the honour, attempted to raise new disturbances in *Munster*: but his plots being discovered, he submitted to the L. deputy *Grey* in 1536; and after renewing his fidelity in 1541, went to *England* in *August* to tender his duty to the king, and vindicate himself from the articles of treason falsely laid to his charge. He met with a princely reception, and was honoured with the post of L. high treasurer of *Ireland*, which he enjoyed to the end of *Q. Mary's* reign, was admitted into the privy council, and 1st. *July* 1543, the king authorized the L. deputy *St. Leger*, to make him a grant by patent, of an house and parcel of land near *Dublin*, for the keeping his horses and train, when he repaired to parliament or council; and accordingly *St. Mary's Abbey* was granted to him by the deputy. On the 1st. of *Nov.* 1557, he was commissioned with others, to continue the parliament; but did not long survive, departing this life at *Askeaton* 14 *Octob.* 1558. He was succeeded by his eldest son *Gerald*, by his second wife, to whom he left his earldom by will, having set aside his son *Thomas*, whom he had by his first wife, on pretence of her being too near of kin.

Thomas Fitzmaurice, the 13th. lord of *Kerry*, An. 1549. being, as is before mentioned, left a minor, was in ward to the said *James*, earl of *Desmond*, and so died at the castle of *Listowel* in 1549, leaving the honour to his brother *Edmond*, the 14th. lord, who was also in ward to the said earl; and died

within a month after his brother, at *Beale* castle: on whose death, his uncle *Gerald* (the *red-haired*) third son of *Edmond*, the 10th. lord, became the 15th. L. *Fitzmaurice* of *Kerry*, and married *Julia*, daughter to *Cormac* lord *Muskerry*: but in a month after, he was killed in *Desmond*, and was buried at *Ardfert* the 1st. of *August* 1550.

An. 1550. His brother and successor *Thomas*, the 16th. baron of *Kerry*, was born in 1502. He served in the *Milaneſe* as an officer under the emperors of *Germany*, for many years before the honour accrued to him; and being then in *Italy*, *Gerald Fitzmaurice*, the next male heir apparent, entered upon *Lixnaw*, and possessed it for a year, when *Joan Harman*, who had been nurse to the L. *Thomas*, being then very old, accompanied by her daughter, went in search of him; and taking ship at *Dingle*, landed in *France*, proceeded to *Milan*, and having acquainted him with her errand, died in her return home. On this intelligence, he came to take possession of the estate and title, in which, he received great opposition for about 2 years; but at length had both surrendered to him: and in a deed made to him, by *John Fitz-Richard*, 5 *Edw.* VI. he is stiled lord of *Kerry*, and captain of his nation. In the 1st. of *Phil.* and *Mary*, he received a letter from their majesties, dated at *Hampton-Court*, the 23 *Sept.* and directed, to *their trusty and well beloved subject the baron of Kerry*. "Advertising him of their marriage, and requiring him to assist the L. Dep. *Fitz-William*, to redress the disorders crept into the state, since the death of K. *Henry VIII.* both in matters of religion and otherways, and to preserve the kingdom, in peace, tranquillity, justice, and honour." Also, by pat. dated by the queen at *Westminster*, 23d, of *Octob.* following, in consideration of his good service to her, and K. *Edward VI.* he received a grant, and confirmation of

of his estate, to hold it for ever of the crown, by the same rents, and services any of his ancestors had held the same.

He sat in the parliament of the 3d. and 4th. of *Phil.* and *Mary*, by the title of *Thomas Fitzmaurice*, baron of *Lacksnaway*, *vulgariter vocatus, Baro de Kerry*; and 14 *March* 1578, was introduced by the E. of *Ormond* to the L. D. in his camp, who was then prosecuting the earl of *Desmond*, to whom he then made a tender of his service.

Gerald, the 16th. earl of *Desmond*, was at first An. 1558. opposed by his half brother *Thomas*, in his pretensions to the earldom, who was assisted by *Thomas*, L. *Kerry*, *John Fitz-Gerald*, the *white Knight*, *Thomas Fitz-Gerald*, the *Knight of the Valley*, and others; but *Gerald* getting the better of his opponents, was stiled and owned the 16th. earl of *Desmond*; and as such, was present in the parliament held at *Dublin* the 12th. of *Jan.* 1559-60: but his restless and ambitious mind, not contented with his peaceable settlement in the earldom, nor satisfied with being one of the greatest subjects in *Europe*, caused him to raise a rebellion, that brought him and his family to ruin.

His first disturbances were against the E. of Or- 1564. *mond*, (for, says sir *John Davis*, the first occasion of his rebellion, grew from his attempt to charge the *Decies* in the C. of *Waterford*, with *Coign* and *Livery*, *Black Rents*, and *Cosheries*, after the *Irish* manner) when he was resisted by the said earl, who fought him in a pitched battle at *Affane*, on the 15th. of *Feb.* 1564, where he was taken prisoner; and lost a considerable number of his followers.

These earls were both ordered afterwards into *England*, to account for their unwarrantable conduct, where they were examined before the privy council: but their accusations against each other

being so very contradictory, and uncertain, no order could be made; and therefore they were referred to the council of *Ireland*, who advised them to submit to the queen's determination, (g) to which

(g) The queen wrote the following obscure letter, all with her own hand to sir *Henry Sidney*, on the occasion of this dispute.

“ *Harry,*

IF our partial slender managing of the contentious quarrel, between the two *Irish* erles did not make the way to cause these lines to passe my hande, this gibberidge should hardly have cumbered your eyes; but warned by my former fault, and dreading worse hap to come, I rede you take good heed that the good subjects lost state be so revenged, that I hear not the rest be won to a right by-way to breed more traitor's stocks, and so the gole is gone. Make some difference twixt tried, just, and false friends, let the good service of well deservers be never rewarded with loss, let their thanks be such as may encourage new strivers for the like, suffer not, that *Desmond's* * dening deeds, far wide from promised works, make you trust for other pledge, than either himself or *John*, for gage. He hath so well performed his *English* vows, that I warn you, trust him no longer than you see one of them. *Prometheus* let me be, and *Prometheus* hath been mine too long. I pray God your old strange sheep late as you say returned into fold, were not her wooly garment, upon her woolfy back. You know, a kingdom knows no kindred, *Si violandum jus regnandi causa*, although to harm is perilous in the hand of an ambitious head. Where might is mixed with wit, there is to good an accord in government. Essays be oft dangerous, especially where the cup-bearer hath received such a preservative, as what met soever betide the drinker's draught, the carrier takes no bane thereby. Believe not, though they sware that they can be full sound, whose parents fought the rule, that they full fain would have. I warrant you, that they will never be accounted of bastardy, you were to blame to lay it to their charge; they will trace the steps that others have passed before. If I had not espied, though very late, legerdmain used in these cases, I had never plaied my part, no, if I had not seen the balances held awry, I had never myself come into the weigh-house. I hope I shall have so good a *Customer* of you, that all under officers shall do their duty among you. If

* Noisy deeds.

ought

which they agreed; and for the performance thereof, entered into a recognizance of twenty thousand pounds each: whereupon, a commission, under the broad seal of *England*, was sent to the deputy to take their examinations. But the queen, as appears by her letter to sir *Henry Sidney*, seeming to lean much to the earl of *Ormond*, and to be strongly prejudiced against *Desmond*, he refused to take the determination of the matter upon him, unless some other commissioners out of *England* were joined with him; which request was complied with. (b) The chief points in controversy between them

ought have been amiss at home I will patch, though I cannot whole it. Let us not, nor no more do you, consult so long, till advice come too late to the givers; where then shall wee with the deeds, when all is spent in words. A fool too late bewares when all the peril is past. If wee still advise wee shall never do; thus are wee ever knitting a knot, never tied; yea, and if our web be framed with rotten hurdles, when our loom is well nigh done our work is new to begin, God send the weaver true prentices again; and let them be denisons I pray you, if they be not citizens, and such too as your antientest aldermen, you have or now dwell in your official place, have had best cause to commend their good behaviour. Let this memorial, be only committed to *Vulcan's* base keeping, without any longer abode, than the leisure of reading thereof; yea, and with no mention made thereof to any other wight. I charge you, as I may command you, seem not to have but secretaries letters from me, your loving maistres,

ELIZABETH REGINA."

(b) Sir *Henry Sidney* to secretary *Cecil*, writes thus.

" — I assure you sir, that if I served under the cruelest tyrant that ever tyrannized, and knew him affected on the one or the other side, between party and party; and referred to my judgment, I would rather offend his affection; and stand to his misrecord, than offend my own conscience; and stand by God's judgment. Therefore I beseech you to let me have some other to be joined with me, &c."

(i) Which

them were, concerning the profits of the prize-wines at *Youghal* and *Kinsale*, which both earls claimed by different grants from the crown; the bounds of their respective lands, and other contested estates, particularly the manor of *Kilshelagh*, which *Desmond* claimed, but had been awarded to the earl of *Ormond*; and several quarrels, and disturbances of the peace on both sides, which occasioned them to charge each other, and their followers with treason, murder, and felonies, and with many depredations, and trespasses.

The earl of *Ormond* in excuse for giving the earl of *Desmond* battle at *Affane*, pleaded the custom of the times, "That he had levied his forces for the defence of the country against *Desmond*, and went, at sir *Maurice Fitz-Gerald's* request into his country; where travelling quietly within a mile of *Drumana*, sir *Maurice's* house, the E. of *Desmond* accompanied with a great number of proclaimed traytors, and *Irish* rebels, whom he had authority from the government to prosecute, set upon him: whereupon he was obliged to kill several of *Desmond's* people in his own defence. That he did not seek to justify himself, but to submit his cause to the queen."

An. 1566. These earls being brought by the commissioners to a reconciliation, (i) it did not long subsist, for *Desmond* in 1556, raised an army of 2000 men, and encamp'd them on the frontiers of *Ormond's* country, and the lands of his friends, who were the lords *Barry* and *Roche*, and sir *Maurice Fitz-Gerald* of the *Decies*. Yet he attempted nothing at this time, contenting himself with committing

(i) Which was made in the chapter-house of St. *Patrick's* church *Dublin*, in the old oak door of which, may be seen to this day, the aperture cut for them to shake hands through; each fearing to be poigniarde by the other. A small square board is nailed on the hole.

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some depredations on the lands of *Mac-Donogh Carty* of *Duballow* in the C. of *Cork*, who was then in rebellion.

The L. D. *Sidney*, being employed against *O-Neil* in the north, could not undertake any expedition into *Munster* to quell those disturbances, but dispatched captain *Herne*, constable of the castle of *Leighlin*, to *Desmond*, to know the reason of his proceedings, who at that time seemed to have no other intent than to revenge himself upon the earl of *Ormond*, although a rumour prevailed, that he intended to join *O-Neil*. But to clear himself of this suspicion, he returned with captain *Herne* to the deputy; and offered to attend him into *Ulster* with all his men, or to remain upon the borders with a party of horse, during his absence: and accordingly he marched with his brother sir *John* of *Desmond*, and others, and defended the frontiers of *Leinster*, whilst the deputy prosecuted the war against *O-Neil*.

In the beginning of this year, sir *Henry Sidney* An. 1567. made a progress through *Munster*, and *Connaught*. At *Youghal*, he reprimanded *Desmond* for continuing his animosity against *Ormond*, and for having lately taken a prey of cattle, which belonged to that earl. *Desmond* flying into a passion, the deputy briskly made him sensible of his duty, and told him that by this breach of the peace, he had forfeited 20,000*l.* to the queen, which so affronted the earl, that he paid him very little respect afterwards, and prevented as many as he could influence from attending him; particularly, *Mac-Carty More*, who had been but 2 years before created earl of *Clancare*, and viscount of *Valentia* in this county, with sir *Owen O-Sullivan*. But many others, who complained much of *Desmond's* oppressions, adhered to the L. deputy, who says in his letters, "that the county of *Cork* was the pleasantest country

country he had ever seen, but was most miserably wasted and uncultivated, the villages and churches burnt and ruined, the castles destroyed, and the bones of the murdered and starved inhabitants scattered about the fields,"—— and adds, "that a principal servant of *Desmond's* not long before his arrival, after he had burned down several villages, and destroyed a large tract of the country, put a parcel of poor women to the sword; and that soon after this cruel fact, the earl feasted him in his house."

So little concern did the earl express for these devastations, that he told the deputy, who carried him with him in his progress, that instead of one *Gallow-glass* or *Irish* soldier that he then kept, he would soon maintain five; and that before midsummer he would take the field with 5000 men.

The lord *Kerry* waited on the deputy, who at first imagined him to be of *Desmond's* party, but he denied it, and promised to be a faithful subject to the queen. At *Kilmallock* the deputy had information that all *Desmond's* people were in arms: the earl pretended that the occasion of this rising was, to apprehend *O-Brien* *O-Goonagh*, and the *white Knight*, two of his followers, who had committed many disorders, and whom the deputy had demanded: but this was an idle excuse, as they were the very persons who headed the forces. This being objected, *Desmond* on his knees, offered to disperse them; but the deputy said he might act as he pleased in that respect, and that although he had but 200 men in his company, and the others were 600, that if they molested him, he would give them battle; and that his life, should be immediately the forfeit of their temerity. The earl was immediately confined, and carried prisoner to *Limerick*, from thence to *Gallway*, and so to *Dublin*.

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The lord deputy appointed sir *John* of *Desmond*, *Henry Davells* or *Danvers*, an old foldier, and *Andrew Skiddy*, to govern the counties of *Cork*, *Limerick*, and *Kerry*, during the earl's imprisonment, who was sent into *England* soon after. Sir *Henry Sidney* gives this character of *Desmond*, "that he was a man both void of judgment to govern, and will to be ruled. The earl of *Clancare*, he says, was willing enough to be ruled, but wanted a force and credit to rule. He advised the queen to erect a presidency court in this province, and condemns that absurd policy of keeping up dissensions among the *Irish*, for fear of an universal revolt, the only good arising from it, was, that the surviving *Irish* began to wish to live in quiet."

Sir *John* of *Desmond* behaved himself so well, An. 1568. during his government of *Kerry* in the earl's absence, that he made reparations to the value of 3000*l.* to several persons whom the earl had injured. *Ormond* being much displeased at his promotion, fearing he would prove in time as troublesome as his brother, made interest to get him sent into *England*, where he was committed to the tower, with his brother. There were prisoners there at this time, the baron of *Dungannon*, *O-Connor Sligoe*, *O-Carrol*, and other *Irish* chiefs; most of whom were enlarged upon their submissions.

On the 11th of *July*, the E. of *Desmond* made 1570. an humble submission, and laid all his estate at the queen's feet, promised to convey what part she pleased to accept of, and acknowledged to have forfeited to her majesty his recognizance of 20,000*l.* upon which, he and his brother were suffered to return into *Ireland*, some time after.

Sir *Warham St. Leger* informed sir *Henry Sidney*, that the earl of *Clancare*, *James Fitzmaurice*, *Mac-Donough Carty*, and others, had held a meeting in *Kerry*, from whence they had dispatched the titular

tular bishops of *Ross* and *Cashel* for aid to the king of *Spain*, to reform religion, &c. And that those gentlemen whom the queen intended to settle in *Ireland*, in order to reform the country, should be immediately hastened over.

About this time, the earl of *Clancare*, despising his title of earl, assumed that of *Mac-Carty-More*, and called himself king of *Munster*; and being joined by *O-Sullivan More*, *Mac-Swiney*, and others, he invaded the lord *Roche's* country, ravaged it, and slew several people. *James Fitzmaurice*, among other depredations, attacked the lord *Kerry's* estate; and this devastation began to spread all over *Munster*, by the rising of several *Irish* chiefs in other places; and continued until the landing of the earl of *Ormond*, from *England*, who offered the queen to serve against those rebels.

The earl of *Clancare* was encouraged in his rebellion by a supply of 1000 targets, a great number of sword-blades, harquebusses, and other weapons, which (according to lord *Sidney's* letters, vol. i. p. 37, 39) were sent him by the king of *Spain*. He corresponded with the rebels of the counties of *Tipperary* and *Kilkenny*, who were 2000 strong, with whose assistance he took lord *Kerry* prisoner, and refused to release him, although the lord deputy had sent him several letters to that purpose.

An. 1572. Sir *John Perrot* being appointed lord president of *Munster*, he so effectually pursued the rebels, that *James Fitzmaurice* was obliged to surrender himself to him at *Kilmallock*, which town, on the 4th of *March* preceding, he had burnt and plundered, having executed the sovereign and several of the townsmen. He made his submission in the church, lying prostrate at the president's feet, who held the point of his sword to *Fitzmaurice's* heart, in token
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that he had received his life at the queen's hands. *Mac-Carty More* was also reconciled to the state, and sat in the parliament held in *Dublin* this year.

Desmond on his landing at *Dublin*, the 25th of An. 1573. *March*, was committed to the custody of the mayor, who had orders to use him well. He continued a prisoner at large until *September*, when *Christopher Fagan*, the new mayor, informed the government, that he should be welcome to diet and lodging with him, but that he would take no charge of him; and the government granting the earl licence to walk abroad on his parole, upon a pretence of going to hunt, he escaped into *Munster*, where he soon after entered into a confederacy with several persons, who advised him not to consent to the articles which the government had thought fit to impose upon him, binding themselves by oath neither to spare life or fortune in his defence. This combination was signed *July* 18, 1574.

Upon his escape, he was proclaimed a traitor, and a reward of 1000*l.* with 40*l.* a year annual pension, to any person who should bring him in alive; and 500*l.* and 20*l.* a year pension, to him that should bring in his head.

The earl however remained quiet until the year 1576. 1576, when sir *William Drury* was made lord president of *Munster*, and the government then thought proper to appoint *Desmond* one of his council. Sir *William* intending to reform the province, resolved to break through the earl's pretended liberties, and hold assizes in his palatinate of *Kerry*, which became a sanctuary for rebels and disorderly people: this sir *William* accomplished, though he narrowly escaped being cut off in the attempt.

This year *James Fitzmaurice*, the earl's cousin, 1577. was sent into *Italy* to solicit the pope's assistance, by whom he was nobly entertained, and dismissed with

with a large sum of money. On his return through *Spain*, he was furnished by that king with men, money, and ammunition (*b*). During his progress, he held a correspondence with the malecontents of *Munster*, particularly with *O-Sullivan Bear*, who had agreed with one *John Calais*, as he informed the lord president, to pilot him into *Bearhaven*.

An. 1578. In the spring of this year, the deputy sent to *Desmond* to meet him at *Kilkenny*, he having refused to attend the president before, who had made several complaints against him. The earl went to the deputy, who reconciled him to the president; and soon after he gave him information of his cousin *Fitzmaurice's* progress abroad; who, on his leaving *Spain*, went to *France* to solicit aid from the *French* king, and actually made an offer of the kingdom to *Henry III*, provided he would assist to subdue it. That monarch gave him a very liberal entertainment and many rich presents, detained him at his court near two years, and at length dismissed him without assistance, only promising to recommend him to his sister, the queen of *England*, to procure him her pardon. He returned again to *Spain*, where that king, by means of the titular archbishop of *Cashel*, had received a gift of *Ireland* from the pope. *James* thereupon hastened again to *Rome*, and undertook to put *Ireland* into their hands, and reduce it again to the pale of the

(*b*) Mr. secretary *Walsingham* sent the following advice to the lord deputy *Sidney*, which he had received from *Lisbon*.

—— *James Fitzmaurice* came to this court from *Rome* in *June* last, and had access unto the king, but received no great countenance from him, in outward shew. — He departed in a *French* ship of 70 tuns, and carried with him 100 soldiers, besides 200 spare harquebusses, with their furniture and other munitions, &c.

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Romish church, if he might be furnished with proper assistance.

Saunders, an *English* jesuit, and *Allen*, an *Irishman* of that order, contributed greatly to bring the pope to forward this expedition. He made the first his nuncio, with authority to curse and bless, at his pleasure, all who opposed or favoured the design. A consecrated banner was also bestowed them, with some soldiers, and recommendatory letters to king *Philip* of *Spain*, who also furnishing some succours. They all embarked in three ships and landed at *Smerewick*, in this county, with eighty *Spaniards* and a few *English* and *Irish* catholics.

The pope's consecrated banner being displayed An. 1579 on their landing, they built a fort for their safety, expecting daily to be joined by the discontented *Irish*. Sir *James* and sir *John* of *Desmond*, the earl's brothers, with many of their people, came in to them: the earl was at this time rebuilding a castle in the county of *Limerick*. He directly sent for *Clancare* to assist him in opposing the foreigners, who came to him very unwillingly, until he perceived his real designs, when he took his leave and returned home. *Desmond* dismissed his workmen, went into *Kerry*, raised his forces, and gave out, that he intended to attack the invaders, who, about this time, had their ships taken by captain *Courtney*. The earl's behaviour gave umbrage to the *Spaniards*, who now began to perceive, that *Fitzmaurice's* promises were not to be relied on: but he assured them of a large reinforcement speedily, and desired liberty to go to the abbey of *Holy Cross*, in *Tipperary*, to perform a vow that he had made in *Spain*; his real intent being to travel into *Connaught* and *Ulster* to seek assistance. Having taken his rout through the county of *Limerick* with twelve horsemen, and a few kernes or foot soldiers,

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the horses being harassed, he ordered his men to bring him the first they saw. Accordingly they took two out of a plough that belonged to sir *William Bourke's* tenants; who immediately raised the country, and, with some of sir *William's* sons, pursued *Fitzmaurice* to the side of a wood. Here he expostulated with them concerning the necessity he was under to take the horses, and earnestly intreated them to espouse his cause. But *Theobald Bourke*, the eldest son, replied, that his family had been too deeply engaged in rebellion before, that they had lately taken an oath of fidelity to the queen, and insisted on his restoring the horses; which *Fitzmaurice* refusing, an engagement ensued, wherein *Theobald* and one of his brethren, with some of his men, were slain. The like fate attended *Fitzmaurice*, who was first wounded, and then shot through the head; to the great advantage of the queen's affairs: for had he lived longer, all the *Irish* malecontents would have probably joined him, being an active enterprizing person. His body was quartered, and fixed upon the gates of *Kilmallock*; and, for this service, sir *William Bourke* was created baron of *Castlemoyle*.

When the *Spaniards* heard of his death, they came to a resolution to solicit licence to depart: but sir *John* of *Desmond* undertook to head them, who being at first received very coldly by those foreigners, on account of his familiarity with *Henry Danvers*, he, to ingratiate himself with them, procured him to be murdered, as is before related, p. 163.

Sir *William Drury*, then lord justice, encamped near *Kilmallock* with 400 foot and 200 horse, and dispatched messengers to *Desmond* and the other principal men of those parts to attend him. The earl, after some delays, came to the camp well attended

attended with horse and foot; and, during his stay therein, it was discovered that he held a correspondence with the *Spaniards*, for which he was committed to the *knight marshal's* custody; and, apprehending worse to follow, he begged to be brought before the lord justice, and, with great humility and submission, promised and swore upon his honour and allegiance, that he would faithfully serve the queen against the rebels. Whereupon, the justice, by the advice of the council, enlarged him: which indulgence proved his ruin, and that of his family, besides the loss of much blood and treasure, with the devastation of the whole province.

Sir *John* of *Desmond*, in the mean time, encamped with his forces near *Slieveogher*: but the lord justice drove them from thence, and pursued them so close, that he often lay in the same camp they had quitted in the morning; and having destroyed all the forage, he returned to *Kilmallock*. Some time after, sir *John* defeated a party of the justice's forces, and slew *Herbert* and *Price*, two captains with very little loss on his side. The lord justice being reinforced from *England*, marched into *Conniloe*, without meeting the *Irish*: whereupon, he proceeded through the county of *Tipperary* towards *Waterford*, where the countess of *Desmond* met him, with her only son: and interceding for her husband, who was, by this time, suspected to have joined the rebels, presented the child to him as a pledge for his father's fidelity; who put him under the care of the earl of *Ormond*, where he remained until the 11th of *October* following, when he was brought to *Dublin*. The earl, after this, stood upon his defence, nor would he meet sir *Nicholas Malby*, (who, upon the lord justice's sickness, commanded the army) but only returned fair promises. And when sir *Nicholas* defeated his brother *John*, sometime after, (who was at the head of 2000 men at *Monaster ni-va*, in the county

of *Limerick*, where *Allen*, the jesuit, was slain) the earl and the lord *Kerry*, who about this time had also joined him, stood in an adjacent wood to see the fight; and, about midnight, sent congratulatory letters to the *English* camp: in answer to which, sir *Nicholas* desired a meeting, but, instead thereof, he attacked the queen's forces, and lost several of his people; some of whom, being made prisoners, declared, that their lord had been in arms ever since his brother *John*'s defeat. The next night he again attacked the camp, but without success. The lord *Kerry*'s son, *Patrick*, about this time, returned from *England*. He was born in 1541, and was sent over very young, in the nature of an hostage, to queen *Mary*, where he was educated till upwards of 20 years of age. He had an employment in queen *Elizabeth*'s court, with whom he was in great favour, and had her leave to go into *Ireland* to see his father: where he no sooner arrived, than he joined him and the earl of *Desmond*, against the queen's authority.

After the earl's fruitless attempt upon the camp, the general earnestly pressed him by letter to return to his duty; but he sent him word, that he would not yield any further obedience to the queen: and soon after he fortified his castles, and caused *O-Connor* to do the same at his castle of *Carrigfoile*.

Malby having notice of the death of sir *William Drury*, which happened at *Waterford*, put the forces into quarters: whereupon, sir *John* of *Desmond* attacked *Adair*, but without success, it being then held by captain *Carew* (afterwards sir *George*, who became lord president of *Munster* and earl of *Totness*) with 400 foot and 50 horse. The *English* had a small cot, or boat, capable of carrying 8 persons, with which they ferried 120 men, across the *Shannon*, into the knight of the *glin*'s country, where they did great execution for a time, but staying in
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it too long, the *knight*, with sir *John* of *Desmond*, attacked them with 400 foot and 30 horse: but the *English*, after a smart skirmish of 8 hours, made good their retreat with little loss, having killed 50 of the *Irish*.

Sir *William Pelham*, being appointed lord justice, wrote to the earl of *Desmond*, requiring his attendance upon him at his camp near *Cashel*: but the earl sending excuses by his lady, the lord justice sent the earl of *Ormond* to him to insist upon the following articles. That *Saunders* and all the strangers should be given up to the queen. That he should surrender his castles of *Askeaton* and *Carigfoile*. That he should submit himself directly to the queen; and that he should instantly join her forces with all his men, and assist in subduing the rebellion. To which demands he returned an answer, dated at *Crogh* the 30th of *October*, filled with trifling excuses, requiring restitution for old injuries, and insisting that he was a good subject, although he should not submit to those propositions. The lord justice, not being desirous of proceeding to extremities, sent him other letters to induce him to reform, but all to no purpose; for they proved as ineffectual as the former: whereupon, the earl of *Ormond*, the lords *Mountgarret* and *Dunboyne*, the bishop of *Waterford*, sir *Nicholas Malby*, sir *Edmond Butler*, and others, signed the proclamation setting forth that he was a traitor; which was openly published against him, and all his associates and confederates, at *Rathkeale*, on the second of *November*, 1579. The countess of *Desmond* came to the camp to intercede for her unhappy lord, about an hour after the proclamation was read; but the forces had marched towards her husband's country, which they entered with fire and sword. The day he was proclaimed, he set up his standard at a place called *Ballybowry*, in the county of *Cork*: his first exploit was the plundering of *Youghal*,
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and carrying away the goods to his castles of *Strangally* and *Lisfneen*, in the county of *Waterford*, which were then garrisoned by the *Spaniards*. On the 29th of *Nov.* he sent an arrogant letter to the lord justice, importing that he and his friends had entered into the defence of the catholic faith, with authority from the pope, and the king of *Spain*, and desired his lordship to join them.

An. 1580. The earl of *Ormond*, being, on the lord justice's return to *Dublin*, made governor of *Munster*, and sir *Warham St. Leger*, provost marshal, they attacked *Desmond's* forces, slew numbers of them, burned his towns, wasted his lands, and took his castles, putting the *Spaniards* also to the sword: and being in *January* 1579-80, again joined by the lord justice, they entered *Kerry*, burnt all the country as far as the mountains of *Slieve-logher*, and slew about 400 men.

The lord justice having marched to the mountains of *Slieve-mish* beyond *Tralee*, and not being able to pass further with the army, resolved to besiege *Carrigfoile*, then commanded by one *Julio*, an *Italian* engineer, who had with him 19 *Spaniards*, and 50 *Irish*. The lord justice coming too near to view the place, narrowly escaped being killed with a musket ball: he caused the castle to be battered with three pieces of ordnance, one culverin, and a demi-culverin; and a breach being made, it was mounted by captain *Macworth*, who stormed the castle, putting fifty to the sword, besides six who were hanged.

Julio was preserved a few days, for some political reasons, but upon his not complying with the lord justice's request, he was also executed. This place was taken on *Palm-sunday* 1580; after which the castles of *Askeaton* and *Ballylobane* were deserted by the enemy.

On the 15th of *June*, the army took a large booty of cattle belonging to the earl of *Desmond*, who
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with his lady, and *Saunders* the pope's legate, very narrowly escaped, his cloaths having been taken and most of his baggage. On the 4th of *August*, sir *James* of *Desmond*, having entered the county of *Cork*, took a prey of cattle from sir *Cormac Mac-Tiege* of *Muskerry*; but being pursued by sir *Cormac*'s brother, the cattle were recovered, and sir *James* was mortally wounded in defence of them; and being made prisoner, was brought to *Cork*, and executed in that condition. The earl lost 150 of his men on this occasion, which so dismayed him, and his brother *John*, that they were compelled to fly from place to place for shelter.

The countess of *Desmond* again presented herself before the lord justice *Pelham*, and humbly besought pity for her husband; but he refused to accept of his submission on any other terms, than that of throwing himself upon the queen's mercy.

The *English* forces began to mutiny for want of pay, and some of them refused to march with *Ormond* into the mountains; but the lord justice soon discreetly quelled this sedition. *Ormond* after sir *James* of *Desmond*'s defeat, divided his men into two parties, and marched with one of them to *Castle-Island*, whilst the other marched from *Castlemain* towards *Tralee*, where they joined: and having again separated them into three divisions, they marched towards *Dingle*, driving all the people of *Corkaguiny* before them. In this expedition, they took 8000 cows, besides sheep and horses, slew many people, and would have killed several more, had not sir *William Winter*, who was then in *Ventry* harbour, with three of the queen's ships, granted many of them protections. He was then vice-admiral of *England*, and was sent to prevent the landing of a new reinforcement from *Spain*, but arrived too soon on the coast. About this time sir *John* of *Desmond* and doctor *Saunders*, made

an attempt to join the lord *Baltinglass*, who had taken up arms in *Leinster*; but they were intercepted by the garrison of *Kilmallock*, who took their servants prisoners, and forced the masters to return to *Kerry*.

Admiral *Winter* having sailed to *England*, a fresh reinforcement of 700 *Spaniards* and *Italians* landed about the latter end of *September* at *Smerewick*, with arms for 5000 more; besides cannon, ammunition, and money. They added some new works to the fort built by *Fitz-Maurice*, and named it *Fort del Ore*. The earl of *Ormond* marched directly towards them: whereupon the *Spaniards* quitted the fort, and retired to the fastness of *Glanigalt*: but finding the *English* to be fewer than they expected, three hundred of them went back by night with their commander into the fort. *Ormond* having neither artillery or provisions, returned also without attacking those foreigners. At *Rathkeale*, he met the lord deputy attended by the captains *Zouch* and *Rawleigh*, (the celebrated sir *Walter*) *Denny*, and *Macworth*, with about 800 men, who all advanced towards the enemy.

Captain *Rawleigh*, having been well acquainted with the custom of the *Irish*, remained some hours behind, in ambush, and waited until several of *Desmond's Kerns* came into the forsaken camp, to pick up whatever the *English* might have left, when he immediately fell upon them with his men, and cut many to pieces.

Sir *William Winter* being again returned with the fleet, the *Spaniards* were attacked both by sea and land. The deputy having summoned them to surrender; was answered, "that they held it for the pope, and the king of *Spain*, to whom his holiness had given *Ireland*." And making a fally, captain *Denny* obliged them to retire. That night, the *English* raised a battery, which played next morning upon the fort.

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The *Spaniards* (except another feint sally, made next day) did nothing worthy their reputation, and being close pressed by land and sea, they yielded at discretion: whereupon, they were all, except the commander, put to the sword, and the *Irish* hanged; a cruelty that much displeased the queen, and which the *English* had no excuse for but the smallness of their army, (being only equal in number to the enemy,) the scarcity of provisions, and the near approach of the *Irish* rebels.

Among others, sir *John Fitz-Gerald* of the *Decies*, in the county of *Waterford*, who had been prisoner to the earl of *Desmond*, was now retaken and set at liberty; the fort was demolished, and the lord deputy returned to *Dingle*, where the forces were refreshed by supplies brought in by the earl of *Ormond*. Captain *Zouch*, with 450 men, was appointed to govern the county, and had all the victuals given him that were found in the fort: he had lost many of his men by sickness at *Dingle*, notwithstanding which, he marched towards *Castlemain*, surprized the earl of *Desmond*, and *David Barry*, (who began to assemble their followers) near *Aghadoe*, so suddenly, that the earl escaped in his shirt towards *Abarlow* wood, in the county of *Limerick*, when passing by *Kilmallock*, he was pursued by that garrison three miles, till he recovered the wood. Captain *Dowdal* soon after attacked him, killed a great number of his men, took his carriages, and drove a large prey of his cattle to *Kilmallock*. An. 1581.

Zouch being appointed governor of *Munster*, kept his head quarters at *Cork*, and found means to take sir *John* of *Desmond*, and *James Fitz-John* prisoners, who were executed (1). After which the government hearing nothing of *Desmond*, reduced the army to 400 foot, and 50 horse.

(1) Vid. Hist. of the county of *Cork*, vol. II. p. 58, 59.

An. 1581. Upon this reduction, lord *Kerry* and his son, took advantage of the weakness of the *English*; and pretending to have received injuries from the government, attacked the garrison of *Adair*, and slew the greater part of the men, with their captain, except a few who saved themselves in the abbey, and recovered the fortress. He also took the strong castle of *Lisconnel* by stratagem, and threw the *English* soldiers in it over the walls: and though he failed in his attempt against the castle of *Adnagh*, he ranged through the counties of *Tipperary* and *Waterford* without resistance. *Zouch* with 400 men advanced towards him, and came up with him in the wood of *Lisconnel*, where he had 700 men; but the baron fled at the first charge, leaving his cattle behind him. *Zouch* having received a reinforcement of 200 men at the *Glin*, detached captain *Dowdal* in pursuit of lord *Kerry*, who overtook him near *Glanflesk*, and defeated him again; killing 150 of his men, and taking all his provisions, 800 cows, and 500 horses: which reduced the baron to such distress, that he applied to the earl of *Ormond*, (whom he had causelessly injured, by ravaging his country) and acknowledging his crime, besought his protection, which that generous nobleman readily granted, and procured him the queen's pardon.

This storm raised by the lord *Kerry*, was hardly appeased, when *Desmond*, who had long lain in obscurity, appeared again in the field, and attacked the garrison of *Adair*; who saved themselves in the abbey with some difficulty. About this time died *Saunders* the pope's nuncio, which put a stop to the recruits that his holiness was sending into *Ireland*, to complete his chimerical conquest.

After his death, the lords justices *Lofius* and *Wallop*, used all their endeavours to bring *Desmond* to a sense of his duty: but he answered, "that he would rather forsake god, than his men."

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However, he was obliged to wander about in a miserable condition, for, not daring to lie in any house or castle, he frequented the woods and fastnesses, and kept his *Christmas* in one near *Kilmallock*, where he was attacked at day-break by some soldiers from thence, who obliged him to run out of his bed in his shirt, and stand up to his neck in a river under a bank, with his lady, and by this means he escaped: but the soldiers flew his attendants, and carried away his goods. After this, the earl of *Ormond* being made general of *Munster*, arrived at *Waterford* from *England*, with 400 men; with which he so harassed the country, and flew so many of the rebels, that the greater part of the remainder came in, submitted themselves, and had the queen's pardon.

Desmond having now no hopes, wrote on the 5th An. 1583. of *June*, a most submissive letter to the earl of *Ormond*, who took no notice thereof. In *August* the garrison of *Kilmallock*, hearing that *Desmond* was with sixty gallowglasses, in *Abarlow* wood, a party surprized twenty-five of them asleep, and the remainder, who were boiling horse-flesh, they flew. About a month after, *Desmond* being beset in *Duballow*, by a party of lord *Roche's* men, he and some of his people forced their way, and escaped by the goodness of their horses: but a priest who attended him was taken, who informed the earl of *Ormond*, in what distress his lord was, that he lurked in corners for fear of being taken, and that he was chiefly supported by one *Gowran Mac-Swiney*, who was then under protection: but this man, who was a captain of gallow-glasses, being killed soon after, the earl was reduced to greater extremities than ever.

Being almost quite forsaken, and in great distress for provisions, he sent a few trusty servants over *Tralee* strand towards *Castlemain* to take some cattle. But a poor woman, named *Morriarty*, whose

whose small stock were all taken, repaired to her brother, *Owen O Morriarty*, and made such complaints, that he resolved, if possible, to recover the cows. Whereupon, he addressed himself so effectually to the *English* governor of *Castlemain*, that he obtained seven musketeers, and twelve kerns, with whom he followed the track of the cattle. They came that night to a wood four miles east of *Tralee*, where they were resolved to lodge; but about midnight, discovering a fire not far off, they gathered together, and caused one of the company to go towards it, to know who was there. The man at his return informed them, that he discovered five or six persons in a ruined house: whereupon they determined to attack them, and entering it, found an old man sitting by the fire, the others having fled at their approach. One *Daniel Kelly* an *Irishman*, then a foldier, (who was afterwards hanged at *Tyburn*, but for this service, was rewarded with a pension of 20*l.* for thirty years) almost cut off the old man's arm with his sword; and repeating the blow over his head, he desired they would save his life, for that he was the earl of *Desmond*. *Kelly* upon this desisted, but the effusion of blood causing the earl to grow faint, and, unable to travel, he bade him to prepare for death, and then struck off his head: which happened on the 11th of *November* 1583. The head was sent by the earl of *Ormond* into *England*, as a present to the queen, who caused it to be fixed upon *London* bridge: and his body after eight weeks hiding, was interred in a small chapel near *Castle-Island*. The family of *Morriarty* are still in disgrace among the *Irish*, for the death of this unfortunate earl. *Sullivan* in his catholic history, affirmed that the place where his blood was shed continued to be red in his time. But as to the credit of this author, see the history of *Cork*, vol. II. p. 414. in which work the reader may meet with

with further reflections on the conduct of that unhappy nobleman.

After his death, the *Irish* all submitted, and became good subjects. Sir *John Perrot* being made lord deputy, appointed governors in the several counties of *Munster*: he gave the charge of the county of *Desmond* to the earl of *Clancare*, sir *Owen O Sullivan*, and *O Sullivan More*; and the palatinate of *Kerry*, to the government of the queen's sheriff, and the lord of *Kerry*. An. 1584.

Sir *John Norris* being appointed lord president, received hostages from all suspected persons in *Kerry* and *Desmond*; which secured the peace of the country so well, that nothing extraordinary happened therein for some years, except the settlement of the *English* gentlemen called undertakers, on the forfeited estates of *Desmond*, and his followers; of whom an account is given in the second chapter of this volume.

This year *Thomas*, the sixteenth lord of *Kerry*, 1585. was present in the parliament held by sir *John Perrot*. He was knighted in 1567 by the lord deputy *Sidney*; and was of the privy council to K. *Edward VI.* Q. *Mary* and Q. *Elizabeth*: he departed this life at *Lixnaw*, 16th Dec. 1590, and was buried in the tomb of bishop *Stack*, in the cathedral of *Ardfert*. Governor *John Zouch*, who kept a garrison in the abbey, refused him burial in the tomb of his ancestors. He was succeeded by his eldest son *Patrick*, already mentioned, who became the seventeenth lord of *Kerry*.

The following ships were lost this year on the sea coasts of *Munster*, being a part of the *Spanish* armada. 1588.

In the *Shannon*, 2 with 600 men.

In *Tralee* bay, 1 with 24 men.

In *Dingle* bay, 1 with 500 men.

In *Desmond*, 1 with 300 men.

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In the *Shannon* a ship was burnt and the men embarked in another: besides several others that were lost in *Connaught*, and one in *Loghfoile*, being in all 17 ships, and 5394 men.

An. 1598. O *Neil*, earl of *Tyrone*, having this year broke out into open rebellion, marched to *Munster*; where he took upon him to create *James*, (the son of *Thomas Fitzgerald*, who was the eldest son of *James* the fifteenth earl, by his first wife) earl of *Desmond*; who went afterwards by the name of the *sugan* earl.

1599. Sir *George Carew* having been made lord president of *Munster*, he found a great part of the province in rebellion (*m*). The first skirmish which the queen's forces had with the rebels, happened near *Kinsale*, with *Florence Mac-Carty*, who had married the daughter of the late earl of *Clancare*, and assumed the title of *Mac-Carty-more*, whom captain *Flower* routed, and obliged to submit to sir *George*; who demanded that his eldest son might be put into his hands as an hostage: but *Florence* excused himself from delivering him up, by saying, that such an act would cause his followers to forsake him, who would drive him out of *Kerry*, and elect his wife's base brother in his room, to be their chief. He added, that he had long tasted of misery and war, and had but just taken possession of his wife's country, with great trouble. The president threatening to force him to a compliance, he desired that the queen should make him as ample a grant of *Desmond*, as she had done to the late earl of *Clancare* his father-in-law; and that she would confer the title of *Mac-Carty-more*, or that of earl upon him, and give him 300 men to defend his country; all which demands were refused him: but the president thought proper to discharge him on his promising to keep the peace.

(*m*) See history of *Cork*, vol. II. p. 68, & seq.

The president was not a little pleased, that by this means he had broken *Florence's* alliance with the *sugan* earl of *Desmond*: and henceforth he set about ruining the rebels by making them distrust each other: but a scheme he had formed of causing *Dermot O Connor* to apprehend that earl, proved fruitless. It had indeed this good effect, that his dread of being assassinated by his own people so terrified him, that he never after thought himself secure (n).

About this time, *Donald Mac-Carty*, bastard son to the late earl of *Clancare*, made an attempt to dispossess *Florence* from the estate, but in vain; for *Florence* fearing a revolt of his followers, imprisoned several of them to the number of eighteen, and caused *Dermot O Connor* to apprehend the two *O Donoghoes*, *O Sullivan-more's* brothers, and others.

The lord president having in *July*, taken the castle of the *Glin*, marched towards *Carigfoile*, but *O Connor Kerry*, immediately surrendered that castle; although upon the arrival of the *Spaniards* at *Kinsale* he retook it, and put the *English* garrison to the sword.

The mock earl of *Desmond*, having mustered up 500 men in this county, was joined by *Patrick*, the seventeenth lord of *Kerry*, *Thomas Oge*, and several disaffected persons. The lord president, well knowing, that many people were much attached to the *Desmond* family, caused a footman of *James*, the son of *Gerald*, the late earl of *Desmond*, with his master's arms before and behind, (the usual livery for footmen of that time) to shew himself in most places of this county. The queen created this *James*, earl of *Desmond*, by a new patent, and had him educated in *England*; he having been in the hands of the govern-

(n) See the history of *Cork*, vol. II, p. 70, &c.

ment since the year 1579, at which time the countess his mother delivered him to the lord justice, sir *William Drury*, as an hostage for his father's fidelity: and it was expected that on his arrival in *Ireland*, all the mock earl's followers, would come over to him. But his being educated a protestant frustrated this design, (as may be seen in the history of *Cork*, vol. II. p. 71.)

The president waiting at *Carrigfoile*, for a ship with provisions from *Cork*, he sent *Maurice Stack*, a native of *Kerry* who had entered into the president's service, with fifty men into this county. He was a man of small stature, but of an invincible courage; for, with this handful of men, he marched into the heart of the country, burned *Ardfert*, and other villages, took a sufficient prey to support his men, surprized *Liscabane* castle, belonging to *Edward Gray*, an undertaker, under sir *Edward Denny*, which the rebels had taken, and put the *Irish* warders of it to the sword; where he continued until he was reinforced by sir *Charles Wilmot*. The president returned to *Limerick*, for being disappointed of his supplies, he was obliged to disperse the forces into garrisons.

The *Irish* thereupon attacked *Liscabane* castle, and placed an engine, called a *sow*, to the walls, which were a kind of wooden houses that went upon wheels; and the doors opening inwards, they served to cover the workmen, who laboured with crows and pick-axes to make a breach. The defendants making a sally, demolished the *sow*, and slew twenty-seven that were in it. The assailants having no artillery to batter the castle, attempted to win it by fraud; for which purpose, the lord *Kerry*, who lay at *Ardfert*, near the place, with 200 foot, and 20 horse, sent *Florence Mac-Carty*, who, not appearing in arms since his submission, was an unsuspected person, to inform the garrison,

garrison, that the lord president's forces were defeated, and that if they surrendered, they should have quarter, and be escorted to *Carrigfoile*. This stratagem not taking effect, he boasted much of the strength of the *Irish*, and the weakness of the queen's forces; and endeavoured to corrupt the constable, named *Walter Talbot*, who commanded in *Stack's* absence, with large offers to surrender, but all in vain. The president being informed of the extremity the garrison was reduced to, the *Limerick* roads being bad, he marched through *Clare*, and landed his men near *Carrigfoile*; the earl of *Thomond*, having provided boats. Upon advice that the *Irish* intended to demolish all their castles in *Kerry*, he sent a detachment under sir *Charles Wilmot* into *Clanmaurice*, who surprized *Lixnaw*; which castle had been undermined, and propped with timber, and was ready to be demolished, if any *English* forces should arrive in the country.

Sir *Charles* also took *Rattoo* castle, where, as well as at *Lixnaw*, he placed garrisons. He then rode with 50 horse, to sir *Edward Denny's* castle of *Tralee*, which the *sugan* earl had taken, and employed 150 men to undermine the vaults, and who had almost finished their task, when sir *Charles* fell upon them, killed 32 on the spot, and seized on the weapons of 100 more who fled to the mountains of *Slievemish*. After this service, he relieved *Liscabane*, and returned to *Carrigfoile*. In the mean time, the president having advice of the arrival of his provisions at *Carigaboult* in *Clare*, caused a considerable quantity to be transported up the river *Cashan*, to *Lixnaw*.

Patrick lord *Kerry* demolished the fortifications An. 1600; of his castle of *Beale*, called by the writer of *Pacata Hibernia*, *Beaulieu*: and being greatly concerned to see his chief seat of *Lixnaw* possessed by the *English*, he fell sick, and died with grief, on
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the 12th of *August*, 1600, and was succeeded by his eldest son *Thomas*, who became the eighteenth lord. This county, according to the same author, was at that time well filled with corn, which was soon reaped by the *English* garrisons; and was then esteemed one of the best inhabited counties in *Munster*.

On the lord president's arrival at *Carrigfoile*, the *Irish* ruined *Castle-Island*, which belonged to sir *William Herbert*; and several other castles.

Florence Mac-Carty, observing with grief, the progress the *English* had made in subduing the country, entered into a secret negotiation with *O-Neil*. He dispatched one *Owen Mac-Egan*, a priest, into *Spain*, to implore assistance to drive out the *English*, and privately combined with the pretended earl of *Desmond*, who was to marry a sister of lord *Muskerry*; by which match all the different clans of the *Mac-Carties* would be united, who were able to raise 3000 fighting men. Exclusive of this reinforcement, the rebels were estimated by the president, to amount to 5030 foot, and 242 horse in *Munster*, and about 20,000 in the other three provinces. As soon as sir *George Carew* was informed of this projected match, he sent for *Florence* to *Carrigfoile*, who with many oaths and protestations of loyalty, denied the matter: but the president knowing that he had received a large tract of land called *Quirine* and *Killala*, with the rents of *Bear* and *Bantry*, the beeves of *Carbery*, *Carigrohan* and *Ballinrea*, near *Cork*, as a reward for this union, from the mock earl, Sir *George* hastened away towards *Cork*, where his presence might be most serviceable, in preventing this junction of all the *Mac-Carties*.

During the president's absence, sir *Charles Wilmot*, gave a protection to *William Fitz-Gerald*, the knight of *Kerry*: who, to shew his loyalty, had refused

refused the mock earl entrance into his castle of *Dingle* : but he revenged the affront by setting fire to the town, and returned to *Castlemain*. *Thomas*, the eighteenth lord *Kerry*, (who was born in 1574, and during his father's life time, lived in *Ballybonany* in this county) on the decease of his father, endeavoured, by his lady's intercession, who was sister to the earl of *Thomond*, to gain the queen's protection, and the president's favour ; both which were promised, provided he would merit them, by performing some signal service. This he absolutely refused, because (as he expressed himself in a letter to the lord *Thomond*) it stood not with his conscience, or his honour : whereupon his suit was rejected. Upon the knight of *Kerry*'s submission, *James Fitz-Thomas*, and *Pierce Lacy*, entered his country with a strong party, intending to surprize him, and plunder his lands : but the knight being prepared, gave them so warm a reception, that he slew two of their chiefs, *O Kelly*, and *Mac-Costelogh*, with sixteen of their followers, and drove the remainder back, without any loss on his side.

Towards the end of *August*, the brave *Maurice Stack*, before spoken of, was, by lord *Kerry*'s lady, invited to dine with her, in her lord's castle of *Beale*. Dinner being over, she desired to speak with *Stack* privately in her chamber ; where after a little time, they disagreeing in some discourse, she cried out to some ruffians, then at the door, *do you not hear him abuse me ?* Whereupon, they instantly rushed in, murdered him with their skeins, (a kind of knife like the *Scotch* dirks) and threw him out of an high window into the court-yard : as soon as he was slain, she sent an account of it to her lord, and desired the murderers to fly to him for protection. Some say, that this lady was the chief agent in this barbarous act, but her friends have endeavoured to excuse her. Her brother, the earl of

Thomond, had such an abhorrence of this detestable affair, that he would never see her, nor did she survive the murder a year after its perpetration. That her lord approved the deed, appears from his causing *Thomas*, the brother of the said *Maurice Stack*, to be hanged the next day, he having been a long time his prisoner.

A *French* ship laden with wine, provisions, and ammunition, arrived at *Dingle* on the 29th of *August*, which were sold to the rebels; whereof the *English* ambassador made a complaint to the *French* king.

Ardfert castle, belonging to lord *Kerry*, was at this time, besieged by sir *Charles Wilmot*. The warders made a considerable resistance for nine days; having burnt some machines the *English* had placed against the walls to secure their miners. At length, sir *Charles* having got a small piece of cannon, called a sacker, which he had borrowed from the master of an *English* ship, in order to batter down the doors, the walls being too strong for so small a piece to annoy; the garrison on sight of the ordnance, thought proper to surrender. Sir *Charles* hanged the constable, but the rest of the men were spared.

The queen's affairs in *Kerry* being in so good a posture, the president fearing that the mock earl would take shelter in the county of *Limerick*, intreated the earl of *Thomond* to take upon himself the government of *Askeaton* castle in that county: which he readily undertook, and there, had a confirmation of *Florence Mac-Carty's* intrigues with the rebels. Whereupon, *Daniel*, bastard son to the earl of *Clancare*, was taken into protection, and allowed to bear the title of *Mac-Carty-more*, which *O Neil* had deprived him of in favour of *Florence*.

Sir *Charles Wilmot's* forces at length obliged the mock earl to quit this country: who in his retreat, was attacked and routed by captain *Greame*, and others

others of the garrison of *Kilmallock*, so that he was never able after that defeat, to assemble one hundred of his followers together.

In this distress he fled into the county of *Tipperary*; where not meeting with the assistance he expected, he returned privately into that of *Limerick*, with only five persons to attend him, two of whom were messengers from the pope.

About this time, *O Sullivan-more*, who had been detained prisoner by *O Neil*, for acting against *Florence Mac-Carty*, found means to escape. The lord deputy sent him to the president, whom he informed of the transactions of the northern rebels, and the president suffered him to return home.

About this time *Florence Mac-Carty* was once more reconciled to the government, though he still continued to act secretly in behalf of the *Irish*. He did all in his power to prevent *Thomas Oge*, the constable of *Castlemain* castle, from delivering it up to the queen; and informed him that *Redmond Bourke* and *Tyrrel*, were marching into *Munster* with a great force. He promised to victual the place, to pay all arrears due to the garrison, and to give him six plough-lands for ever, provided he would defend it. The letters containing these offers, were intercepted by the vigilance of *Mr. Boyle*, then clerk of the council of *Munster*; afterwards the first earl of *Cork*, by whose means, *Thomas Oge* delivered up the place, and made his submission to the president on the 4th of *November*.

The mock earl being thus circumstanced, was obliged to conceal himself privately in the borders of the county of *Tipperary*, and *Aharlow* wood, and was frequently hunted by the army. Lord *Kerry* and the knight of the *Glin*, were in a very little better condition, being forced to shelter themselves

in the fastnesses of *Clanmaurice*, where they assembled some followers to protect the corn they had for their future support. But *Wilmot*, having a trusty guide, marched near 12 miles through the woods, and came upon them so suddenly, that he slew 60 of their men, the two chiefs narrowly escaping; after which he ravaged the country, and destroyed all their corn.

Florence Mac-Carty having kept at a distance, since the discovery was made of his tampering with the governor of *Castlemain*, and finding that he had but little hopes of foreign assistance, thought fit to repair to the lord president with 40 horse, being (says the author of *Pacata Hibernia*) like *Saul*, higher by the head and shoulders, than any of his followers. The president, hoping to put an end to the troubles of this province, admitted of his submission, and again demanded his eldest son as a pledge: but his father affirming that he was very sickly, and not able to take so long a journey, he offered his base brother (who had been many years in *France*, *Spain*, and *Hungary*) and his foster-brother, both of whom he held in the highest esteem, as hostages in his son's place, who were accepted.

Florence requested that those pledges might also serve for the *O-Sullivans*, *O-Donoghoes*, *O-Crowlies*, and *O-Makons Carbery*; but this the president would not allow.

November 5, *Listowel* castle, the last and only one that held out for lord *Kerry*, was besieged by sir *Charles Wilmot*. As a chamber was preparing to place the powder in a mine to blow up the castle, a spring of water gushed out in such abundance, that he was obliged to begin a new work, which he carried under ground to the midst of a vault in the castle: the work being perceived by the garrison, they called out for mercy; but he would hear of no other terms but their surrendering at discretion.

discretion. The ward, being 18 men, submitted on their knees, but the women and children were suffered to depart. Nine of the *English* having been shot during the siege, he presently caused the same number of prisoners to be hanged; and by the president's order the residue were soon after executed, as they had all of them been under protection; except an *Irish* priest, named sir *Dermot Mac-Brodie*, who was pardoned for the following reason. It happened that upon surrendering the castle, the lord *Kerry's* eldest son, then but 5 years old, was carried away by an old woman almost naked and besmeared with dirt; *Wilmot* detached a party in search of him, who returned without finding the child, but the priest proposed, if sir *Charles* would spare his life and that of the child, to discover where he was: which being granted, he went with a captain's guard to a thick wood, six miles from the castle, which was almost impassable, where, in an hollow cave, they found the old woman and the child, whom they brought to sir *Charles*, who sent both the priest and the child to the lord president.

The knight of *Kerry* went to the president, during this siege, carrying with him a favourable letter concerning his good behaviour ever since his submission; and that he had lately delivered up his castle of *Dingle* to sir *Charles*, which testimony wrought so much with the president, that he gave him a kind reception, and sent him home much pleased with his journey.

Sir *Charles* marched from *Listowel* to the abbey of *Rattoo*, which the enemy burnt down upon his approach; from thence he proceeded with his horse to *Tralee*, and attacked 100 men headed by *Moriertagh Mac-Sheehy*, and put them to flight, but by the swiftness of their horses they gained the mountain of *Slievemish*: however, he slew 40 of their foot, and took all their arms.

Florence Mac-Carty, notwithstanding his late submission, raised 1000 *Bonaughts*, (soldiers so called) to be supported in *Desmond*; and gave a protection in his country to lord *Kerry*. He also attacked *John Barry* the sheriff of the county of *Cork*, who made an incursion into *Desmond*, to apprehend malefactors, and levy provisions at easy rates, for the use of the government: he flew several of *Barry's* men, and drove the rest out of the county: nor did he scruple to fall upon a party of sir *Charles Wilmot's* forces, who had crossed the river *Mang* for the same purposes, for he killed two of the soldiers. However, he wrote to the lord president to excuse these violences, alledging, that he took the sheriff's men, for rebels, and traytors, and that he imagined the soldiers were a part of them.

The lord president, as subtle as *Florence*, sent him in answer to these excuses, that he was well satisfied with his proceedings, and that he had an intire confidence both in his innocence and loyalty; and therefore requested him to repair to him, that the malefactors on both sides might be brought to justice. But *Florence* was not to be drawn out of his country so readily, and therefore gave several reasons for not waiting upon the president, and at last insisted on having a new protection, which was a tacit confession of his guilt. He was at length, by assurances of safety to his person prevailed on to meet the president, who advised him to repair into *England*, and there procure a confirmation, and grant of his estate from the queen. *Florence* pretended to relish this proposal, and took his leave of the president in order to prepare for his journey, but soon after he sent to inform him, that his followers were so poor, that they could not afford to supply him with means to bear his expences; and requested his lordship's letters into *Carberry* (*C. Cork*) to recommend it to the gentlemen there, to contribute

contribute towards the charge of his voyage: which being granted, *Florence* raised the money, but had not the least intention of quitting the kingdom: this was not the only instance of his dupeing the president, who was himself one of the subtlest politicians of his time. With this money, *Florence* laded a ship with hides, and tallow, and sent her abroad to purchase arms and ammunition, which were to be landed in his harbour of *Valentia*; and at the same time he dispatched his couriers into all the other provinces to solicit aid against the *English*.

On the 21st. of *December*, the queen sent express directions, that in every pardon granted, either general or special, there should be an exception that the same should not extend to *James*, the titular earl of *Desmond*, his brother *John*, *Pierce Lacy*, the *Knight* of the *Glin* or *Valley*, and *Thomas Fitzmaurice* son to the late baron of *Lixnaw*, or *Kerry*. However, the lords of the council by their letters to the president, which he received the 28th. of *Jan.* gave him power to pardon the three last persons for life only, if he saw cause; provided they performed some signal service to merit such a favour.

In the beginning of this year, most of the inhabitants of *Munster* had pardons out of the president's court: in this county the number amounted to 270. An. 1601.

In *May*, the pretended earl of *Desmond* was taken by the *white Knight*, as is related in the hist. of *C. of Cork* vol. II. 1p. 73, &c. and was sent by the lord president into *England*. In *June* he had *Florence Mac-Carty* (o) apprehended likewise at

(o) *Florence* in reality was far from behaving with gratitude to the *English* government: for being in *England* *May* 1599, he had the address to procure the queen's letters to *Robert E. of Essex*, L. L. of this kingdom, authorizing him to order letters

at *Cork*, who exclaimed highly against him, and insisted greatly upon his innocence; but the president to vindicate himself, gave the queen and council of *England*, a detail of all *Florence's* underhand doings against the state.

On the 23d. of *Septemb.* a fleet of *Spanish* ships arrived at *Kinsale*, with 5000 men on board to invade *Ireland*; and it was very fortunate for the queen's affairs, that the *mock earl of Desmond*, and *Florence* were secured in time, before their arrival.

letters patent to be made out, granting to him and his wife *Ellen*, and their heirs male, the whole county of *Desmond*, and all other lands wherein he could claim any estate or inheritance; but at the same time authorizing the L. L. to stay those letters in the hanaper, or to deliver them, as he should approve of *Florence's* good behaviour. Notwithstanding this favour, and his oath of allegiance, he was scarce at home, when he treated with one *John Annias* an engineer, to fortify *Dunkerron* against the *English*, as appears by his examination. At the same time, he wrote to *O-Sullivan*, *Mac-Fineen*, the two *O-Donoghoes*, and others, to assemble and create him *Mac-Carty More*, contrary to his promise and the laws of the land: and all those that refused to comply he persecuted as his mortal enemies: for *Owen*, eldest son of sir *Owen O-Sullivan*, being absent, he had his lands plundered; and imprisoned *John Oge-Sullivan*, keeping him as an hostage for the rest of his family's observing his authority as *Mac-Carty-More*. When he found that some of his followers had revolted, and set up his wife's bastard brother *Daniel*, in his place, he solicited *O-Neil* to come into *Munster*, and was in a solemn manner created *Mac-Carty-More*, at his camp of *Iniscarra* in the C. of *Cork*, where all the ceremonies were used, that the *Irish* heretofore performed at the inauguration of their antient kings. Scarcely had *Tyrone* quitted *Munster*, when *Florence* attacked the queen's forces commanded by capt. *Flower*, wherein he miscarried. He took upon him to appoint his own sheriff in *Desmond*, commanding one *Ferrers* to act for him in that capacity, who refused the office, unless he could shew an order for it from the president, as such had been sometimes granted to the late earl of *Clancare* in troublesome times; whereupon, he appointed one of his followers named *Moriertagh Mac-Teig*. He was in reality one of the most considerable of the *Mac-Carties*, that are mentioned either by the *English* or *Irish* historians, since they lost their power in this province, at the first arrival of the *English*.

The

The natives continued quiet, until a second fleet of *Spaniards* arrived in *Castlehaven*, which encouraged a general defection of the greater part of the *Irish*, who flocked from all parts to join the enemy. The chief persons who revolted in *Kerry* were, the earl of *Clancare*'s base son *Daniel*, who led on all the *Mac-Carties* in *Desmond*, also *O-Sullivan-More*'s eldest son, *John O-Connor Kerry*; and even the knight of *Kerry*, with all the pardoned people in this county, took up arms, and joined *O-Donnell* who then arrived from *Ulster*, and marched to join the *Spaniards* at *Castlehaven*. They were tempted to this revolt by an appearance of being restored to the public enjoyment of their religion, and by a considerable treasure that the *Spaniards* had brought with them, to pay the troops that should join them. A few days after this defection, *John O-Connor* found means to betray the castle of *Carrigfoile*, and to give it up to the *Spaniards*, who slaughtered all the garrison.

After the defeat of the *Spaniards* at *Kinsale*, the An. 1602.
ill success of whose invasion, may be seen at large in the work already cited, (p) the L. president detached sir *Charles Wilmot* into *Kerry*, with a regiment of foot and a troop of horse. In his march through the C. of *Limerick*, he defeated a party headed by *Mac-Swiney*, the *O-Connors*, and *O-Neils*. On his arrival at *Carrigfoile*, he found it ruined and deserted; however, he placed some soldiers in it, and gave the command to capt. *Cullum*. Having with much difficulty passed the river *Cashan*, being obliged to swim his horses, he found capt. *Tyrrel*, *Hugh Mac-Swiney*, *Owen O-Maily*, *Rorie O-Connor*, *Phelim O-Connor*, and *Gerald Fitzmaurice*, brother to L. *Kerry*, with 500 foot, and a few horse assembled at *Lixnaw* to dispute his passage. The

(p) Hist. of *Cork*, Vol. II. p. 76, &c.

baron of *Kerry*, went himself into *Desmond*, to perswade the *Mac-Carties*, *O-Sullivans*, and *William Bourke*, who was then in that country, to join the others, for the same purpose: but *Wilmot* had gained the S. side of the river, before they had any certainty of his march.

In a few days after, he had notice that the baron was returned to his castle of *Lixnaw*; upon which, he marched thither, but, fearing to be shut up, he quitted it before his arrival, left his brother *Gerald* to defend it, and went again to sollicite assistance in *Desmond*.

This castle being but a pike's length from the river, the garrison neglected to lay in a sufficient store of water, thinking, they might readily come at it. Sir *Charles* having received this intelligence by a woman, who was turned out by the warders, he placed a select party of men, on the ground between the river and the besieged, to prevent them getting any water, and in this service he had a lieutenant, and one man slain. The garrison being thus cut off from the river capitulated; sir *Charles* readily allowing them quarter, as he had affairs of more consequence to prosecute.

From *Lixnaw* he marched to *Castlemain*, where an *English* garrison that had been placed there before the siege of *Kinsale* still remained, which he relieved; and from thence detached one half of his men into the *Knight* of *Kerry's* country, (who continued in arms, since the arrival of the *Spaniards*) ordering them to plunder the same, and to drive all the cattle towards *Dingle*. He marched after this detachment, with the remainder of his men, as far as *Ballinabaw*, where he met the *Knt.* of *Kerry*, with 100 of his followers, and 200 mercenaries, drawn up in a bog, within half a mile of which he had a castle garrisoned by his men. Sir *Charles* in order to draw him to firm ground, sent a party to fire the castle gate, who,
in

in three hours gained possession of it. But the knight well knowing that he could not be attacked by the horse in the bog, stood firm, and resolutely charged the *English* foot who came up to him. Sir *Charles* observing that his forces were in great danger, if they should retreat, drew up his colours to the head of his pikes; and bore down upon the enemy. (thus he himself relates it) The skirmish was well, and for a long time, disputed on both sides; and about 20 men were killed with pike and sword. The horsemen seeing the event very doubtful, alighting from their horses, entered the bog, which reinforcement put the *Irish* to flight; and though they were pursued for more than a mile (as they out ran the *English*) but very few of them were slain.

Phelim O-Connor fell in this encounter; and all their other chiefs were wounded except the knight.

The next day sir *Charles* marched to *Dingle* with his horse, where numbers of people demanded protections. On the 5th. of *March* he took the castles of *Rabanane*, and castle *Gregory* from the knight of *Kerry*; and forced him to join L. *Kerry* in *Desmond*.

Dermot, brother to *O-Sullivan-more*, submitted, and gave him the following account of the *Irish*. That *William Bourke* commanded 300 mercenaries in *Clanmaurice*, who were paid by the L. *Kerry*. That the same number were supported by the knt. of *Kerry*, and headed by *Mac-Cabe's* sons, and the *Mac-Swineys*. That *Daniel*, who was now called *Mac-Carty-more*, with *O-Sullivan's* assistance, had 400 men in pay, under capt. *Tyrrel*, which made 1000 men, who came from other places, and were kept up in this county.

Bourke, about this time corresponded with sir *Charles Wilmot*, and seemed very desirous to submit:

mit: he offered to collect all the cattle in the county together, and deliver half of them to the army, provided he might return with the other half into *Connaught*. During this treaty, *sir Charles's* detachments slew several of *L. Kerry's* men in *Clanmaurice*, and brought all his tenants under subjection; after which defeat, *Daniel Mac-Carty* voluntarily submitted to mercy, bringing 500 cows with him to the army, besides a great number of sheep, and poor horses, called garans; and *sir Charles* gave him as much countenance as he could expect.

Having pacified the northern parts of this county, *sir Charles*, about the middle of *April*, marched into *Desmond*, and being arrived at *Listree*, he received an order to join the *L. president*, who was then besieging *O-Sullivan Bear's* castle of *Dunboy*. *Sir Charles*, before his march, sent a party into *Iveragh*, where *Daniel*, son to *O-Sullivan More*, remained with a great store of cattle. They burned and spoiled all that country, and returned with 4000 cows, besides sheep, and garans. These successes obliged the knight of *Kerry* to sue for protection, which he hoped the more readily to gain, as *sir Charles* was ordered to leave the country.

The *Irish* hearing of his intention to join the president, did all in their power to prevent it, by guarding the difficult passes, and cutting down trees to obstruct his march over *Mangerton* mountain, which the author of *Pacata Hibernia* on this occasion calls a most hideous and uncouth mountain: and the *Irish* gave out, that they would risque every thing to prevent his design. However, after a painful march through a very wild mountainous country, he surmounted those obstacles, and joined the *L. president* without any molestation from the *Irish*.

After

After the reduction of *Dunboy* castle, which made the most obstinate defence, of any place during this war, (q) *sir Charles* was sent again into *Kerry*, with directions from the president to remove the inhabitants effects and cattle, and to destroy such corn as could not be reaped immediately and carried off.

These orders were given in consequence of a new invasion which had been threatened by *Spain*, that the *Irish* might have no subsistence in the country: but the harvest being very backward, and the bishop of *Ardfert* with other *English* gentlemen, whose fortunes depended upon this year's corn, remonstrating against them, to *sir Charles*, and the president, they were suspended until the harvest was got up. After which *sir Charles* quitted the place, with all the loyal subjects, who brought off their corn, cattle, and effects; and the rebels finding no subsistence, were soon after obliged to abandon it also.

The knight of *Kerry* having had his last stock of provisions taken by surprize by the *English*, he and *Thomas Oge Fitz-Gerald*, came in and submitted. But *O-Sullivan More's* son, at the time he was treating about his pardon, cut off a serjeant and 10 soldiers on their march to *Dunkerron*; which action, so displeased his father, that he threatened to withdraw from him, his favour, blessing, and birthright.

On the 5th. of *June*, a *Spanish* ship landed supplies of money and ammunition at *Ardea* castle in *Kenmare* river, which encouraged some *Irish* to assemble in the mountains; but they were soon dispersed by *L. Barry*, *sir G. Thornton*, and *sir C. Wilmot*. This hastened *Tyrrel* with his men to

(q) The siege of this place is related at large in the hist. of *Cork*, Vol. II. p. 87, &c.

quit this province, who never halted until he arrived in *O-Carrol's* country above 60 miles from *Kerry*. Before his departure, he sought to make his peace with the L. president, who refused to allow him any terms. He had the address before his flight to receive a large sum in *Spanish* money from *O-Sullivan Bear*, who promised him 1500 *Spanish Rials* more, and 1000 cows if he would only remain three months longer.

On the 27th. of *Dec.* the *English* army encamped in the south of *Kerry*, on a spot so environed by bogs and woods, that they had scarce room; and yet, says the author of this account, there was not such another firm spot within 5 miles of the place. The remainder of the *Irish* who still held out, being at no great distance, made several attacks on the camp, and killed some soldiers, but they were as frequently repulsed. On the 31st. a convoy was sent to *Dunkerron* for provisions, and another detachment marched to attack the fastness where the *Irish* lay. The *English* seized upon 2000 cows, (u) 4000 sheep, and 1000 horses of the enemy, who pursued them to their camp, and fought desperately to recover them for near six hours, but in vain, however, there were several slain on both sides.

This being their last stake, *O-Connor Kerry O-Sullivan*, and *Bourk* with their mercenaries, followed *Tyrrel*. They escaped through the C. of *Cork* with great difficulty, being attacked on the borders of *Muskerry*, by *Teigh Mac-Owen Carty*, and *John Barry* near *Liscarrol*; and the sheriff of *Tipperary*, had also several skirmishes with them. In the C. of *Galway* they were likewise assaulted by sir *Tho-*

(r) The trade to *England* of live cattle from *Ireland*, was the only considerable branch of commerce then carried on in this kingdom. And as prodigious numbers were taken, more than the army consumed, the officers found their advantage in sending them over.

mas Bourke, and capt. *Malby*, but here they desperately forced their way through the soldiers, killed *Malby*, and at length arrived safe in *O-Rourke's* country, now a part of the C. of *Leitrim*. In order to pass the *Shannon*, they were constrained to kill their horses, and to make boats of their skins, which they sewed together, and stretched out upon wattles, to waft themselves over.

The morning after their flight from this county, which was on the 6th. of *Jan.* 1602-3, sir *Charles Wilmot* advancing towards their camp, found it deserted, except by the sick and wounded men, whose pains and lives were at the same time determined by the soldiers. *L. Barry* with some light horse was sent in pursuit of them, but they never halted for many miles even to take refreshment. *Wilmot*, after their departure, over-ran *Bear* and *Bantry*, and destroyed all *O-Sullivan's* country. However *L. Kerry*, and *John Fitz-Gerald*, the pretended E. of *Desmond's* brother, and *Thomas Oge Fitz-Gerald*, continued still to lurk about the mountains of *Sleivelogher*, and the fastnesses of *Clan-Maurice*, with about 200 foot, and 20 horse; but on the night of the 23d. of *Feb.* they were attacked suddenly by captain *Thomas Bois*, who commanded in *Wilmot's* absence, he slew 80 of their men, and took all their cattle and other provisions: after this defeat that lord never had it in his power to raise more disturbances. *Bois* being informed, that *Garret Roe Stack*, the baron's brother-in-law, had shut himself up in the castle of *Berengary* in the C. of *Limerick*, dispatched an account of it to sir *Charles Wilmot*, who was then holding assizes in *Limerick*; he instantly left that city, and taking with him two small cannon by water, presented himself before the castle, whereupon, the warders yielded at discretion. The chiefs were directly executed, and the others, on

the arrival of the L. L. *Mountjoy* at *Cork*, were pardoned.

Munster being thus quieted, and universal peace established in the kingdom; the L. president, sir *George Carew*, with the assent of the L. lieutenant, having appointed *Wilmot* and *Thornton*, joint commissioners for the government of the province, went over into *England*, where he was soon after created earl of *Totness*.

From this period to the year 1641, when a desperate rebellion broke out again in this kingdom, but few things worthy of note happened in this county; such as I have met with are as follow.

An. 1604. The friery of *Loughlane*, near *Killarney*, was this year repaired.

1605. The custom of *Thanistry*, which prevailed among the *Irish*, in this, and most of the other counties of the kingdom, was abolished by judgment of the king's bench; and the *Irish* estates were made to descend according to the common law of *England*.

1609. The customs of *Dingle* for the last seven years amounted only to 1*l.* 6*s.* 6*d.* being the duties on prohibited goods, and 3*d.* per pound, on all other imports.

1611. The town of *Tralee* received it's charter.

1613. The following gentlemen of *Kerry*, sat this year in parliament. For the county, *Daniel O-Sullivan*, of *Dunloe*, and *Stephen Rice* of *Ballinruddle*, Esqrs. For the borough of *Dingle*, *Thomas Trant Fitz-Richard*, and *Michael Hufsey*, gentlemen: for that of *Tralee*, *Rob. Blennerhasset*, and *Humphry Detbick*, Esqrs.

1615. At the parliament held before sir *Arthur Chichester*, L. D. of *Ireland*, happened a grand dispute between the L. *Kerry*, and L. *Slane* for precedency, which may be seen at large in sir *R. Cox*'s history of *Ireland*. The matter was determined in *England*,

land, by the commissioners for the office of E. Marshal, in L. Kerry's favour. L. Slane renewed this dispute in 1624, at the instigation of the lords of the pale, but the L. deputy and council, after much debate, and many evidences on both sides, (17 November) ordered, that the L. of Kerry and Lixnaw, should have and hold his place of prece- dency from the lord of Slane, until he should suf- ficiently prove, that he was not lord of Kerry. His lordship had waited on king James I. and made an humble submission for the offence of himself and his father; whereupon he was pardoned, and his estate confirmed to him by letters patent, as is before recited. His lordship died at Drogheda, June 30, 1630, and was succeeded in his honours, &c. by his eldest son Patrick, the 19th. lord.

The king granted the title of E. of Desmond this year, to sir Richard Preston, who being drowned An. 1620 in his passage to England in 1628; George Fielding, viscount Calan succeeded to that title. Sir Richard Preston had also the title of viscount Dunmore in this county. And on the 21st. of March, Henry Power, was created viscount Valentia.

An act passed this year for a grant of eight sub- sidies, and they were proportioned on the counties of Munster in the following manner.

1634

Limerick county	—	—	—	—	£. 1349
Limerick city	—	—	—	—	524
Tipperary	—	—	—	—	3152
Kerry	—	—	—	—	874
Waterford county	—	—	—	—	756
Waterford city	—	—	—	—	606
Cork county	—	—	—	—	3189
Cork city	—	—	—	—	750
					£. 11200

An. 1635. The members for *Tralee* this year, were sir *Beverly Newcomen*, and *Robert Blennerbasset*, Esqrs. for *Dingle*, *Dominick Rice*, and *James Rice*, gents.

1639. This year the following gentlemen, represented this county in parliament. For the county, sir *Valentine Browne*, and sir *Edw. Denny*, knts. For *Dingle*, *Christopher Roper*, Esq; and sir *George Blundel*, bart. For *Ardfert*, *David Crosbie*, Esq; *Anthony Stoughton*, Esq; For *Tralee*, *Thomas Maul*, Esq; *Henry Osborne*, Esq;.

1641. Upon the breaking out of the *Irish* rebellion in the north of *Ireland*, this county became also infected. *Florence Mac-Carty*, of *Carigprebane*, assumed the title of governor of *Kerry*, and associating with divers of the *Irish*, (s) in the month of *December*, they began to raise men; and by *February* had several regular troops and companies proper to take the field.

The L. president of *Munster*, *St. Leger*, appointed *Patrick* lord *Kerry* governor of the county for the king, and gave him a commission to execute martial law, according to his discretion; he sent him arms for 124 men, being all that he was able to spare. But his lordship unluckily appointed *Pierce Ferriter* and some others to be captains of his new raised forces; who in a little time, carried off the arms, joined the *Irish*, and assisted them in plundering and distressing the *English*. Sir *Edward*

(s) Particularly, *Daniel Mac-Carty* of *Carigprebane*, *Edmund Fitz-Maurice* of *Tubrid*, Esq; *Garret Fitz-Gerald* of *Ballymac-Daniel*, *Daniel Moriarty* of *Castle-Drum*, *O-Sullivan More*, of *Dunkerron*, *Donogh Mac-Gillycuddy*, *O-Donoghoe* of *Glanflesk*, and *O-Donoghoe* of *Ross*, *James Browne*, of *Killarney*, *Mac-Elligot*, of *Ballymac-Elligot*, *Nicholas Mac-Thomas Fitz-maurice*, of *Ballykealy*, *Pierce Ferriter*, of *Castle-Sybil*, *Tieg Mac-Dermot Carty*, of *Tiernigoose*, *Walter Hussey*, of *Castle-Gregory*, *Garret Fitz-maurice*, of *Listowel*, *Donough Mac-Fineen Carty*, of *Ardtully*, *Dermot Mac-Carty*, of *Kilowen*, and *Fineen Mac-Daniel Carthy*, alias, captain *Sugane*, &c. MSS. in the library of T. C. D. &c.

Denny.

Denny had at this time a garrison in the fortrefs of *Castlemain*. He was directed by *L. Kerry* to deliver it up to captain *Thomas Spring*, from whom it was in about two days after taken by *Daniel Mac-Carty*, *Mac-Fineen*, and others. (t)

Soon after this capture, they marched to *Tralee*, A. 1641-2. joined feveral other rebeks, and laid fiege to the caſtle of that place.

Sir Pierce Croſbie (who was then of the privy council) being in *Dublin*, when the rebellion broke out, ſubſcribed his name to two proclamations iſſued out at this juncture. The firſt is dated *Octob.* 30, 1641, to take off the people from being ſeduced by falſe and ſcandalous reports raiſed againſt the crown. The other bears date the 11th. of *November* following, for diſcovering and removing all ſuch perſons, as may be ſuſpected to continue in the city of *Dublin*, and the places adjacent, with an evil intent againſt the ſtate.

As many of the *Engliſh* gentlemen of the county as were able, either joined the *L. preſident St. Leger*, or paſſed over into *England*, among the latter, was the lord *Kerry*, who quitted his caſtle of *Ardfert*, *Feb.* 13th. 1641-2 and went to *Cork*, from whence he paſſed over into *England*, and remained there until his death, in 1660. Others fortified themſelves in places of ſtrength, as col. *David Croſbie*, already mentioned.

All the *Engliſh* families, in and about *Tralee*, fled for ſhelter to two caſtles in that town, the larger one belonged to ſir *Edward Denny*, and the other at this time, was taken by the *Engliſh*, from one *Rice* a roman catholic, and was called *the ſhort caſtle*. In the firſt of theſe, there were 170 men, women, and children; and in the other 105 ſouls,

(t) The greateſt part of this account of the war of 1641, in this county, is collected from ſeveral original MSS. wrote at that time, and not printed in any other hiſtory.

who carried in with them their household goods, with provisions sufficient to support the whole number for two years. (u)

Sir *Edward Denny* having received a very early account of the breaking out of the rebellion, from the lords justices, instantly called a council, consisting of *Peter White*, Esq; provost of *Tralee*, and the other burgesses; who came to a resolution to put themselves into a posture of defence, and to collect what arms they could about the town, which were indeed but few.

Sir *Edward*, ordered all his *English*, and such *Irish* tenants in the country, as he thought he could confide in, to meet him on the thursday following at *Tralee*, with their arms, &c. This assembly made a pretty good appearance, but they were in want of gun-powder; which was owing to an ill-concerted proclamation of the lord deputy *Wentworth* (afterwards E. of *Strafford*) confirmed by an act of council, which prohibited any person of what rank or degree soever, to keep gun-powder in his custody, except persons of great quality, who, by paying six pounds, for a licence, to a commissioner appointed in each county, might be allowed 2 or 3 pounds, but no more at one time, (out of the king's stores) for killing game. Such persons as disobeyed this mandate, were ordered up to *Dublin*, and fined and imprisoned, by an act of

(u) This account is extracted from a MS. wrote by a person who was then besieged; and is still preserved in the *Denny* family. In order the better to explain some passages therein, he thus describes the situation of these castles.

A fresh water rivulet runs twenty, or thirty paces to the S. and mid-way between the great castle and this brook was a wall of stone, which inclosed a court yard before the castle, not above 4 feet high; and towards the E. end a large stable and brew-house not above half covered; and 20' feet more to the eastward was a new stone house built the year before by one *Daniel Grey*.

council

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To
The *Thos. Denny K^t*
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council, in a most severe manner. By this means the *English* were left quite defenceless, as the standing army were, most of them, shipped off, to serve against the *Scots*.

Sir *Edward Denny* having informed the lord president of his wants, received on the 10th. of *November*, 3 barrels of gunpowder, some match, and 100 muskets from *Cork*; from which time, to the end of *December* he continued to exercise 200 men twice a week. *Purcel*, commonly called baron of *Loughmoe*, had by this time began hostilities in the province, assisted by Mr. *Dwyer* of *Dundrum*, with others in the C. of *Tipperary*, and plundered the *English* in that county.

Sir *Edward Denny* being commanded by the president to repair to him, quitted *Tralee* on the 27th. of *December*, with 100 men, taking with him his lady and children, whom he sent soon after into *England*. He constituted sir *Thomas Harris*, and the provost of *Tralee* joint governors of his castles, and the people therein; *Richard Jackson* steward of his house, to take care of his estate; *Elkanagh Knight*, who wrote a journal of the siege, and from whom this account is taken, to oversee his goods.

On the 23d. of *January* 1641-2, while the people were at divine service in the castle, the centinel from the battlements perceived a company of *Irish* driving a great herd of the provost's cows, about a quarter of a mile from the town: whereupon, about 30 horse and foot were sent out after them; who rescued the cattle and took two prisoners; one of whom they hanged that night by martial law, sir *Thomas Harris* having had a commission from the government for that purpose.

The next day, *Florence Mac-Daniel Mac-Fineen Carty*, came to the N. side of the castle with 600 men; and passing through a pool at the

W. end of the town, *the short Castle* guns were fired upon them (though without directions) whereby, two men were killed, and a woman shot in the leg; and they would have done further execution, had not sir *Thomas Harris*, ordered them to desist. This firing obliged the *Irish* to fly towards *Loghercannon*, the provost's house, which they plundered, and drove away his cattle, the same that had been rescued the preceding day.

Here they remained two nights, making bonfires and shouting so loud, as to be heard at both castles. They took *Hugh Dashwood*, *John Jones*, and *John Hale*, three englishmen, prisoners; and they also robbed a poor english woman, who giving information thereof to sir *Thomas Harris*, then high sheriff of this county, he apprehended *John*, and *Richard Mac-Elligot*, with four kerns, committed the two first to *the short Castle*, and the others to the county gaol, which two gentlemen were exchanged for the said englishmen. From *Loghercannon*, the *Irish* marched to *Clogbane*, a small mile from *Tralee*, which they plundered, and there received the above account, of *Daniel Mac-Carty's* having taken *Castlemain*, where they found two old *Sackers*.

Jan. 31. *Florence Mac-Carty*, *Maurice Mac-Elligot*, jun. *Walter Hussey*, and others, attacked *Ballybeggan* castle, which was held by Mr. *Richard Exham*, an englishman, and drew one of the sackers thither with 12 oxen. However, they made but a feint of besieging it at present, and marched southward to an house of Mr. *Henry Huddleston*, which they plundered, and burnt. And did the same to the house and haggards of Mr. *Hore*, where they built an engine called a *Sow*, having its three sides made musket proof with boards; it was drawn on 4 wheels, each a foot high, with folding doors to open inwards, and several loop holes to shoot through, without a floor, that 10 or 12 men, who
went

went therein might drive it forwards. These machines were set against castle walls, whilst the men within them attempted to make a breach with crows and pick-axes. Thus the writer of this account describes them.

On sunday *Feb. 6.* they went in a great hurry to *Carigorafeely*, 3 miles from *Tralee*, where they remained till the 14th. during which time, *Exham* sallied out and burnt their sown; and sir *Thomas Harris* also, marched with 40 men to *Killeen*, where he missed of surprizing captain *Dermot O-Dingle*, (whose real name was *Moriarty*) but by half an hour. However, he took two of his men, and *Thomas Roe*, his piper, the first were hanged, but the piper was saved to play for the english.

Feb. 10. *Henry Lawrence*, an english catholic, went into the *Great Castle*, on pretence of a visit to sir *Thomas Harris*; who being asleep, *Lawrence* walked about the castle, in order to spy out every thing of note, relative to the strength, or defects of the place, and shewed a furlow to some of his acquaintance from capt. *Ferriter*, (*) which they thought fit to lay before sir *Thomas*, who dismissed *Lawrence*, without giving him any trouble. He thereupon, went to the *short Castle* under a pretence of seeing some friends there; but being observed to pry about, and to make several enquiries, they began to mistrust him, and wrote to the other castle to beware of him. He boasted much of *Ferriter's* strength, saying, that he was much better furnished with arms, and ammunition, than

(*) This pass was in the following terms.

I Have employed this gentleman, Mr. *Henry Lawrence*, upon some special occasions, for the furthering and advancing *Catholicism*, to go to *Tralee*, and from thence to *Castle-Drum*, or at the camp; wherefore, I pray, the *Irish*, and *English*, not to molest or hinder him in body or goods. Given under my hand this 8th. day of *Feb. 1641-2.*

PIERCE FERRITER."

any

any gentleman in *Kerry*; that he had 150 men, 60 or 70 of whom had good muskets, and the others excellent pikes, besides 60 more that wanted arms; and that he purposed to keep his *corps de guard* in the shire house of *Tralee*. To which the people of the castle answered, that they would make that place too hot for him; but *Lawrence* replied, that *Ferriter* was as good a subject as any of them all, although a catholic. He came on the *Saturday* following to the great castle, but was not suffered to spy about as before.

The enemy came the same day to *Loghercannon*, and took *Richard Beckford* and his wife prisoners, who had gone from the castle to their own house to thresh out corn for provision; upon which, *Beckford's* brother wrote to captain *Sugane*, desiring him to let them go; and *Lawrence*, who was then also in the castle, wrote a letter by the same messenger, (a boy) which letter being brought to sir *Thomas Harris*, he detained *Lawrence* prisoner.

The enemy being now within half a mile of the castles with a considerable force, a party of *English* was placed in some of the merchants houses, the market-house, and county gaol, to defend them.

Next morning, *February* 14, the *Irish* entered the town, and attempted to force open the gaol door and merchants houses with sledges; whereupon, both castles fired briskly, it being quite dark, as did also the *Irish* until day light, by which time they had broke open the gaol and five or six merchants houses.

Laurence Thurlston the gaoler, his wife, and sister, and one *Edward Hale*, who was left to guard the prison but the night before, were all stripped naked by the *Irish*, and put into the dungeon, where they were kept all that day and the next night.

The

The men in the other houses escaped to the *short castle* by the back-doors, and were lifted up by ropes to the battlement. The gaoler and *Hale* were hanged next morning at the market-cross, and left naked in the street. The women escaped quite naked, and ran three miles to a place where they were sheltered.

Before they executed the gaol-keeper, they brought him home to his house, to shew them where he had hid his money. They compelled him to sit down and drink his own beer with them, until he was exceeding drunk; they then lashed him, making him skip and dance about, until he could neither breathe nor stand; whereupon, being a very corpulent man, he fell down, and then they dragged him to execution. This account is taken from the MS. before mentioned; and I find it confirmed by several depositions in the college library: this fact is also mentioned in an original letter, in the author's possession, from *John Fitzgerald*, then knight of *Kerry*, to the first earl of *Cork*.

The day before the *Irish* entered *Tralee*, Mr. *White*, the provost, went to his house of *Logh-cannon*, with a party, to see whether they had left any of his cattle there, he having had 200 cows on that land; but the enemy getting between him and *Tralee*, they cut off his retreat to the castle, and compelled him to fly to the lord *Kerry's* castle of *Ardfert* for shelter, from whence he got to *Cork*, with great difficulty, with the lord of *Kerry*. Mr. *White's* absence was a great loss to the garrison, as he was a very proper person to govern the people: upon his departure the whole burden fell on sir *Thomas Harris*.

The *Irish* robbed all the *English*, particularly sir *Edward Denny's* tenants, round *Tralee*, who were obliged to fly naked and helpless to the castle; and were all taken in, to the amount of 400 souls,

souls: this number began considerably to lessen the provisions in the castle, which, instead of two years, were consumed in less than 7 months; so that the garrison was at length obliged to capitulate upon quarter.

The governor, finding that his men were much displeased at his having taken in so many helpless mouths, promised, on his oath, not to do any thing of consequence for the future, without the consent of the major part of the garrison. He administered an oath to all his men, and bound them to be true to the king, to maintain the protestant religion, and to defend the castle as long as they were able against the rebels, and to pay due obedience to his, and the orders of the council he had established (x).

The *Irish* having deprived the garrison of the benefit of the river, they dug a well in the kitchen, the water of which was as black as ink. They sunk several others, to the number of eleven, but they were equally bad. They also dug three others abroad, which afforded very unwholesome water, and the garrison had no other to use from *February* the 14th to the last of *May* following, at which time they dug the 13th well within the walls of an old brew-house: these wells were 18 or 20 feet deep. This corrupted water, and the number of people pent up together, brought on the scurvy, putrid fevers, and other diseases, which carried off many of the garrison; several continued lame all their lives after, and others broke out into incurable ulcers. The *Irish* seized on above 500

(x) Who were, *Thomas Denny*, gent. *Daniel Healy*, gent. *Nathaniel Harrison*, clerk, *William Fell*, clerk, *Elkanagh Knight*, surgeon, *William Boreman*, gent. *Owen Morrortogh*, gent. *Walter War*, gent. *Richard Ames*, gent. *Henry Jones*, *Manuel Gabriel*; and after the death of some of these were added, *William Turner*, *Francis Callnis*, and *Thomas Buckford*.

quarters

quarters of corn, that were laid up in some houses in the town, the *English* having flattered themselves that the rebels would not dare to touch them, as they were within shot of the castles, in both of which they had not more than 30 quarters of corn of all kinds. This they ground by two small querns, the stones whereof were not above a foot and a half in diameter, and turned by hand; so that each family had the use of them, by the hour, in their turn.

Among many other remarkable things which happened during this siege, it is worthy of note, that of 30 women who were delivered of children in the castles, not one of them was longer than half an hour in labour, and in 2 or 3 days after, they were all able to go about their domestic affairs; and not one of them either fell sick or miscarried, notwithstanding, they fed upon salt beef, pork, and bacon, and had no other drink but the water above-mentioned.

The 19th of *February*, captain *Sugane*, alias *Mac-Fineen*, and his elder brother quitted the siege, and joined lord *Muskerry*'s army in the county of *Cork*, where he was slain on the 13th of *April* following (y).

February 22, the *Irish* demanded a parley, which being granted, captain *Ferriter* and one *Vauclier* of *Tralee*, who was their prisoner, endeavoured to persuade sir *Thomas Harris* to surrender, pretending, that they meant him no hurt, that they took up arms only on account of their religion, and promised him and the garrison a safe conduct to *Cork* or *Kinsale* with their baggage. Sir *Thomas* replied, "that their demands did not favour much either of religion or conscience, as they wanted to rob so many poor people then under his

(y) Hist. of *Cork*, p. 129. vol. II.

protection;

protection ; neither had they any just claim to sir *Edward Denny's* castle or goods, and that being intrusted by sir *Edward*, he would not surrender it to any rebel in *Ireland*." Whereupon, a truce was concluded on both sides to bury the dead, which was, on the third day, broken by the *Irish*.

On the night of the 1st of *March*, they brought their engine, or *sow*, to make a breach, and placed it, covered with raw hides, against the door of the *great castle*. The defendants having a gun that carried a ball of the size of an egg, fired at it through the iron grate, and pierced the engine through and through, which obliged the *Irish* to draw it away by a rope they had fastened to it.

They made a shew of two other *sows*, on the 5th of *March*, but out of gun-shot ; and the night following, they set fire to a stable, with an intent to smother the garrison, and to have got a *Barbary* horse of sir *Edward Denny's*, but he was privately sent away the evening before.

The number of poor people, that had been taken in naked, reduced the garrison to a great want of cloaths ; they were lodged in the out-houses of the castle, where provisions were sent them, but the *Irish* came frequently by night, and carried off their victuals : some they took and imprisoned, others got away. An *Englishwoman*, near 100 years old, who lived out of the castle, and had been stripped by the *Irish* twice before, was on the 29th of *February*, being a hard frost, set quite naked in the river opposite to the castle gate, where she died with cold and misery, none of the *English* daring to relieve her. About this time, the besiegers were joined by 2 or 300 men, headed by captain *James Brown* and captain *Mac-Gillycuddy*.

March

March 10, Mr. *Edmund Fitzmaurice* sent a message to sir *T. Harris*, “to advise him to accept of quarter; that all the other *English* had submitted upon terms; that the besiegers had an order from the *catholic council*, signed by the lords *Muskerry*, *Roch*, *Loghmoe*, and others, authorizing all true catholics to make war upon the *English protestants*, to despoil them of their goods, but not to touch their lives, unless necessity compelled them, with a tender of his service and assistance to sir *Thomas* ;” who returned him thanks for his civility, but replied, “that he would rather make the castle his tomb, than surrender it to rebels.” Next day they informed him, that they would give him an hot breakfast on *Monday* morning; at which time they brought two *sows* to the gate of the *great castle*, and another to that of the *short castle*: but a constant firing being kept from both, several men were slain in those engines.

Sir *Thomas Harris* about this time fell sick, his disease being occasioned by drinking corrupted water. The *Irish* had made a breach in a brewhouse wall, that joined the W. end of the *short castle*, which house the besieged set on fire to prevent a lodgment being made therein: however, by this means, the *Irish* placed their *sow* against the walls, and began to work with crows and pick-axes under a constant fire, and had got half way through. This attempt put the besieged into a great panic, their men being quite tired in attempting to beat them off: for so they signified in a letter to the *great castle*, conveyed by a line from the top of one to the other. In this distress, one *Peter Cambridge*, a cooper, said, that he would have one bout more with them; and starting up, he took an iron crow, and began to work on an intire pinnacle of the castle, which he soon loosened and tumbled on the *sow*, and crushed it, with the assailants therein, to pieces: and immediately throwing

throwing over some faggots of dry laths dipt in pitch, the whole was consumed to ashes.

The men in the other engine, which attacked the *great castle*, quitted it, but, on getting out, most of them were shot, and soon after the garrison burnt it likewise.

The *Irish* had about 20 men killed and burnt in these engines. The garrison observed one man half burnt lying under the rubbish, on whom a cat had fed every day, for some time, whose corps the *Irish* desired leave to bury: but the same liberty being refused to the besieged, they would not admit the body to be carried off.

The remaining part of the MS. from whence this account is taken, being defaced, we have no further particulars relative thereto. The depositions in the college library, concerning the losses of the *English* in this county, inform us, that this siege was prosecuted with great obstinacy on both sides, for about 6 months; that, at length, the besieged, being quite destitute of provisions and ammunitions, were obliged to surrender upon quarter, and a suit of cloaths to each person, with the delivering up of all their arms: and that sir *Thomas Harris*, worn out with watching, fatigue, and sickness, died a little before the capitulation.

During the siege sir *Thomas* wrote several times for assistance to lord *Kerry*, offering to go and join him at *Ardfert*, and give the *Irish* battle, his lordship having 124 men in arms; but he not thinking it proper to accept of his service, quitted the country without making any attempt against them.

The castle of *Ballingary* was one of the last garrisons, in *English* hands, that held out in this county, it being fortified by colonel *David Crosbie* already mentioned, p. 211, where the reader will find how that place was at length taken by treachery.

The

The *Irish* being at length masters of all *Ker-ry*, except *Ballybeggan* castle before mentioned, had no disturbance from the *English* until the end of *May* 1643, when lord *Inchiquin* sent 200 horse commanded by captain *Bridges*, and 1200 foot under the conduct of lieutenant colonel *Story* into this county, to distress the enemy. This incursion was thought to be a dangerous undertaking, considering the length and badness of the way, as they had no provisions, but such as they might happen to take from the *Irish*. After a painful march they arrived at *Tralee*, which they found burnt, and all the country round it wasted, by the *Irish*, who feared that lord *Inchiquin* would order the troops to remain in that place, as the adjacent country was reckoned the most fertile part of *Kerry*. During this excursion, lord *Inchiquin*, to divert the *Irish confederates*, besieged *Kilmallock*, which facilitated the march into *Kerry*. *Bridges* and *Story* having taken a large prey of cattle and several prisoners, without meeting with any resistance, relieved *Ballybeggan* castle, and brought off all the *English* that were therein; most of the *Irish* that had been under arms in *Kerry*, when the rebellion broke out, had left the country and joined lord *Muskerry*'s forces.

October 27, *J. Baptist Rinuncini*, archbishop and prince of *Fermo*, the pope's nuncio, arrived in the river of *Kenmair*. He had sent some arms before him, which, with those that he brought himself, amounted to 2000 swords, 500 petronels, 20,000 lb. of powder, and 5 or 6 small trunks of *Spanish* gold: he had 22 *Italians* in his train besides several clergymen. His frigate, which carried but 21 guns, was very closely chased by an *English* ship of war, and would have been certainly taken or sunk, if the cook-room of the man of war had not accidentally taken fire. Never were people more troubled at any disappointment than

than the *English* seamen were ; and yet scarce any misfortune ever had a more lucky event : for this *nuncio* renewed the fatal distinction between the old *Irish* and the old *English*, and split the romanists into such factions, as very much contributed to their ruin.

An. 1650. Nothing happened during the last five years of the war, worthy of notice, in this county, the *Irish* being masters thereof, until the month of *August* 1650, when colonel *Phair*, governor of *Cork* for the parliament of *England*, marched some forces to prevent lord *Inchiquin* from raising men in *Kerry*, who had then quitted the republican interest, and joined the earl of *Ormond* ; but all that *Phair* was able to do, was only the taking *Kilmurry* castle, and bringing away a large number of cattle from the *Irish*.

1652. *July* 5, Several noted persons among the *Irish* of this county, were either killed or taken at the battle of *Knocknicalshy*, county of *Cork*, for which see the history of that county, vol. II. p. 169. This battle was fought on the side of the *English* by the lord *Broghil*, and on that of the *Irish* by lord *Muskerry*, who was routed with great loss. Lieutenant colonel *Mac-Gillycuddy* of this county, who headed lord *Muskerry*'s regiment, and who was more popular than that nobleman, was taken prisoner ; and major *Mac-Fineen Carty* with several *Irish* officers of note were slain. After this battle, *Ludlow* marched into *Kerry* with 4000 foot and 200 horse towards *Ross-Castle*, to which place lord *Muskerry* had retreated, and where he had his general rendezvous, it being the strongest fortress that the *Irish* had left in *Munster*. *Ludlow* thus, very justly, describes its situation in his memoirs, " being a kind of an island encompassed on every part by water, except on one side, upon which there was a bog, not passable, but by a causeway, which the enemy had fortified." In this expedition

dition he was accompanied by the lord *Broghil* and sir *Hardress Waller*, who was major general of the foot. Being arrived at the place, *Ludlow* received intelligence that the enemy procured continual supplies from those parts that lay on the other side of the lake of *Killarney*, and were covered with woods and mountains; whereupon, he detached 2000 foot to scour the woods, and to find out some convenient place for erecting a fort, if there should be occasion: these forces met with some opposition, but, at last, they routed the enemy, killed some, and took others prisoners; and the rest, says *Ludlow*, saved themselves by their good footmanship. Whilst this was doing, he employed the remaining part of the army in fortifying a neck of land, where a few forces might keep in the *Irish* on that side, that he might be at liberty, with the greatest part of the horse and foot, to look after the enemy abroad, and to receive and convoy such boats and other necessaries, as were sent by the commissioners by sea. Which being arrived in *Castlemain* bay, and brought up, by the river *Lane*, by strength of mens hands, he ordered one of them to be rowed about the lough, to find out the most convenient place for landing men, to attack the castle: which the enemy perceiving, thought fit, by a timely submission, to prevent the danger that threatened them; and having expressed their desires to that purpose, commissioners were appointed by both parties to treat. The articles were the same, in effect, as those granted to the *Irish* in *Leinster* and other places, but much time was spent in the settlement of some particulars, especially, concerning the murders of the *English*; those who were guilty, being always excepted from receiving the benefit of the conditions of surrender: so that the *Irish* commissioners (says *Ludlow*) seemed doubtful, whether, by the wording of that article, they

were not all included; and desired that it might be further explained, which was accordingly done. They also requested, that instead of that article relating to their real estates, whereby, they were to enjoy such a part, as was to be allowed them by the qualifications to be agreed upon, it should be expressed, that they entirely submitted to the mercy of the *English* parliament. The exercise of their religion was also earnestly insisted on, but the *English* refused to bind themselves to any article relating to that point; declaring only, that it was neither the principle, nor practice of the authority which they served, to impose their way of worship on any person by violent means.

With these explanations, the commissioners after a fortnight's debate, concluded the agreement; which was ratified on both sides, by general *Ludlow*, and the lord *Muskerry*; whose son and sir *Daniel O'Brien*, were delivered up as hostages for the performance of the treaty: in consequence of which, about 5000 *Irish* both horse and foot, laid down their arms and delivered up their horses.

A Man whose name was *Hopkins*, and who a few years ago was sexton of *Swords* near *Dublin*, was present at the taking and surrender of this place, and assisted in drawing the above mentioned vessel into the lake; which *Ludlow* says, was capable of holding 120 men. The *Irish* had a kind of prophecy among them, that *Ross* castle could not be taken, until a ship should swim upon the lake; and the appearance of this vessel contributed not a little to intimidate the garrison, and to hasten the capitulation. The said *Hopkins* lived to the age of 115 years, and died at *Swords*.

A few days after, another castle on the east side of the lake surrendered to colonel *Hierome Sankey*.

An, 1601. Members of parliament returned for *Kerry* this year, were, for the county, sir *Arthur Denny*, knt. and *John Blennerhasset*, Esq; For *Tralee*, *John Blennerhasset*,
set,

Set, jun. Esq; and *Francis Lynn*, Esq; *Dingle*; *Lancelot Sandes*, Esq; and *Robert Fowkes*, Esq; *Ardfert*, *Thomas Amory*, Esq; and *John Carrique*, Esq;.

The parliament having granted the sum of An. 1662. 30,000 *l.* to the duke of *Ormond*, it was proportionably rated on all the counties of the kingdom. *Munster* paid 8000 *l.* thereof as followeth, *Cork* county and city 3180 *l.* *Waterford* city 200 *l.* *Waterford* county 660 *l.* *Tipperary* 2200 *l.* city of *Limerick* 200 *l.* county of *Limerick* 1010 *l.* county of *Kerry* 550 *l.* (2).

Before the wars of *Ireland* (in king *James's* time) 1670. broke out, the *Irish* by the encouragement of the government, committed divers outrages upon the *English* protestants of this county, particularly on a colony planted by sir *William Petty* in 1670, at *Kilowen*, at the expence of 10,000 *l.* (as appears from a printed relation, intituled, the losses sustained by the protestants of *Kenmare*, 4to. *London* 1689.) These people were employed upon iron-works, and a fishery, and contributed very much by their industry, to improve this uncultivated part of the county.

The above cited relation, (the only copy of 1685. which, that came to my knowledge, is among a collection of curious pamphlets of doctor *Gilbert*, in the library of *Trinity college Dublin*) informs us, that in 1685, the native *Irish* began to carry away the cattle that belonged to this colony, before their faces; and their number increasng, they soon after plundered haggards, barns, and granaries, and carried away their goods and provisions, within doors, by force. Complaint of these robberies were frequently made to lieutenant general *Justin Mac-Carty*, then governor of the province, and to sir *Valentine Browne*, lieut. governor of the county; but whilst the sufferers waited for redress,

(2) Journals of the house of commons, vol. II. p. 125.

no less than six of their houses, were in one night rifled by the *Irish*: whereupon they sent an express to sir *Richard Aldworth* at *Newmarket*, county of *Cork*, for his advice and assistance; who informed them, that an army was daily expected from *England*, that in the interval, the protestants sent in their provisions to the next garrisons, and came in themselves with their horses and arms; and advised them to follow their example. The colony considered, that as most of their horses were stolen from them, except a few that were preserved by keeping a guard over them in Mr. *Orpen's* stable, which gentleman was agent for the lady *Petty*, afterwards baroness of *Shelburne*; and that they had not money to hire others from the natives, to carry their provisions to *Bandon*, the roads to which garrison being very bad, resolved to stick together; and therefore, they chose *Kilowen* house, which sir *W. Petty* had built for his chief agent, to fortify themselves in. This house stood in a kind of peninsula, near the head of the river of *Kenmare*, the tide flowing almost round it: to which advantageous situation, in order to render it more defenceable, they caused carpenters to make two balconies of timber and plank, on two of the opposite corners of the house, which was two stories and a half high, with passages into them from the garret for men to watch in, and where they might upon occasion, make use of their fire arms. Into this house they carried all their remaining provisions, and crowded into it 42 families, consisting of 180 persons, among whom were 75 fighting men.

They had 4 blunderbusses, 40 muskets, carbines and fowling pieces, 20 case of pistols, 36 swords, 12 pikes, and 6 scythes, with 170 lb. weight of powder, and a proportionable quantity of ball.

They

They encompassed half an acre of land with a clay wall 14 feet high, which lay round the house, and 12 feet thick, and fortified it with flankers in the manner of an irregular pentagon; in which work, they were assisted by 150 of the natives, that lived among them: and they erected small huts of planks within the wall, in which some of the families lodged. These works being finished, they all voluntarily entered into an association, and swore to stand by each other in defence of their lives, religion and liberties, under the government of Mr. Orpen, and the rev. T. P. (so the account calls him) their minister; who was one of the justices of the peace for *Kerry*, sometime judge of the ecclesiastic court, and of the court of admiralty for these western parts. This association was signed the 31st of Jan. 1688-9, which proceedings, much disgusted the neighbouring *Irish*, who had vowed revenge against Mr. Orpen; because that, before these troubles, he had brought many of them to justice, for murder, and robberies (a).

The garrison having obtained warrants from the governor of the county, against the authors of the late robberies, they sent out a party in the night, and took six persons, in whose custody they found their goods, and delivered them up to some people

(a) Particularly one *Daniel Mac-Tiege-Carty*, who was concerned in the murder of one *Gilks* a smelter of iron, for endeavouring to defend himself from being robbed at noon day in 1680. Also *Owen Sullivan* a loose gentleman, who in the night ran the said Mr. Orpen through the body behind his back, for presuming to recover a debt due to him, from *Sullivan's* friend. Several others were also brought to justice, for murdering a pursuivant, who was sent here to arrest some persons at the suit of sir *William Petty* in 1685. *Daniel Mac-Dermot* and others, for robbing some *French* refugees, who were drove into the river of *Kenmare* in 1686. Also *Daniel Crowley*, and seven more Tories, who in 1687, attempted to rob Mr. Orpen and his brother, but failed; their captain being shot, and two others being wounded, were taken and executed at the assizes.

that the governor had directed to secure them, who soon after discharged them, even without taking bail for their appearance before any court of justice.

On the 25th of Feb. captain *Pbelim Mac-Carty*, at the head of 3000 *Irish*, came to the garrison, with an intent of surprising them in their beds; but being alarmed by their centinel, they sent out to know his demands; which were to deliver up their arms, and horses to sir *Valentine Brown*, with a promise of good conditions if they surrendered, but to be prosecuted with fire and sword, if they refused. About this time, they had notice by a spy, that all the protestants in the county of *Cork* were disarmed, that *Castle-Martyr* had surrendered, and that *Bandon* was upon the point of being given up. Whereupon, finding it a folly to stand a siege, they surrendered upon the following terms. 1. That they were to have their goods, and to be protected from the rabble. 2. That they were to have their swords. 3. That they might remain quietly in their own houses, or in the garrison, or to depart the kingdom. Notwithstanding these articles, they had no sooner delivered up their arms, than the *Irish* entered and plundered the house, and turned out the people in a miserable starving condition.

Some time before, *James Waller*, Esq; foreseeing the misery this colony would be liable to undergo, sent over two small barques from *England* to bring them away, if they found themselves not able to keep together, until an army came to relieve them. Into these two vessels they all embarked, except eight families, whom the officers compelled to stay behind, to work for them, as slaves in the iron works; which none of the natives were then skilled in. The *English* had no sooner got on board, than the *Irish* carried away the sails of the vessels, which detained them eight days; until *Maurice Hussey*,

Hussey, captain lieutenant to governor *Browne*, informed them, that notwithstanding their articles, they could not be permitted to go for *England*. Whereupon Mr. *Orpen* was obliged to pass a bond of 5000 *l.* on condition that they would sail to *Cork*. He lost at this time, all his personal estate, which in cattle, iron, &c. was worth 2,700 *l.* The parish minister, besides his living of 200 *l.* per an. lost in cattle, &c. 550 *l.* and the others among them lost 1100 *l.* sterl. They were only allowed 5 barrels of beef, 40 gallons of oatmeal, and some unbaked dough, with a sufficient quantity of water to take with them. However, with this small allowance, they put to sea; resolving to sail for *Bristol*, and trust to divine providence, rather than come again under the power of the *Irish*. The masters of the barques knew nothing of navigation, being only skilful in coasting, but the gentlemen on board took upon themselves to shape the course. They were delayed for some time at sea, by calms and contrary winds, and did not arrive at *Bristol* until *March* 25; where the passengers were put on shore in so miserable a condition, that the mayor ordered collections for their relief. Three of them died soon after their landing, by the injury they had received on board, for twenty days together, being subject to colds and heats, their soaking in wet cloaths, and being stowed thick together. Many of them by drinking bad water fell ill of fevers, fluxes, and other diseases which carried them off. The greater part of the survivors went up to *London*, and were entertained by the lady baroness of *Shelburne*: and some were relieved by the commissioners for distributing assistance to the distressed sufferers from *Ireland*.

The following persons represented this county in king *James's* parliament.

For

For the county, *Nicholas Browne*, Esq; *John Browne*, Esq; *Dingle*, *Edw. Rice Fitz-James*, Esq; *John Hussey*, Esq; *Tralee*, *Morris Hussey*, Esq; *John Browne*, Esq; *Ardfert*, colonel *Roger Mac-Elligot*, and *Cornelius Mac-Gillycuddy*, Esq;

An. 1691. King *James's* forces held possession of this county, until the month of *August* this year, when brigadier *Levison* with 700 horse and dragoons, entered the northern parts of it. The *Irish* were every where up in arms to oppose him, and had two regiments of horse, viz. lord *Merrion's* and lord *Brittas's*. Upon his approach they burnt *Tralee*, (b) but the brigadier found means to take the two *Irish* captains who set it on fire. He sent an account of his progress to general *Ginkle*, who was then besieging *Limerick*, and who ordered him to remain with his detachment in *Kerry*, and to secure himself there as well as he could; and he sent the prince of *Denmark's* regiment to reinforce him. He ordered him to hang the *Irish* officers who had burned *Tralee*, viz. the captains *Navarre* and *Ouloughane*; but they were pardoned at the intercession of colonel *Denny*, notwithstanding he had suffered greatly by the destruction of that town: nor did they produce any order from major-general *Sarsfield*, who commanded in chief, for so doing. This express from the general was brought to the brigadier, then encamped at *Lixnaw*, by captain *William Fitzmaurice*, of the E. of *Drogheda's* regiment, (who was afterwards lieut. colonel to

(b) Nov. 28th 1698. It was resolved by the house of commons, that the mansion house of *Edward Denny*, Esq; at *Tralee*, was maliciously burned by sir *James Cotter's* order, dated the 24th day of *August* 1691; and that it appeared to them, there was no other method to relieve the said *Edward Denny*, Esq; but by the heads of a bill; the said sir *J. Cotter* being adjudged within the articles of *Limerick*; and a bill was ordered and prepared accordingly. Journals of the house of commons, vol. II. p. 1068.

that

that of lord *Slane*, and second son to *William*, the twentieth lord *Kerry*,) (c) and who had left the army at *Limerick* on the 7th of *September*. He was attended by twenty or thirty gentlemen of this county, and had an order of an escort of horse, and dragoons from *Askeaton*, which they neglected to take. The next day, on their coming to *Lis-towel*, within five miles of the brigadier's camp, one of the enemy's dragoons mistaking them for a party of their own, came hastily up, and told them, "that he had at first sight mistaken them for *English*, that lord *Merrion's*, *Brittas's*, sir *Maurice Eustace's*, and sir *J. Cotter's* dragoons, with a body of between 3, and 4000 *Irish*, lay behind the hill." As soon as he delivered this intelligence, he was immediately shot, and they dispatched a man to give the brigadier notice of their danger, but the enemy soon discovered them, and drew out several parties to intercept their passage to *Lixnaw*; however they gained a pass with some difficulty: and yet the *Irish*, by an ambuscade laid in their way, would have destroyed them all, had not the brigadier appeared in the mean time with a party. For having received an account that the *Irish* had got together in a body, he was going with a detachment to reconnoitre them, not knowing the danger the gentlemen were in, who no sooner saw the brigadier approaching, and understood who he was, than they gave an huzza! at which the *Irish* began to draw off in great confusion. The brigadier attacked them, and killed about thirty, taking lieutenant colonel *O Rian*, and many more prisoners, the rest making too great haste to the woods and bogs to be overtaken. The brigadier went to the place where the *Irish*

(c) This gentleman was of *Gallane* in this county. He had his education at *Oxford*, and was father of *John Fitzmaurice* of *Springfield*, county *Limerick*, Esq;.

camp had been, and found two barrels of gunpowder, with some baggage. This was the only action of moment that happened in *Kerry* during the late wars, the *English* having been driven out of the country in the beginning of the troubles.

An. 1692. Members of parliament, the 4th of king *William* and queen *Mary*. For this county were the hon. *Tho. Fitzmaurice*, and *Edw. Denny*, Esqrs. For *Ardfert*, *Andrew Young*, Esq; and *Christopher Dominick*, M. D. The borough of *Dingle*, hon. *William Fitzmaurice*, Esq; and *Frederick Mullins*, sen. Esq; *Tralee*, *John Blennerbasset* of *Ballyseedy*, Esq; and *Jacob Waller*, Esq;.

1695. The members of parliament for the county were, the hon. *Thomas Fitzmaurice*, Esq; and *Edw. Denny*, Esq;. For *Dingle*, the hon. captain *William Fitzmaurice*, and *John Blennerbasset*, Esq;. For *Tralee*, *John St. Leger* of *Doneraile*, Esq; and *Frederick Mullins*, sen. Esq; afterwards *Barry Denny*, Esq; in the room of Mr. *St. Leger*, dead. For *Ardfert*, *Andrew Young*, and *Theobald Purcel*, Esqrs.

1697. This year died *William*, the twentieth lord *Kerry*, and was succeeded by his eldest son *Thomas*, who became the twenty-first baron. He took his seat in the house of peers, 17th of *August*. He was one of the lords who on the 2^d of *Decemb.* the same year, signed the association in defence of the person of king *William*, and the established government; and his majesty king *George I.* was pleased to advance him in the peerage, by creating him viscount *Clanmaurice*, and earl of *Kerry*, by patent at *Dublin* 17 *Jan.* 1722. with the creation fee of twenty marks: and in *May* 1726, was pleased to call him into the privy council, as did his present majesty king *George II.* on his accession to the throne (*d*).

William

(*d*) His lordship married 14 *Jan.* 1692, *Anne*, only daughter to sir *W. Petty*, sister to *Henry*, the late earl of *Shelburne*:
and

William Sandes, Esq; was elected knight of the An. 1697. shire for this county, in the room of the hon. *Thomas Fitz-maurice*, called up to the house of peers as before mentioned.

Members of parliament in this and the following sessions of Q. Anne's parliament, viz. in 1704, 1705, and 1707. were for this county,

1703.

Edw. Denny, jun. and *John Blennerbasset*, Esqrs. For *Dingle*, the hon. *William Fitz-maurice*, Esq; and *Francis Brewster*, Esq;

For *Tralee*, *Samuel Morris*, and *Arthur Hide*, Esqrs. For *Ardfert*, *Henry Rose*, and *Andrew Young*, Esqrs.

The same members sat this year, except, that *Thomas Crosbie*, Esq; was returned for the county in the room of *John Blennerbasset*, Esq; deceased; against whom a petition being preferred in favour of *John Blennerbasset*, Esq; son to the deceased member, the house ordered the high sheriff to proceed to a new election, and Mr. *Blennerbasset* was chosen. Mr. *Crosbie* petitioned the house, and complained of an undue return, because of the non-age of the said Mr. *Blennerbasset*, but this objection was over-ruled.

1709.

The same members sat also this year. On the 20th. of June, the gentlemen of the romish religion in *Kerry*, petitioned the house of commons in relation to the heavy taxes they lay under, by reason of the frequent ravages and depredations made on the western coasts by *French* privateers, these damages being to be made good by the ro-

1710.

and dying at *Lixnaw* in March 1741, left issue by her, five sons, and three daughters. 1. *William*, his successor; 2. *Thomas*, who died young; 3. *James*, who died in 1705; 4. *Thomas*, who died unmarried after the year 1738; and 5. *John*, now earl of *Shelburne*, of whom see p. 87. The daughters were, 1. lady *Elizabeth-Anne*, married to sir *Maurice Crosbie*, knt.; 2. lady *Arabella*, to *Arthur Denny* of *Tralee*, Esq; 3. lady *Charlotte*, to sir *John Conway Colthurst*, of *Ardrum*, county *Cork*, bart.

man

man catholics. The committee appointed to examine the petition, came to the following resolutions. That the allegations of the petition were true. That a redoubt or barrack erected in the island of *Valentia*, would be a great defence and security to the inland country, as well as to her majesty's subjects trading by sea to the westward. To which resolutions the house agreed, and ordered such members as were of the privy council to wait on the lord lieutenant with the said resolutions; and to request that his excellency would be pleased to direct that a foot company might be quartered in the most convenient place of the barony of *Iveragh*, until a redoubt or barrack be built in the said island.

An. 1713. The representatives for this county this year were, sir *Maurice Crosbie*, knt. and *Edward Denny*, Esq;. For *Dingle*, *Thomas Crosbie*, Esq; and *John Prat* of *Dublin*, Esq;. For *Tralee*, *John Blennerbasset*, and *Samuel Morris*, Esqrs. For *Ardfert*, *William Crosbie*, and *Henry Rose*, Esqrs.

1715. The members this year were for the county, sir *Maurice Crosbie*, knt. and *John Blennerbasset*, Esq;. For *Dingle*, *Thomas Crosbie*, and *John Prat*, Esqrs. *Tralee*, *Sam. Morris*, and *Robert Taylor*, Esqrs. *Ardfert*, *William Crosbie*, and *Henry Rose*, Esqrs.

1723. The same members continued until 1723, when *Conway Blennerbasset*, and *Wm. Sprigg*, Esqrs. were returned for the borough of *Tralee*.

1725. *Luke Gardiner*, Esq; for *Tralee*, in the room of *Conway Blennerbasset*, Esq; deceased.

1727. Representatives for the county in this parliament, were sir *Maurice Crosbie*, knt. (e) and *Arthur Denny*, Esq;. For *Dingle*, *John Fitz-Gerald*,

(e) Sir *Maurice Crosbie* was not only returned for the county this time, but also for the borough of *Dingle*. He made his election for the county, and *John Fitz-Gerald*, Esq; was chosen in his place.

and

and *Thomas Crosbie*, Esqrs. For *Tralee*, *John Blennerbasset*, and *Arthur Blennerbasset*, Esqrs. *Ardfert*, *William Crosbie*, and *Henry Rose*, Esqrs.

This year the hon. *John Percival*, now earl of An. 1731. *Egmont*, was returned for *Dingle*, in the room of *Thomas Crosbie*, Esq; deceased.

William Crosbie, Esq; was elected for *Ardfert*, in the room of *Henry Rose*, Esq; deceased. 1735.

This year *Robert Fitz-Gerald*, Esq; was elected for the borough of *Dingle*, in the room of his brother, *John Fitz-Gerald*, Esq; deceased. 1741.

Thomas, the 21st. lord baron of *Kerry*, and the 1st. earl, dying in *March*, was succeeded in his honours and estate by his eldest son *William*, the second earl of *Kerry*, who was captain and colonel in his majesty's *Coldstream* regiment of foot guards, and in *January* 1731 made governor of *Ross Castle*. On the 24th. of *October* 1743, he took his seat in parliament; in *April* 1746 was made a member of the privy council; and was L. L. and *Custos Rot.* of this county. He married the 29th. of *June* 1738, the lady *Gartrude Lambart*, eldest daughter to *Richard*, E. of *Cavan*; and dying at *Lixnaw*, 4 *April* 1747, left issue by her, *Francis Thomas*, the 23d. baron, and 3d. earl of *Kerry*, born in *Dublin* 9th. *September* 1740, a young nobleman of great hopes, and happy accomplishments, and a daughter, lady *Anna Margaretta*, born at *Ardfert* in *October* 1741.

The hon. *John Fitz-maurice*, Esq; was this year elected for the county in the room of *Arthur Denny*, Esq; deceased. 1743

Arthur Blennerbasset, Esq; one of the representatives for the borough of *Tralee*, being appointed one of the justices of his majesty's court of K. bench, the hon. *Thomas Southwell*, Esq; was elected in his room; against whom a petition was lodged in favour of *Arthur*, son of *John Blennerbasset*, Esq; who became the sitting member for the said borough.

Edmond

Edmond Malone, Esq; was the same year elected to represent the borough of *Ardfert*, in the room of *William Crosbie*, Esq; the elder, deceased.

An. 1749. Sir *William Fownes*, bart. was elected this year to represent the borough of *Dingle*, in the room of the hon. *John Percival*, now earl of *Egmont*.

1751. *John Blennerbasset*, the younger, Esq; was elected to represent this county in parliament in the room of the hon. *John Fitz-Maurice*, Esq; created viscount *Fitz-Maurice*, and afterwards earl of *Shelburne*, vid. page 87. and 101.

C H A P. X.

Of the rise and progress of the rivers in this county.

Black water.

THE river *Black-water* hath it's origin in *Kerry*, which county it divides for a considerable way from that of *Cork*. Having already published an account of it, in the histories of *Cork* and *Waterford*, I have no occasion to mention any thing further here relating to it, and shall therefore hasten to describe another river, which hath it's rise at no great distance from the fountain head of the *Black-water*.

Feal.

The river *Feal* hath it's origin in the mountains which bound the counties of *Kerry* and *Limerick*; and after making some progress through a part of the latter, runs through the town of *Abbyfeale*, and proceeds in a winding course westerly, towards *Listowel*, and other villages in this county, dividing the baronies of *Clanmaurice*, and *Iraghticonnor*; and

Gale and Brick.

almost opposite to *Rattoo* it receives the river *Galey*, or *Gale*, from the N. E. which hath it's rise towards the bounds of *Limerick* county, and afterwards receives the river *Brick* from the south, which river riseth about a mile eastward of *Ardfert*; and running easterly, and then northerly, passeth by *Lix-*
naw,

naw, and joins the *Feal*, and *Galey*, as above mentioned.

From the junction of these three rivers to the sea, they lose their respective names, and are called the *Casbin*, through which and a considerable way up the others, the tide flows, and boats run up them to *Lixnaw*, and other places at high water; and they are capable of being made navigable much higher up the country, than they are at present. The bottoms of the rivers *Feal* and *Galey* are in many places muddy and boggy, but the river *Brick* runs through a more gravelly soil, for which reason its trout are preferable to those fish in the others. There are several other streams in this part of the county which abound with trout, but being of little note, I shall pass them over, and proceed to a description of the river *Mang*. The Casbin.

This river riseth near *Castle-Island*, and running a S. W. course, in a few miles receives a stream, called the *brown Flesk*, which hath its rise in the mountains dividing the counties of *Cork* and *Kerry*: this latter is considerably augmented by another stream called *Oureagh*, which falls into it from the southward. The *Mang*, from its junction with the *brown Flesk*, continues to run a serpentine course westerly, (it was the antient boundary of the counties of *Desmond* and *Kerry*;) and after passing through the bridge of *Castlemain* it glides gently in a meandering course to the sea. It is navigable to the said bridge, and might be rendered deeper, and its length considerably shortened, by cutting a new channel for it. The Mang, &c.

The *Lea* is a small rivulet rising a few miles to the E. of *Tralee*; and being supplied by several mountain streams, is pretty considerable in the time of great floods, so as frequently to overflow the greater part of the town. It discharges itself into *Tralee* bay, and is navigable up to that town at

high water for boats. *Cambden* will have this rivulet to be the *Dur* of *Ptolemy*, but it is too inconsiderable a stream to have been noticed by that geographer; and therefore I have placed the *Dur* of that writer in the bay of *Castlemain*, in the first chapter of this work.

Flesk, &c. The lake of *Killarney* receives into it the *Flesk*, a second river in this county so called, *Fleasg* in old *Irish* signifies water, or rather moisture. It rises near the eastern bounds of *Kerry*, and runs westerly in a very winding course through *Glanflesk*, a mountainous country, to which it gives its name; from whence it collects several streams in its passage, and empties itself into the said lake, after passing through an handsome new bridge of stone. This lake receives a considerable rivulet also from the north, and several mountain cataracts from the upper lough, and other places.

Laune. The *Laune* is the only out-let, by which all these streams discharge themselves into the sea. *Lan* or *Laun* in the old *Irish* signifies full. It is observable that many of the antient *Irish* names of our rivers are the same with those in *Great Britain*, thus the *Lea* above mentioned, hath the same name with a river, on which *Strafford upon Bow* near *London* is situated. This river *Laune*, hath the same name with the *Lune* which runs by *Lancaster*; and we have several rivers in *Ireland* called by the name of *Avon*, or *Auon*, which in *Irish*, signifies a river in general; (a) and not only the

(a) Besides the *Avon* in *England*. The *Severn* called *Sabrina*, signifies in *Irish* the strong sea; *Sab* in *Irish*, as *Lhuyd* has it, is strong; and *Rian* in his dictionary signifies the sea; or *Saobh* is raging, furious, &c. and *Rian* the sea; how well this agrees with that river may be seen in *Cambden*, who mentions its daily rage in his account of it. The *Thames* is composed of the rivers *Tame*, and *Isis*, *Tamb* in *Irish* is still, quiet, &c. *Isis* is a corruption of *Uisg* water, for which quality of stillness that river is remarkable.

names

names of rivers, but also those of many mountains, both in *South Britain* and *Wales*, are the same in both islands. From whence I would infer, that the first and most antient people of *Britain* and *Ireland* spoke one and the same language. The river *Laune* receives the *Gisbadine* from the north, and other streams from the south: I have in another part of this work mentioned the advantages of rendering this river navigable, to which I refer the reader.

The river *Carra*, which in *Irish* signifies stony or rocky, rises in the mountains of *Dunkerron*, and passing northerly through the country called *Glencare*, through several romantic glins, in some of which it forms very considerable lakes: it empties itself into the bay of *Castlemain*. *Carra.*

The most considerable rivers in the barony of *Fartin* and *Iveragh*, are the *Fartin* and *Inny*. *Fearthain*, in the old *Irish*, signifies rain; and this river is prodigiously augmented in wet weather. *Inn*, in old *Irish*, signifies a wave, but it rather seems to be a corruption of *Awny* a small river: both these rivers have their rise in the mountainous tracts of that country, and almost run a parallel course S. W. the former discharging itself into the harbour of *Valentia*, and the other into the bay of *Ballinskeligs*. I have elsewhere mentioned the small river *Currane* in this barony, which is remarkable for the excellency of its trout and salmon. *Inny.*

In the southern parts of this county is the *Roughy*, which empties itself, after a course of some miles, into the head of *Kenmare* river; on the north side of which arm of the sea, several small rivulets discharge themselves, as those of *Needen*, *Four-mile water*, and the rivulets in *Sneem* harbour: as also, several brooks and streams from the mountains of *Toysista* on the south side of *Kenmare*, most of which rivulets abound with salmon and trout.

I do not mention the river *Shannon* as peculiar to *Kerry*, though it makes its exit into the ocean by the northern shores of this county, which it washes for a few miles; but shall refer the account of the rise and progress of that great river, which is the largest in *Ireland*, to some future work, as it runs through several other counties, some of which I have not seen.

There are various opinions concerning the growth of *salmon*. After they leave the sea, they make to fresh water, and constantly run up the rivers until they gain the shallows, and deposit their spawn in the sand, stones, and pebbles, upon which spawn, or eggs, the male ejects a milk which fecundates them; and thus the formation of the *fœtus* is begun. Most of these are in *Ireland* named *fry*, and when they grow larger, *salmon peal*; but in *England*, they call them the first year a *salmon-smelt*, the 2d. a *sprod*, the 3d. a *mort*, the 4th. a *fork tail*, the 5th. a *runner*, and the 6th. a *salmon*. Some writers assert that the *salmon* comes to its maturity in a year, and that all the abovenamed are so many distinct species of *salmon*, which will never attain to the magnitude of grown *salmon*; and that, because they alledge several of them have been put into ponds, and never arrived to any other pitch of greatness. But *salmon* grow most when they go to the salt water, and always decline in fresh water: for when they leave the sea, their flesh is firm and well-tasted, and at that time they have abundance of little insects upon them, which the fishermen call a *salmon louse*, and then this fish is in its best season, so that it is probable, the reason why the smaller kind never increase in ponds, is, for want of the sea, and the proper nourishment they find there; so that the opinion of their gradual increase seems to be justly founded.

To

To this account of *salmon*, it may not be improper to add a note which I find, among many other curious ones, in Dr. *Birch's* late history of the *Royal Society*, viz. that carp were first brought into *Ireland* by *Richard* the first earl of *Cork*, the Hon. *Robert Boyle* being requested to give the society an account in what manner they were transported hither.

Dr. *Short* endeavours to prove, in his observations on the bills of mortality, that places where the softest and sweetest waters abound (*b*) are not the

(*b*) Lord *Bacon* gives us the following methods, in his natural history, for knowing the best waters.

1. Weigh them; the lighter they are the better.
2. Boil them on an equal fire; that water which consumes away fastest, may be accounted the best.

3. Place them in several open glass vessels; that water which keeps longest without corrupting, may be accounted the best.

4. In brewing malt liquors, that which makes the strongest drink is, says he, the most nourishing; and such is river water.

5. He prefers such as lather readily with soap to such as do not lather, but concerning their being more wholesome, the above observation of Dr. *Short* proves the contrary.

6. Lord *Bacon* esteems rain water to be more fine than any other. *Hippocrates* says, that rain water being raised by the sun from the sea, by which the saline, gross, and heavy parts are left behind, may be accounted wholesome. This natural distilled fluid is best adapted to the nutrition of plants, to brewing malt liquors, the infusion of herbs, and all family uses: and *Hoffman* calls it one of the noblest, and, when properly used, perhaps, the most universal remedy in nature. But, notwithstanding these encomiums, no water corrupts and putrifies sooner than that of rain, which may be partly prevented, by catching it (not after it hath washed the tops of houses, and ran through foul pipes and conduits) in an open place, where no houses stand, as it falls immediately from the air: for thus, when it hath stood to settle and purge, as it will in a few days, it may be decanted fine, and be long preserved pure in vessels of earth or glass. Wooden vessels, especially new ones, must, by extracting from them numberless fermentable sulphureous parts, soon make it corrupt and putrify.

the healthiest, as it is generally imagined : but harder waters strained through hard iron-stone, grit-stone, sand-stone, gravel, thick stiff clay, &c. and those which have a good brisk fall are healthier ; as he has evinced from facts drawn from registers, kept in such places where those kinds of waters are used. The reason seems to be, that soft waters carry too much of that earthy matter they pass through into our bodies, and occasion either a lentor in the blood, or obstructions in some of the smaller vessels. The waters of this county are not soft towards the southern parts of it, few of them, which flow from mountain springs, lather readily with soap. Those of the northern baronies are much softer, and are more proper for bleaching linen (c) and other uses of life than the hard

7. Lord *Bacon* and most naturalists have observed, that snow water, being drank, causeth wens and tumors, as may be seen among the inhabitants of the *Alps* who drink it. Well water, he observes, boils meat red, except it be taken from a very plentiful spring. Fountains on the top of high hills, says his lordship, weigh lighter than those at the foot, being strained more through the pores of the earth.

Lastly, judgment may be made of waters by the soil, through which they run ; as, that running over pebbles is the cleanest and best tasted, the next is clay, 3. lime-stone, 4. sand, and the worst is mud : neither are sweet waters, says he, to be trusted, which are found in the rising grounds of great cities, which must needs take in a great deal of filth.

These are the principal methods recommended by that noble philosopher, for trying the goodness of waters, for various uses, to which many other particular ways might be added.

(c) It is a matter commonly known, that all soft waters readily take soap, easily wash linen, and quickly boil pease, pulse, &c. soft and tender : such waters as do not effect this, are properly esteemed hard, rough, and harsh ; but these have also their peculiar uses in life : though soft water, particularly that of rain, extracts the greatest strength from malt, and affords the best flavoured drink, but is apt to turn sour ; yet hard water makes the best beer for keeping, and drink brewed with it neither oppresses the stomach, nor binds up the

hard waters of the mountainous parts, which, though less fit for those purposes, make amends for their hardness by being more wholesome.

It is observable, that rapid rivers afford a light and subtil water, not greatly subject to corruption, though they are somewhat improper for the feeding and nourishment of fish; because their rapidity prevents the spawn of the fish from clinging to the banks: but these rivers produce better fish in their kind, though not so many in number, than muddy rivers of a slower course.

Rivers that flow gently, as those in the northern parts of this county, and the river *Mang*, differ from rapid streams, not only in breeding more fish, but their waters are generally softer; from hence it appears, that all river water is not alike in its qualities. The best kinds of waters for drinking are those where the springs not only lie high, but also rise in clear earthy hills, and run upon a gra-

the belly, but passes readily by urine, which are proofs of its excellence. On the other hand, in those places where the waters are thick, gross, and slimy, the drink is unwholesome, generates wind in the bowels, passes sluggishly through the canals of the body, and breeds obstructions and concretions in the *viscera*.

Besides its use in bleaching cloth, chymists find soft water fittest for what they call washing the *calces of metals* from their salts. Hard water is fittest to mix with *plaster of Paris* for *stucco*, and brings the matter to a stony hardness, and is equally proper for all kinds of lime mortar.

Water by long boiling loses its more subtil parts, and leaves the cruder parts behind, as is known to all those who are curious in making coffee and tea; for, if the tea or ground berries be put into water which hath been long boiled, the liquor so made becomes less quick and pleasant to the taste.

Pure water is the common drink of the inhabitants of *Spain*, *Portugal*, *France*, and *Italy*; and the people of these countries are brisker and more alert than those of the northern countries, who drink malt liquors. It is certainly much better for persons of delicate constitutions and sedentary lives, if taken either alone or with wine, than gross ale or beer.

velly bottom or pure hard clay. They ought to be perfectly tasteless, limpid, transparent, cold in summer, warm in winter, and, if possible, facing the rising sun. They ought to pass through such a kind of porous spongy earth, as is not dissolved by them, for they are thus percolated, filtered, and purified, as waters are through a filtering stone, a method frequently practised in *Holland* and other countries, to purify their turbid water; by which means, it is rendered perfectly bright, clear, and grateful, leaving all its impurities behind.

If every prudent and disinterested physician would carefully examine into the waters of the place where he resides, he might thence assuredly practise more to the satisfaction of himself and service of his patients, than in the common way, with numberless uncertain remedies: which reflection leads me to give an account of the medicinal waters in this county, which I shall do in the following chapter.

C H A P. XI.

Of the medicinal waters hitherto discovered in this county, with an analysis of them.

THE medicinal waters discovered in *Kerry* are chiefly of the chalybeat kind, many of which are also impregnated with sulphur. Those which are simple chalybeats are as follow.

Killarney
water.

I. A chalybeat water near the town of *Killarney*, which on the spot struck a light purple with galls, where it had a tolerably brisk taste, and lathered readily with soap: a quart of it being evaporated afforded 4 grains of an ochry sediment. It has been drank by a few persons who laboured under cachectic disorders; but, as yet, it has

has gained no great repute for its efficacy in removing those complaints.

In the barony of *Iveragh* between *Portmagee* and *Cahir*, on the strand opposite to *Valentia* island, are several fine chalybeat springs, which are easily discoverable by the large quantities of golden coloured ochre lying on their sides and bottoms. They all strike a deep claret colour with galls and other astringents; but as they are situated very remote from any market town, or place of accommodation for water drinkers and sick persons, they have not been hitherto used. *Iveragh spas.*

I have also observed several fine, rich, chalybeat springs in the mountains of *Iveragh* between *Black Stones* and *Killorglin*, and in several other parts of this barony, and that of *Dunkerron*, which, from the remoteness of their situation, have never been drunk as a medicine.

Towards the W. end of *Knockanure* mountain, *Fell's well*. a mile E. of the castle of *Dune*, in the barony of *Iraghticonnor*, is a pure chalybeat water, known by the name of *Fell's well*, so called from the name of the gentleman who first discovered it, and made a trial of its virtues in scorbutic cases, which it relieved; this water sparkles like German spa at the fountain head. A specimen of it carefully bottled, and pitched in the beginning of *November* 1752, was sent up to *Dublin*, where it was opened the 2d of *December* following, when it had a strong ferruginous flavour, and was sweet, though part of the ochre was precipitated, and the corks were much blackened.

In this state galls gave it a deep purple, as they did also to some of the same water, which stood for two days loosely corked. Logwood gave it a blue tincture, which continued for 7 days rather more lively than in the beginning; a probable indication of the intimate solution of the mineral. That it is a light water, and very sparingly impregnated

pregnated with any other mineral than iron, appears from the following experiments.

The weight of this chalybeat is equal to that of distilled water, the hydrometer standing equally high in both. Soap quickly lathered smooth with it; and silver immersed in it acquired no change of colour. A solution of silver turned it partly pearl-coloured with a yellowish cloud.

A gallon exhaled by evaporation, exhibited no calcarious matter on the sides of the pan, and left only 11 grains of an ochry-coloured sediment, which was attracted, even in this crude state by the magnet. It was somewhat of a brackish taste, fermented with oil and spirit of vitriol; and emitted a somewhat pungent smell when rubbed with *sal ammoniacum*.

We therefore conclude this water to be one of the lightest and purest chalybeats: it seems to be mixed with a small portion of *natrum*, a salt found also in the *Pobun* water in *Germany*. It is extremely pleasant when bottled a day or two, or drunk at the fountain head. As it is of a considerable strength, and bears carriage to remote places, it might be, in some measure, used as a succedaneum to the *Pobun* waters, even at a considerable distance from the well. It might be transmitted to *Limerick* by water carriage, and from thence to other places; but the greatest care ought to be taken of having very clean (*d*) bottles, and of its being well corked and refined on the spot. *N. B.* There are two wells almost contiguous,

(*d*) The want of bottles of our own manufacture hath been a great detriment to the sending our mineral waters to distant places. Flasks in which the *German* waters are imported, might be bought up in *Dublin* and other places in great quantities, at a cheap rate, and are very proper for the purpose. Some foreign waters are imported in stone bottles, which kind of earthen ware we have materials for making in many places of this kingdom.

that

that to the north strikes of a deeper purple with galls than the other. A considerable quantity of a whitish clay lies in and near these springs, which doth not ferment with acids.

The principal chalybeo-sulphureous waters noticed in this county are as follow. 1. On the lands of *Ballybeg*, about a mile to the N. E. of *Dingle*, is a strong chalybeat, or, as some would term it, a vitriolic water, which, on the spot, strikes a deep purple, or rather a violet colour, with galls. Its smell and colour are like that of common spring water, its taste is ferruginous, and afterwards somewhat vitriolic.

Spirit of hartshorn, and that of *sal ammoniac*, gave it a yellowish or light citrine appearance. Oil of tartar turned it milky. Milk boiled with equal parts of it was not curdled. Silver kept immersed in it 24 hours, acquired a rusty brownish colour; and more galls added gave it a blueish cast. A gallon of it being exhaled in *Dingle* by doctor *Jeremy Lyne*, an ingenious and useful practitioner in that neighbourhood, afforded 24 grains of a dark brown sediment of a lixivial taste, which diluted again with a very little water, gave a very light tincture with powder of galls.

From these appearances it is found to be a chalybeo-sulphureous water, pretty strongly loaded with those minerals.

Its operation is generally emetic; to some persons it has proved cathartic, and to others greatly diuretic. It has been serviceable to some who laboured under uterine obstructions: but as it is harsh and disagreeable to such as have weak stomachs, by its being loaded with the minerals abovementioned, it has been drank by a very few patients. Although it might be found useful in jaundices, obstructions of the liver, and such like obstinate complaints, several persons labouring under

under them having been frequently relieved by waters of this kind.

Castlemain
spa.

On a part of the estate of the college of *Dublin*, on the lands of *Farnass*, a mile and a half N. W. of *Castlemain*, is a strong chalybeat water, which hath at the well, a sulphureous smell, like the washing of a gun-barrel, which smell it lost on its being opened in *Dublin*. Silver immersed 24 hours therein was scarcely changed in its colour. On the spot it struck a deep claret colour with galls, and a light blue, with flag-roots and log-wood. It retained the striking quality in *Dublin*, and blackened the corks in the carriage, where being exhaled to a dryness, it left the proportion of eleven grains of an ochry-coloured sediment to a gallon, which was in some small parts of it attracted by the magnet without previous calcination.

This water hath been little used, and therefore nothing positive can be said of its virtues.

A woman who drank it in the summer of 1751 for a rheumatism, found much benefit by it; and a second woman was relieved by drinking it in a paralytic case. One Mr. *Power* a clergyman drank it the same season, for a confirmed obstruction of his liver; he received benefit by it at first, but some time after grew worse, and died the autumn following.

This water is extremely diuretic, as most of our chalybeats are, and is also purgative if taken in a dose of two or more quarts. It keeps good several days after it is taken up, without depositing its ochre. It sits easy on the stomach, and has never vomited any person who used it. The virtues of this water may be known by its contents, which are iron and sulphur, minerals that are always useful in obstructions of the bowels, if not attended with inflammation; also the scurvy, rheumatic complaints, and several chronic disorders: but to
reap

reap the benefit of the sulphur and steel united, it should be drank on the spot.

Tralee spa is situated about two miles distant *Tralee* spa. from the town, near a delightful strand, very commodious for air and exercise. The soil about it is gravelly, and somewhat inclining to turf on the east side. The well is near a foot deep, and about three feet in diameter, flowing out of a small bank of yellow clay mixed with gravel: it has been known above 50 years, and hath been of late years, and continues to be at present, in high repute, by reason of several notable cures effected by it.

This water on the spot struck a fine claret colour, with galls, which it did also some days after in the town of *Tralee*. Silver immersed 24 hours in it, both at the well and in *Tralee*, suffered no alteration in its colour. There is a large quantity of ochry matter round the well, part of which, being dried and calcined, was attracted by the loadstone. A gallon of this water evaporated in an earthen pan over a slow fire, near *Tralee*, afforded 36 grains of an ochry sediment. In the months of *April* and *June* 1751, this water, at the spring, was rather cold than sensibly warm, and, by the hydrometer, equal in weight to rain water. Its taste is rather pleasant than otherways, and sits well on the stomachs of the drinkers, many of whom take to the number of a dozen half pint glasses; and yet, except where the stomach and *primæ viæ* were evidently foul, it hath scarce ever been known to vomit.

This water hath been transmitted to *Dublin*, where it was not only remarkable for having the ferruginous and rough taste common to all other chalybeats, but upon repeated observations on specimens sent up to that city, where it was critically examined, after it had been a month or six weeks bottled, it acquired also the smell and flavour of
boiled

boiled eggs, a phænomenon proper to sulphureous waters; and exhibited plenty of bubbles on the side of the glass, both probably the effect of putrefaction, the sulphureous smell being not at all observable at the fountain.

The result of the several experiments made on this water examined at *Dublin*, at the distance of time abovementioned, concurred also in exhibiting the appearances proper to sulphureous waters, viz. Silver immersed in this water became copper-coloured; and in another experiment of a leaden hue, and blueish, and copper-coloured. A solution of silver in *aqua fortis*, exhibited a white yellowish cloud, and a grumous white sediment, and in another trial a brownish precipitation. Gold immersed in it became of a deeper yellow, and copper became redder. A solution of english vitriol exhibited a deep, clear, standing blue. That of sugar of lead gave a reddish tincture, and a small brown sediment; and all these appearances are common to other sulphureous waters. When the bottle was left half empty for a day, the water lost it's sulphureous smell; and when evaporated to the consumption of half, it lost both it's sulphureous smell, and chalybeat taste.

From these experiments it is evident, that there is a latent sulphur combined with the iron, in this water; which though not perceivable at the fountain head, yet the sulphur is extricated during the carriage, the like instances having happened to other waters.

Besides iron and sulphur, this water is not much loaded with other minerals; for though oil of vitriol and spirit of salt caused an ebullition with it, soap lathered smooth; and both the alkalies exhibited a little whiteness, and a solution of alum caused no considerable precipitation, and the hydrometer stood in it at the same height as distilled water.

water. Syrup of violets tinged it green, but in two nights lying open, only the blue colour was retained.

To this agreed the appearance it made with rhubarb, which gave it only an amber colour, ash-bark, a pale blue circle, and brazil a pale red. From hence we conclude, that this water is not impregnated with an alkaline salt, as are the *Pohun* and *Geronstere* waters of *Germany*.

It struck a deep purple with galls in the putrid state above mentioned; and a blue tincture with logwood, which soon faded to an olive, and purple: and a bottle being left open all night, would no longer tinge with galls, in one experiment, though it did in another; so that this is a chalybeat of a middle degree of strength.

As to the analysis of this water, some of the bottles which were sent to *Dublin* spontaneously turned wheyish, with a blueish cast. The well at the bottom hath a blackish fat sledge. The channel is deeply tinged with a yellow ochry matter. The scum is of a blueish white colour at the well, in *Dublin*, orange coloured and white. The ochre spontaneously deposited, calcines, reddens, and flies to the magnet.

The most observable appearances in the chemical analysis of this water, are as follow. During the evaporation, a small quantity of a saline, whitish matter is thrown upon the sides of the pan. A gallon of this water exhaled in *Dublin*, left in one evaporation 19 grains, and in another 20, of a pale, brown, ochry-coloured sediment.

At another time, the sediment was of a dark brown colour, and of a brackish taste: it fermented with spirit of vitriol, excited no smell when rubbed with *Sal Ammoniacum*, and burned black on a red-hot iron.

The

The salt separated from the indissoluble part, was yellowish; and by it's saline taste, it's melting in the air, emitting an acid fume in plenty, when rubbed with oil of vitriol, and by it's solution precipitating a gross white curd with the solution of silver, gave ample evidences of it's being a marine salt. The indissoluble part separated from the saline, of which it seemed to be near the one half in weight, was raggy, as the texture of many bog-waters are observed to be. It was of a dark brown colour, and flamed on a red hot iron. In one specimen, it made no ebullition with oil of vitriol, or spirit of salt, though it did with both in another.

From all which experiments, it is evident, that this is a light *Chalybeat* water, comparatively pure, containing a latent sulphur, extricated by putrefaction, as appears by the phænomena exhibited common to most sulphureous waters.

The greater quantity of sulphur in this, than in most other plain chalybeats, gives it a preference in most cases. It is far less volatile than the sulphur in the *German Geronstere* water. It's salt is marine, but hardly considerable enough in quantity to deduce any notable effect from, except perhaps, that it may give it an attenuating quality; and by this means render it more effectual in removing viscidities.

The sensible virtues and effects of this water according to accounts transmitted to *Dublin*, to Dr. *Rutty*, by the late doctor *William Collis*, who long resided in it's neighbourhood, and from other later observations are as follow.

An earth-worm put into this water soon dies. When it is drank from three pints to two quarts, it is diuretic, an enlargement of the dose makes it greatly purgative, and when further encreased it also vomits; but it's chief operation is by urine, of which an accidental instance occurred in a race-horse

horse which the groom happened to water at the well, who fell into so plentiful a profusion of urine, that the owner thought he had got a *Diabetes*; and was so reduced that he was rendered incapable of running his match, but he soon after recovered.

It raises the spirits to a great degree, and gives a voracious appetite and good digestion. It began to be much used about the year 1746, which was owing to a cure it effected on a gentleman of fortune in this county, who the preceding spring had lost his appetite, was restless, and much disordered. The gentleman was by the above mentioned physician advised to drink this water; and after a little preparation and regular drinking, he soon recovered his appetite and rest, and became much healthier than for many years before. This roused the indolent inhabitants of *Tralee*, and induced several persons long afflicted with hysteric cholics, rheumatisms, the scurvy, and several other chronic diseases, to use the water, and most of them received singular benefit thereby.

Among the rest was a taylor, who for many years laboured under a schirrous tumour of his liver, which raised up his ribs, on the right side, like those of a ricketty child: he became consumptive, and upon application to doctor *Collis*, he prescribed him a purgative diet-drink of deobstruent herbs, which he drank during the spring; and in the summer following, he advised him to use this water. He accordingly drank it for two days in large quantities, and it worked him upwards and downwards: on the third day, not thinking the water strong enough, he took a quantity of the scum of the well, mixed it with the water, and drank plentifully, which vomited him severely. After he had gone some distance from the well, as he found himself much easier, he returned and repeated the dose, which had the

same effect. On his return home, it's operation both by stool, and urine was very violent, which rendered him extremely faint and weak, but free from pain: and by drinking a pint of the water every day for a month, he was restored to his former health; though doctor *Collis* did not think he could have out-lived the following autumn.

It had the same good effect on three other persons, whom he deemed incurable, particularly on one Mr. *M*——, who was cured of a constant vomiting, from an obstruction in his liver, which threw him into a decay. He drank near a quart of it daily; and took a small quantity of salts, which renders it mildly purgative.

According to the same physician, this water had wonderful effects in the year 1745, in curing disorders which were frequent that year, viz. a swelling in the stomach, obstructions in the liver, and a disposition to a dropfy, of which last disorder several people were cured; and among others, the man who takes care of the well, who had been afflicted with a dropfy and jaundice. As also another person, near 70 years of age, who had the same complaints.

It hath cured in several others schirrous obstructions in the liver, spleen, and glands of the mesentry; and hath had a good effect in lacerations, or even ulcerations of the urinary passages; and in tabid habits, where it was taken in small quantities, so as not to make it purgative. And although in these last complaints, it had no visible effect by urine or stool, yet, by it's deterging, healing and strengthening quality, it hath performed a cure.

A gentleman not long deceased, who was collector of his majesty's revenue in this county, received some years ago a most remarkable benefit by drinking this mineral water. He was over-run
with

with scorbutic ulcers, in his body and limbs, attended with carious bones in several places, particularly those of his fingers. He had gone through divers mercurial courses, had taken several anti-scorbutic remedies; and most of the medicaments which are thought proper to purify the blood, but all to no purpose; and these by the advice of our ablest gentlemen in the faculty, who dismissed him from *Dublin* in a deplorable state of health, being extremely weak and emaciated. Upon his return to *Tralee*, the place of his residence, he in a desponding manner betook himself to the use of this water, which had so good an effect, that the foul bones began to separate, and his sores to look kindly, and digest better than before, and many of them healed up. In short, this gentleman was, from the lowest ebb of life, enabled, by drinking this water, in a short time to get an heir to his fortune: and though he made use of this remedy too late to acquire a perfect cure, which might probably have been effected, had he taken it before the disease made such ravages on his constitution; yet he obtained a successful and fortunate cessation from the most violent symptoms of his disorder, and gained an excellent palliative, that rendered the remainder of his life easy, and undoubtedly prolonged it several years, beyond what might have been reasonably expected from his ill habit of body.

Several later instances and cases, of the good effects of this water might be here added; but as most of them are to the same purpose of what has been already delivered, it would be a useless increase of the bulk of this volume to insert them.

It is the custom in *England*, and several other places, to drink mineral waters blood warm, by which means they are taken in greater quantities, and generally sit lighter on the stomach. If the whole quantity of the water to be drank, was set

over the fire, it would lose it's efficacy, as the subtle acid would fly off, and the ochry parts would be precipitated. Therefore, the best method of warming it, is by the addition of a small portion of hot water, to a large quantity of cold. They boil the spa-water in large tin vessels placed on a brick furnace, and these kettles have cocks placed in their sides to draw off the water.

Glauber salts are generally taken, with the three or four first doses of the water; a practice extremely proper to clear the first passages, but which is much neglected among our water drinkers.

*Maghery-
beg water.*

To these chalybeate waters, I shall add some further account of a saline spring, at *Maberybeg* in the barony of *Corkaguiny*, which is touched upon p. 195 of this work, having, since that sheet was printed off, met with some particulars relative thereto, which were formerly transmitted to Dr. *Rutty* by the before mentioned Dr. *Collis* of *Kerry*, and are as follow.

This spring rises a little below high water mark, out of a clean white sand; and though it is twice a day covered with the tide, the doctor says, that he found no variation in it during the ebb or flood, which occasioned him to imagine that it did not owe it's origin to the sea (u).

By removing the sand the well may be made as deep as you please. It was found by the hydro-meter to be lighter than sea-water, and is of a bitterish saline taste. When boiled with an equal quantity of milk it curdles it. Dr. *Rutty* calls it a *Salino-Nitrous Spring*. A quart of it upon evapo-

(u) Although the doctor did not seem to think that this spring had it's origin from the sea, because of it's suffering no change in quantity during the ebb or flood; yet, from the laxity of the sandy soil from whence it flows, and the quality of it's salts, it seems to be no other than a filtered sea-water; besides, springs may have their supplies from the sea, although they are not affected by the tides.

ration,

ration, afforded two drachms and twenty grains of salt, which is much less than sea water produces.

As to it's effects, thus much only at present can be affirmed from the testimony of the neighbourhood, and some experiments of Dr. Collis; that it is a purgative of a considerable strength, being taken from a pint to a quart; and that it proves antiscorbutic when properly applied.

C H A P. XII.

A new hydrographical description of the harbours, creeks, bays, roads, islands, points, and head-lands on the coasts of Kerry, with other matters relative thereto.

IN the title of this chapter I have called this a new hydrographical description; which will be justly allowed me, by any candid reader, who will be at the pains of comparing it with the short, imperfect and false relations of this coast hitherto published; none of which, either in the *coasting Pilot*, *Atlas Maritimus*, or any other author who has described it, will in the whole make up two pages of this chapter, they having passed over the most material places, and described others either falsely or imperfectly.

The sea-coast of this county, from the east side of the river of *Kenmare*, to the mouth of the river *Shannon*, extends about 30 leagues.

The principal high-lands seen by mariners, who fall in with the coast from the westward, are the lofty mountains of *Dunkerron* and *Iveragh*, which resemble so many large sugar-loaves or pyramids; and *Brandon* hill, with other mountains, between the bays of *Dingle* and *Tralea*.

Having finished my account of the sea-coast of the county of *Cork* at the river of *Kenmare*, I shall proceed westerly, and then northerly to the river *Shannon*, which will take in the description of the sea-coasts of *Kerry*, and which, with the description of *Cork*, and *Waterford*, already published, will form a compleat account of the south coasts of *Ireland*, from the river *Suir* to the *Shannon*; being the most frequented part of the shores of this kingdom, by vessels either bound hither for trade, or which may happen to fall in with the land in their voyages to and from the *west Indies*, and elsewhere; of all which coasts and harbours, I have made new and accurate charts, with an intent to have them ingraved, upon receiving proper encouragement for that purpose.

The entrance of the river of *Kenmare* lies between the *Skeligs* to the N. W. lat. $51^{\circ} 35'$ N. and longitude 11° W. from *London*, and the *Bull*, *Cow*, and *Calf*, the *Bull* lying in $51^{\circ} 20'$ N. and $10^{\circ} 40'$ W. from *London*.

This river is about 14 leagues in length; and in breadth, from the *Skeligs* to the *Bull*, *Cow* and *Calf*, 5 leagues and a half: and from *Scariff* island on the N. side, to the *Dursey* island on the S. side, it is about 3 leagues, or 8 *Irish* miles. The entrance of this river is deep, fair, and navigable, up to it's head, having nothing of danger all the way, but what appears; and that only on the coast at both sides, until you are 8 leagues up the river, and abreast with *Ardea* castle on the S. side, where there is a funk rock called *the Maiden*.

When you fall in between the *Skeligs* and the *Durseys* in thick hazy weather, so that the land cannot be seen, and that you are desirous to sail up this river, after you are past the *Bull*, *Cow*, and *Calf*, keep an E. b. N. and an E. N. E. course, which in about 6 leagues, will bring you into 26 fathom water; and by keeping the same course a
league

league or two further up, you will have 20, and so gradually to 15, 10, 8, and 6 fathom water. If you have no objection to the depth of the water you may anchor in any part of the river, in the middle, or under either shore, for shelter, as the wind may happen to blow. But if the weather proves hazy, and the shore on both sides is not to be seen, it is not proper that a ship should run higher up than the depth of 25 fathom water. The ground from thence to 6 fathom, is all clear at the bottom, being mostly ooze or slab, which is good holding ground. In case of necessity, as in the night, a vessel may ride in 25 fathom, until day appears, or that the weather if hazy clears up. There are good harbours under a ship's lee, on either hand. Should you fall in with the afore-said land in clear weather, and intend to get in a place of safety in this river, when you come within the *Bull*, *Cow*, and *Calf*, these and *cape Dursey* are on the starboard side, and *Scariff* island, called by some *Hogs-head*, is on the larboard. *Cape Dursey* is an uninhabited island, between which, and the main, runs a deep and narrow sound, through which ships may sail, with a favourable wind and tide. The flood sets on to the southward about the middle of the sound, and good anchorage in 8 or 10 fathom water. The mark for the middle of the sound is a ruined castle, on the shore of the island; but this is not a place to be recommended in winter or bad weather, as it lies exposed to southerly winds.

When you pass *cape Dursey* about a mile, you come opposite to *Garnish* point, from which to *Cod's-head*, the course is E. N. E. near a league, between which, you have from 45, to 50 fathom water. To the south runs up a deep wild bay, named *Ballydonagan Bay*, very unsafe for vessels, except in southerly winds. After you pass *Cod's-head*, there is another deep and foul bay, called *Quoalagh*,

in the E. of which, is a narrow, blind harbour, called *Ballycrohane*. Higher up on this side is an island called *Inisfernard*, above which is *Goat's Point*: off both these places there are 30 fathom water. Above *Goat's Point* is a small inlet, where a ship may anchor in 15 fathom, and be sheltered from southerly and S. W. winds, as near the shore as the pilot pleases; or in case of turning up the river, may here stop a tide with the wind easterly.

About 4 miles higher up, is *Dog's Point*, which from the entrance of the harbour of *long Ardgroome*, which is very badly laid down in all the charts of this river, except a new one some time ago set forth, by Mr. *Irwin*, in which are also several mistakes, owing, as I suppose, to the surveyor's not making any allowance for the variation of the magnetic needle, and an unskilfulness in drawing: for which reasons, I found a very material difference, between his chart, and the true situation and bearings of many parts of this river, when I came to survey it, as may be seen by comparing the said chart, with the draft of this river in the county map annexed to this work. Had that been accurately laid down, I should not have had occasion to take a new survey of this river, and I should have reduced it without any other alteration, in the map of this county; as I did in my map of *Waterford* county, that of *Tramore* bay, and the harbour of *Waterford*, accurately taken by the late Mr. *Doyle*.

Just within *Dog's Point*, is an inlet called *Pilline*, where there is good anchorage in 6 or 7 fathom water, off an high, red cliff in the said creek, and also good shelter from a W. or S. W. wind. This inlet or bite, is at the entrance of *Ardgroome* harbour, which, though it is very safe, when a ship is got within it, yet it ought not to be attempted
without

without an experienced pilot, the passage being at the entrance very narrow, and that between funk rocks. Off the harbour is a rock called *Carrigbanagher*, always above water, between which, and the main to the south, it is all foul ground.

Opposite *Ardgroome*, to the N. side of *Kenmare* river, is a good harbour called *Sneem*, but in common charts, wrote *O-Sullivan More's*, which is a remarkable castle that belonged to him three leagues higher up. When you pass *Long Ardgroome*, about two miles, you open another harbour, called *Kilmackeloge*, on the S. side also of *Kenmare* river. When you are in the mouth of this harbour, you may run boldly up, keeping a S. E. by E. course, which carries you clear of a funk rock, which is known by the sea breaking over it, facing a point about half a mile distant, and opposite the church of *Kilmackeloge*. The western point called *Calaris*, may be kept as close on board as you please; after doubling which, you may anchor in 8 or 10 fathom water clean ground, or may run up as far as a small high island, fronting the harbour's mouth, called *Dutch Island*, where there is good anchorage and safe riding on either side of it. But just a breast of this island, the bottom is not very clean, but in all other places round it, and between it and the main land on either side, there is clean holding ground in 6, or 7 fathom water. From the said island as far up as the tide flows, you may safely anchor in the middle of the channel, from 8, to 3 fathom, or run aground on banks of ooze, slab, and gravel; and be safe without anchor or cable. This is also a very proper place to greave, or careen a ship in, if occasion requires. In the entrance on the larboard, as you sail in, you will observe an high earthen cliff, from the lower point of which, is a rock uncovered at high water, but visible during the flood, by the sea breaking over it;

it; to avoid which, the opposite shore is to be kept nearest on board. There are several fine creeks and nooks in this harbour, where even large ships may lie a-ground to their bends in slab, or may moor head and stern or between all fours.

About two miles higher up, above this harbour, is *Ardea Castle*, which you sail by, as also by another place, called *Clonea*, which lies near *Ormond Island*. About half way over, opposite to *Ardea Castle*, is a sunk rock, called the *Maiden*, already mentioned, covered at low water about 2 fathom, and not visible but by a breaker in bad weather: it is clean all round it, but the north side is the boldest, near which a vessel may sail until she comes a-breast with *Ormond Isle*. On the north side of *Kenmare* river, a point of land runs over southerly, called *Rossmore*, which lies also opposite to the *Maiden*, the mark for which is a small wall crossing the said point of *Rossmore*, which is to be kept right an end. At *Ormond* island is a good road in 10 fathom water, and the same with good anchoring in 8, 6, 4, or 3 fathom up to the head of the river; but the best place is opposite to *Dunkerron* castle, which is the eastern one of two castles standing on the north side of the river.

Thus having described the S. side of *Kenmare* river, from the *Dursey* island, to its head, I now proceed to do the same of the N. side. In entering the river, the first land on the north is the island called *Scariff*; and the first point on the main is called *Lamb-head*, which is opposite *Cod's-head* on the S. side. Between these are several smaller islands with narrow sounds, deep enough for ships to sail through them, but seldom attempted. After you pass *Lamb-head*, there are several creeks on the N. side, but no harbour until you come to *Sneem*, which is opposite to *Long-Ardgroome*, which is a safe place, where ships may ride

ride land-locked in 4 fathom water, or in the mouth or entrance you may anchor in 10 fathom. *Skerky Island*, which is high mountainous land, lies near the shore; it is 3 leagues up from *Lamb-head*, and is the first point from thence on that side of the river. You may safely sail along the S. side of the island, till you enter the harbour of *Sneem*, and then give the E. point of the island a birth: you may run up to any reasonable distance, and anchor in 10 or 12 fathom water: here you may wait for the flood; and for a pilot, if you should intend to run higher up. If by accident you have passed this harbour and that of *Kilmackeloge* on the opposite side, though there are on both sides safe creeks, yet you may sail in for *Rossmore*, which at high water is an island, and anchor in 10 or 12 fathom, and also a little higher up *Blackwater* is a very safe fresh water creek, opposite to which you may safely cast anchor: or keeping on from thence to *Dunkerron castle*, you may anchor in any part of the river, in what depth you please, as is above mentioned: and if a vessel has been so unfortunate as to lose her anchors and cables, she may run a-ground in *Needeen* sound without danger.

In the entrance of this river, and on most parts of this coast, the variation is now 17° west. The tide rises in the river about 18 feet.

The islands called the *Skeligs* have been already described in the topographical part of this work. This river is frequented by numerous shoals of various kinds of fish, as hake, mackarel, ling, &c. which are yearly, in part, taken by boats from *Kinsale* and other places, but many more vessels might be employed, to good purpose, in fishing on this coast. The creeks and harbours of this river abound with large lobsters, crabs, escallops, oysters, and other shell-fish. The rivulets contain

contain plenty of salmon, which would be more numerous, were they not destroyed by *seals* or *sea-dogs*, that breed here in great abundance. Ships may be cheaply supplied with beef and other provisions in different parts of this river, as the inhabitants are very remote from any market.

To the N. of *Scariff Island* is *Ballinskellig's* bay, called in the *Irish-Coaster*, *Lough Green* bay, in which, says that author, is safe riding for ships, except with the wind from the south to S. W. It is formed on the E. side by a point called *Ring-duff*, and on the W. by *Bolus head*, about two leagues asunder: the bay is deep and open, and is no way sheltered from southerly winds. A small island lies towards the middle of the W. side, between which and the main is the harbour of *Ballinskelligs*: there is good anchoring to the N. of the said island in 4 or 5 fathom, but the whole bay is so very bleak, that a ship riding here, in an hard gale of wind, must have very good anchors and cables to secure her. The shores of this bay are high and bold on both sides, except towards the bottom, where there is a pleasant strand at low water.

Having passed *Bolus head*, the next bay is called *St. Finian's* bay, from which the islands of the *Skeligs* bear W. S. W. The eastermost being about a league, and the westermost about 3 leagues from the land. When a ship comes from the southward, they appear at first like large vessels under sail. This bay is formed by *Puffin Island* to the north, and *Bolus head* to the south: it hath, for the most part, in it, a tempestuous rowling sea, and is by no means a proper place for ships to lie in. About a league to the north of *Puffin Island*, is the western entrance of *Valentia* harbour, now called *Port-Magee*. There is likewise another entrance to the N. E. the harbour being
formed

formed by an island running parallel to the main land, the sea running between both like a river, and is, in most places, above half a mile broad and sufficiently deep for trading ships to sail through at any time of the tide. The N. E. mouth of this harbour is named *Beginnis*, from a small island so called, between which and *Valentia Island* is the channel, the other passage between *Beginnis* and the N. E. shore, being foul ground and full of sunk rocks. In this sound is another small island called *Lamb Island*, but of no importance to navigators; but what is of more consequence to them, is a sunk rock, lying mid-way between *Beginnis* and *Valentia*, on account of which, the western shore is to be kept on board by such ships as enter the harbour on this side. Having passed the inward point of *Valentia*, the river runs up S. W. through which a vessel of a considerable burden may sail, or anchor in deep water and good holding ground, but the best place to moor in is opposite to a red clift that is on the south side. The west entrance, called *Port-Magee*, is narrow but sufficiently deep, a vessel that enters here may sail out at the former entrance: this harbour is justly esteemed the best in these parts, and almost the only one, besides *Dingle*, of tolerable safety, after a ship has passed the river of *Kenmare*.

The bay of *Castlemain* (towards the south entrance of which the harbour of *Valentia* lies) is extremely wild and dangerous, nor is it advisable for any vessel to trust to her being saved by sailing up towards the harbour of *Castlemain*, which lies in the bottom of the bay: she ought therefore to endeavour, as the wind may happen to blow, to sail either into *Valentia* or *Dingle*, which last lies on the north side of the bay, in either of which places she will be secure from all winds. This bay of *Castlemain* hath been, for many years past, infamous

mous for shipwrecks, partly, on account of its dangerous situation, and partly, as it hath been most falsely laid down in all the maps and charts of this coast hitherto published, which describe it as a fair and open harbour of a considerable breadth, and not remarking any shoals therein; and the last editions of the *Irish Coaster*, p. 162, say, that ships may lie here very safe: whereas the channel in some parts of it, is not a quarter of a mile broad, the bar winding and dangerous, with several banks to pass over and avoid, after a ship hath sailed over the bar.

The mouth of this bay is formed by the island of *Valentia* on the south, and the *Blaskets* or *Ferrier's Islands* to the north, being 6 leagues asunder, but narrows considerably as it runs up. Towards the bottom is *Castlemain* harbour, the entrance of which is formed by two narrow necks of land a mile asunder: that on the north is a high long peninsula called *Inch Island*, for in high tides the sea flows between it and the shore: this island is composed of several high sand hills, and a bank of sand runs a considerable way into the sea from the south point of it. The opposite point to this island is called *Rossbegh*, from whence also runs a sand bank parallel to the former. Having brought a vessel within half a league of the mouth of the harbour opposite to these points, the course lies in E. S. E. till you are come upon the bar, where at low water there are 12 feet. The marks the pilots use are as follow: when they are on the bar, they bring a remarkable high mountain, which lies east of *Dingle* harbour called *Clough-Barrin*, in a line with the *Bull-head*, which is the next head-land to the eastward of the said harbour, and when they have cleared it, they bring another point called *Green-head*, on a line with some sand hills, on *Duce-Point* on the south side; but the above mentioned course will be sufficient

cent to sail over the bar. When you are got a-breast with *Inch* point, at about half a mile distance, you are in 8 fathom water; the course then is N. E. by N. for about a league, which brings you clear of another point on the south side, called *Cromane* point, and within a mile of the north shore. The river of *Castlemain* lies up easterly, and is easily entered; at the mouth of it at low water there is 9 feet, but it is deeper as you proceed. There is another river which lies up to the southward, called the *Laune*, in which ships sometimes discharge goods: to enter this place a vessel must run over from the north shore about 2 miles, steering S. S. E. and then an E. by N. course brings her into this river: but these places are only used by small trading vessels. The tides rise on *Castlemain* bar 16 feet, and about 18 towards the mouths of the rivers.

Towards the north side of *Castlemain* bay, near its entrance, are the harbours of *Dingle* and *Ventry*. The last is half a league west of the other. Between both these harbours is a rock, about a mile from the shore, called *the Crow*; a mile east of which is *Dingle* harbour, being but a quarter of a mile broad at the entrance, the west point is called *Bingbeg*, and the east point *Binbane*. There are 30 feet at low water in the entrance, and so gradually to 18 and 12 feet. The channel is pretty strait, and runs near the west shore; the harbour grows wider when you are in: the east shore is shoal for a considerable way over, and therefore to be avoided. You may anchor in any part of the channel from 20 to 12 feet water, where you are land-locked from all winds.

Ventry harbour being very open, and much exposed to southerly winds, is little frequented by shipping; however, there is a sufficient depth of water in any part of it for vessels to anchor in, nor
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is there any danger in the entrance, there being neither rock nor shoal but what is visible.

To the west of *Ventry* are the islands called the *Blaskets*, being high round hills and rocks, with several lesser islands and rocks lying scattered about them. The *sound* between them and the main land is called *the sound of the Blaskets*: it lies directly through N. and S. There are 10 fathom water in it at the lowest tides, which flow here E. N. E. and W. S. W. A ship bound to the north may anchor at the south side before this sound for northerly winds, without danger of being imbayed on a lee shore; for if the wind sits east, you may run through the sound, or else go a sea-board to the *Blaskets*; if the wind shifts westerly or southerly, you may run through the sound, and further your voyage: there runs a very strong tide here both flood and ebb, which must be considered. The *Blaskets* are about 8 leagues to the north of the *Skeligs* already mentioned.

The shore of the main land within the *Blaskets* is high and bold, as are most of the coasts of this county hitherto mentioned. The western head is called *Dunmore*; the next to the north, *Kiansbragh*; a little more north is *Ferriter's Cove*, sometimes frequented by boats, and more to the N. E. are three hillocks standing close to the shore, and are called *the 3 Sisters*, which are falsely in the *Irish Coaster*, p. 161, called 3 islands.

Beyond these is the haven of *Smerewick*, which lies up from N. to S., and is exposed to N. and W. winds. The whole is deep and good holding ground, the bottom being actually a *turf bog*, which vessels have pulled up with their anchors, which shews that it was once dry land: there is no danger in sailing into this place. Towards the east point is a rock, called *Black-rock*, always above water, and clean ground near it.

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The coast from this bay runs up E. by N. The head lands are, 1. *Bally-david head*, 2. *Ballynashaw head*, 3. *Brandon head*, near which, within the land, is *Brandon hill*, a very high mountain. This last head forms the west side of a very foul and dangerous bay, called *Brandon bay*, in the *Irish Coaster* named *Likerm*, and by some *Hog bay*. The east side is a flat, low land, called *Magheriebeg*, off which are 7 small islands called *the hogs*: there is neither safe anchorage nor tolerable shelter in this bay for any vessel; and therefore it ought to be carefully avoided.

By giving the *Hog Islands* a birth, and sailing E. by N. you come into *Tralee bay*, little frequented by ships, being dry at low water; however small vessels lye safe a-ground in it. The channel is towards the middle of the bay, the entrance is between two small islands, called the *Sampier Isles* to the north, and the main land to the south. All the maps of *Ireland* and sea charts place *Fenit Island*, which they call *Fenor*, in the middle of this bay; whereas it lies close to the shore on the north side, between which and the main there is a small creek for ships, which must be entered from the north, but the passage is so narrow and foul, that it cannot be entered without a good pilot.

To the north of *Fenit* is the bay of *Ballybeige*, infamous for shipwrecks. This bay, from *Fenit* to *Kerry head*, is above two leagues over, towards the midst of which, is an high rock called *Muckolough*. The shore along the bottom of the bay is very shoal and flat, and full of sand banks, over which the sea breaks with great fury, when agitated by westerly winds. When a ship is so unfortunate as to be embayed here, as it is scarce practicable to save her in stormy weather, in this extremity, such as cannot obtain *Fenit Creek* above mentioned,

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ought to endeavour to run a shore towards the north end of the bottom of the bay, where the water is deep, and flows higher than towards the middle or south end : by which method, the lives of the mariners and the cargo may be saved. In most of the other parts of this bay, the tide is long approaching the shore, so that vessels are involved in the midst of great and terrible breakers, whereby the lives of the men are saved with great difficulty. All ships, therefore, ought to be very cautious, how they approach this part of the coast, and endeavour to keep north of *Kerry head*, by which means they may get into the river *Shannon* ; the north shore of which river is to be kept on board. Some fatally mistake *Ballybeige* or *Kerry head* for *Cape Lane* or *Loop's head* in the county of *Clare*, which forms the north entrance of the *Shannon*, but this last hath always a light upon it, and is much lower land than *Kerry head*.

The distance between them is three leagues. They stand nearly N. and S. the shores on both sides are bold, and the entrance of the *Shannon* is sufficiently deep for first rate ships of war. About three leagues eastward of *Kerry head*, is the *Cashin mouth*, frequented only by sloops and small vessels : it hath a bar near the entrance, which is sailed over at high water. From the *Cashin*, the coast runs north for about two leagues, till you double *Beal* point, which is the first point on the *Kerry* side where the *Shannon* begins to grow narrow, and from whence a shoal runs for near a mile to the north ; the said shoal hath in some charts been placed on the north side of the *Shannon* by mistake : this is the only danger ships can meet with in entering this river. The course from *Loop's head*
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to *Kilcorridon* point, in the county of *Clare*, is easterly near three leagues; which point lies almost opposite to *Beal Point* above mentioned: from hence to *Scattery Island*, the course is E. by N. about five miles. This river is from twenty to twelve fathom deep, with fine oyster beds on the *Clare* side, and good anchoring every where. *Scattery Island* is all clear, except on the N. W. point, where there is a small shoal, close to which you have from two, to two fathom and a half water. On the north side the channel is seven fathom deep near the island, and twelve in the midst. Half a mile E. N. E. from *Scattery*, is another small island called *the Hog*; near which is also a clear passage of two fathom, with excellent anchoring any where about these islands. From *Scattery Island* to *Tarbert Point*, the course is E. by S. half S. about eleven miles, with a fair passage on both sides of the river, and good anchoring every where; close to the said point is twelve fathom, and in the channel fifteen: the *Shannon* here is not more than a mile broad. Ships may anchor to the east of *Tarbert*, and be in a manner land-locked, and lie out of the race of the tide, which runs through the above passage with great force. They may refresh and water likewise at *Tarbert*, where they can have a pilot also to proceed up to *Limerick*. As the coasts of this county extend no further than to this place, I shall here make an end of this chapter.

C H A P. XIII.

Of the fish and fisheries on the coasts of this county, with some account of the fowls peculiar to it.

HAVING in some former volumes given a detail of the several species of fish and fowl, that are to be met with in the southern parts of this kingdom; as this county is contiguous to those already described, it is frequented by almost the same kinds of both; therefore to avoid a repetition of what has been already treated of at large, I shall refer the reader to chap. v. and vi. of the 4th. book of the natural history of *Cork*, as also to the 259. and 335. pages of that of *Waterford*. All that I shall add here, will be an account of some peculiar species not observed in the abovementioned counties; with some curious particulars relative to their natural history, either new, or not touched upon in the said tracts.

To what hath been observed in the said works, relative to the *vitulus marinus*, *Sea-calf* or *Seal*, of which very great numbers frequent the shores of the river of *Kenmare* in this county, as hath been observed, this may be added, (a) that these animals live entirely upon fish; they cannot feed under water, nor remain long below its surface. When they dive for their prey they shut their mouths and eyes, and

(a) Dr. *Liegh* in his natural history of *Lancashire*, p. 121. gives an amazing instance of the sagacity of seals in *Russia*, on the coasts of the *Baltic sea*, where they are taken in great numbers in the following manner. Sometimes no less than 3 or 4000 are found playing together, upon the ice; these are surrounded by the country people, which being observed by the sea-calves, they pile themselves upon an heap, as it is probable by that means to break the ice, in order to get beneath it, and thereby save themselves from the enemy; and this they do very frequently, so that the country people are obliged to wade very far, in order to attack them.

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purse up their nostrils so close, that the least drop of water cannot enter: they are frequently obliged to ascend for air, but are presently down again, if they see any object that alarms them. They bite most severely, their mouths resembling that of a tiger, and they hiss with a spitting noise.

Having had a better opportunity to examine the *Sepia* or *Cuttle-fish*, since the publication of the said tracts, I shall here add a more exact description of it. It hath 10 horns, not much unlike those of a snail, and with these as with oars it rows itself forward in the water. It hath two eyes: its substance seems to be a kind of pulp, and one half of it is invested with a membrane, that resembles a leg within a stocking: it hath one bone, which it carries on its back, and casts every year; it is flat, thin and pellucid. From its mouth descend two pellucid ducts, which terminate in a bladder, containing its ink; by pressing this bladder, the ink quickly ascends. Naturalists affirm, that when they are in danger of being taken, by constricting this, they discharge such a quantity of ink, as blackens the water and secures them from discovery. This liquor will serve to write with, and it was used by the antients for that purpose: from hence came that expression of the poet:

Nigra distillans sepia nodo.

This ink has no remarkable taste, and as the whole substance seems to be a kind of pulp, it is hard to determine whether the liquor is its chyle, or perhaps the juices of some marine plants which it lives upon, or else a liquor separated from its nutritive juices: for what else it can be is hard to determine, as one can neither observe it to have veins or arteries, yet doubtless it has vessels adequate to them. It is said, that this fish being eaten proves to be a gentle cathartic.

The *Urtica Marina*, or sea jelly, is cast upon all our shores: the whole substance seems to be one

perfect jelly, and it is surprizing how it lives. Towards the center it has a knot of vessels which appear red, and it is branched like the leaves of the *Herba Paris*, or true-lover's knot: in these it is probable, the greatest part of the circulation is performed. It is wonderful what the use of the surrounding jelly can be, and whether it hath any communication with the above knot of vessels; for by the assistance of glasses none can be discovered. These substances by being held long in the hand, are apt to break out into pustules, from whence it hath the name of *Urtica Marina*, or sea nettle.

The method of fishing with trail nets (of which see a description in the history of *Waterford* county, p. 266) is not much used on the coasts of *Kerry*. These nets take up not only flat fish from the bottom, but also many other submarine productions, in particular a great variety of star-fish; to my former description of which I have a few particulars to add; That its stomach is in the center, and the rest of the body fibrous, which no doubt conveys a liquor analogous to blood and chyle. These fish when touched in the water, contract themselves very strongly. (*b*) They live chiefly upon shell-fish, particularly oysters, which

(*b*) Dr. J. Parsons, F. R. S. in his philosophical observations on the analogy between the propagation of animals and vegetables, p. 207. observes, "That the *Star-fish* hath many organizations, or a power to renew its limbs when broken or torn off by accident, which has been, says he, proved by experiments, and the reason seems to be from their being very liable to danger and destruction, from the above common observation among fishermen; that whilst oysters are lying open, the star-fish goes to prey upon them, and that as soon as the oyster perceives himself to be touched, he closes his shells, laying hold on and pinching one or more arms, as they happen to be either within the power of the shells, and holds the creature fast, who has no other means to extricate himself from his confinement, but by breaking off the arm and leaving it behind him, to which a new one very soon succeeds."

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which they destroy by sucking out the fish, for which reason there is an injunction from the admiralty to destroy them, under a penalty for neglect.

Shrimps and prawns generate by eggs. They deposite them in the sands in great numbers, and under rocks, and other convenient places, where they pile them one on the other, in the form of an inverted pyramid: they stick to each other by a gelatinous substance, which also fastens them to the rocks.

The experiments relating to the *Polypus*, a creature which hath for some years past employed the attention of the curious, whose power of multiplying itself by being cut to pieces, the indefatigable M. Tremblay was so happy as to discover, and it was afterwards verified in *England*; which set the curious in *France* upon making experiments on animals of a larger size: and M. Raumer engaged M. Guettard, and M. Jussieu to assist in making variety of experiments by the sea side on the *Urticæ Marinae* and *Star-fish*. The first was on the coast of *Poitou*, the other on that of *Normandy*, and they were soon sufficiently satisfied, the same laws of nature had place in those sorts of animals also. Many of the *Star-fish* kind in particular, and which usually consist of five *Radii* or arms, were found wanting, some one, others 2, 3, or 4, of these *Radii*; and nature was re-producing in them the *Radii* wanting. M. Jussieu broke and cut *Star-fish* into several parts: he had the pleasure to see the several parts continue alive, and to observe their wounds to cicatrize and heal, though he could not stay long enough in the country to see the new parts break out in the room of those he had cut away, which has been however supplied by M. Girard de Villars, who on the coasts near *Rochelle*, had seen the *Urticæ* reproduce all that had been cut off, and the parts of the stars also putting out new *Radii* in the room of those he had deprived them of. M. Jussieu also reported, that this fact in the *Star-fish* tho' new to him, was not so to the common fishermen of the country, who seeing him cutting and tearing to pieces one of those animals, told him, "Qu'il auriot beau faire, qui ne parviendroit pas a leur oter la vie." These poor people having been accustomed to see a fact daily, which the more philosophical part of mankind had never so much as heard of.

Abstract of the preface of vol. vi. of M. Raumer's Hist. of insects, delivered to the R. S. by Martin Foulkes, Esq; as cited by Dr. Parsons.

There is an infinite number of other curious phænomena in nature, which are very familiar to the vulgar, that the learned are ignorant of, particularly relating to marine animals: among others may be reckoned the surprizing phænomena of the crab, which, says Dr. *Parsons*, in his analogy between the propagation of animals and vegetables, p. 189, the R. S. were first informed of by Mr. *Peter Collinson*, in a paper read before that learned body, which sets forth, that when the claws are bruised or otherwise injured, the crab is capable of throwing off the damaged limb, to which another succeeds in due time. I have, says the doctor, repeated the same experiments both on crabs and lobsters, and found every particular of that gentleman's account to be true in both, which engaged him to make further observations on the reasons (*c*) for placing such a surprizing power in those creatures, and the mechanism of the parts, which are the subject of these remarks. I find then (says he)

(*c*) As (says the doctor) in the dispensations of providence, there appears nothing whatsoever in the most seemingly insignificant parts of the creation, that upon due consideration does not from itself, point out a reason founded always upon the necessity of the general good of the particular object; so in this before us, the reason will be manifest, from regarding only what are known facts every day. In these places, where the creatures assemble, they are observed to be quarrellous, and attack one another by laying hold of each other's claws, and are content with squeezing and confining one another without ceasing; so that whether a large and strong crab is held by a smaller and weaker, which he is capable of dragging about with him, or though it were the limb of a weaker confined by a stronger, neither can extricate himself but by shaking off the limb, and so leaving it with the enemy. It was therefore absolutely necessary to give them this power, and that without having any injury done to their general constitution at the same time; for they assemble in vast numbers together, and so frequently and obstinately lay hold on one another, that without this power they would be hindered from feeding and other functions necessary to preserve and propagate their species.

that

that if any part of those animals be injured, there would be a speedy mortification of the part, (*d*) and consequently an inevitable destruction of the creature; and as they are more frequently subject among one another to these accidents than most others whatsoever, there was a necessity of allowing them, in the œconomy of the world, this wonderful power of shaking off the limb either confined or injured, and of repairing their losses, and thus preserving them for the uses we make of them.

Accordingly in every limb near the body, between two of the articulations, there is a sort of seam or future, which renders that part more slender and weak than any other. Here it is the animal breaks it off, and in no other place; and here also it is that the organization of the subordinate limb is placed, in order to succeed the former immediately and gradually after it is cast off. For if the

(*d*) The circulation of the fluids in this kind of animals, as the doctor observes, is known to be very slow, especially in the extremities; and as the capacities of the vessels are greater here than at the going off of the limb from the body, the fluids upon the least injury done to the limb, would immediately stagnate, and from the ingress of the air into the injured part, produce so acrimonious a ferment, as to be capable of destroying the creature very speedily, which any one may easily perceive, who either tastes or smells the flesh of crabs or lobsters when it is in a putrid state, for perhaps there is not a more acrimonious putrefaction than is produced in those creatures. Now these were reasons sufficient for creating them with the power mentioned, and therefore the most convenient mechanical form was necessary in their structure, to admit of these changes for the general good of the whole.

If these organizations were placed in a larger part of the limb, what a putrid state would the fractured part and the flesh of the creature in it acquire? But it is wisely placed in the most slender part, where there is no sufficient quantity of the flesh to corrupt, or even to suppurate in any respect, and where no other matter issues out but a whitish mucus, which is of the utmost consequence and use; for it serves to keep the air out until the rudiments of the subordinate limb are large enough to break through this mucus, and fill up the broken place.

vessels

vessels in the more considerable part of the limb, which are always longest towards the extremity, either in the claws or adjacent articulations were destroyed, the extravasation of juices or other accidents would inevitably prove fatal, if this power of throwing it off was not in the creature; and the reason why no harm can arise from this operation is, that there is a stricture on every one of the vessels that goes on to the extremities, and a capacity of purging up, and instantly cicatrizing, whilst the juices are protruded with the same velocity, and in the same quantity as before, to this as well as to the other limbs; and being stopped by the sudden constriction of those vessels, they are wholly determined to the subordinate organization by its proper vessels, and conduce to begin its explication and extrusion, and at length to compleat the limb, by the common laws of circulation and accretion.

The river of *Kenmare* abounds with various kinds of excellent fish, (as I have already observed in the hydrographical description thereof, p. 355) next to which, is the bay of *Dingle* in this county, for affording also considerable quantities of cod, ling, hake, mackarel, whiting, &c. Great number of herrings also visit this bay and that of *Tralee*, in the months of *August* and *September*. The shoals of *Pilchards* which a few years ago visited these coasts, have of late quite forsaken them, as I have already noticed in my natural history of *Cork*, where the method of curing them, and their description, may be found.

The most remarkable places for shell-fish, are the several creeks and harbours in the river of *Kenmare*, particularly *Sneeme* harbour, which affords fine oysters, lobsters and crabs. *Dingle* harbour is also famous for excellent oysters, as is that of *Ventry* for escallops; which fish also, with most other kinds of shell-fish, are to be had in great perfection in *Valentia* harbour. That side of the bay
of

of *Dingle* is noted for having very large cray-fish, as is the northern side for abounding in lobsters. There are very fine beds of oysters also in the mouth of the *Shannon*, which are not valued at more than 2d. per hundred, for some thousands may be dredged up in a day's time by one boat.

The only bird that I have heard of, which is peculiar to this county, is a small fowl which I have already mentioned, p. 186, as an inhabitant of the *Blasquet* islands, to which part of this volume the reader is referred for it's description. Fowl.

Wild swans, which are rarely seen in the counties of *Cork* and *Waterford*, have, during hard frosts, been seen in this county, particularly at a lake near *Gallerus* in the barony of *Corckaguiny*, and on other loughs.

Pheasants are seen also in greater numbers here, than in the beforementioned counties. They frequent some wood-lands near *Castlemain* and other places, and are a rambling fowl: the same birds are seen at places very distant in a short space of time.

The wood-lands near the river *Shannon*, abound with prodigious plenty of woodcocks in their season, and I have already observed that the sea-coasts and islands of this county, abound with great variety of sea fowl of all kinds, which the country people kill partly for food, and also for their feathers. The *Cataraeta* or gannet breeds in the *Skellig* islands, and no where else in *Munster*, although great flocks of them frequent all the sea-coasts thereof. See it's description, hist. of *Cork*, Vol. II. P. 345.

The mountains in the southern parts of the county abound in grouse; and divers birds of prey, as eagles, hawks, &c. They are also very numerous on the sea-coast: thereof.

C H A P. XIV.

Of the rare and useful plants growing in Kerry.

AS it would swell this work beyond it's intended bounds to particularize all the vegetables which this county produces, I shall confine myself to mention such plants as are rare, and either peculiar to it, or at least not commonly found in other parts of *Ireland*; and others, which, though more common, may for their usefulness deserve to be mentioned: and this I shall do in alphabetical order.

1. *Abies mas Theophrasti*, the common Fir-tree, or Pitch tree. This tree with the *Pinus sylvestris foliis brevibus glaucis, conis parvis albertibus Syn. II. 288. Hortulanis nostris, i. e. the Scotch Fir*, were formerly wild in the mountainous parts of this county, according to Mr. *Harrison*, as cited by Mr. *Ray* in his synopsis p. 442. who relates, that they were found in the county of *Kerry*, by a person of good integrity and skill in the knowledge of plants. These trees have been much destroyed of late years, for, except a small shrub here and there among the rocks, there are none standing at present of any large size. Most of the bog timber found under ground in this and other parts of *Ireland*, were of this species, for as Dr. *Richardson* in a letter to Mr. *Ray*, justly remarks, we never had any other growing wild in these kingdoms.

2. *Abrotanum campestre, C. B.* Fine leaved mugwort, or by some southern wood, in a field near *Castle-Island*.

3. *Adiantum, an album tenuifolium, Rutæ murariæ accidens J. B.* Fine leaved white maiden hair resembling wall rue. It grows near *Black-stones*, on the side of a rocky cavern.

4. *Adiantum*

4. *Adiantum nigrum pinnulis Cicutariæ divisura*, *Raii Synop.* Fine leaved white maiden-hair, with leaves divided like bastard hemlock, on the S. side of the rocks called *the Reeks*.

5. *Adiantum nigrum officinarum* *J. B. nigrum vulgare Park.* Common black maiden-hair or oak fern, in the wood near the lake of *Killarney*, on the side of *Toomish* mountain, also on the walls of the ruined abbey in the island of *Innisfalen*, and other places.

6. *Adiantum album crispum alpinum*, *Schwenkf. J. B.* Small flowering stone fern. On the rocks among most of the mountains in the southern baronies.

7. *Agrifolium baccis luteis*, Yellow berried holly. This is probably a variety of the common fort, it grows on the mountains round *Lough-Lane*.

8. *Apium petræum, seu montanum album J. B.* Mountain stone parsley, on rocky hills in the barony of *Dunkerron*.

9. *Arbutus Gerard.* The strawberry tree. This beautiful ever-green is one of the principal ornaments, of the rocks and mountains, in and about *Lough-lane*, as hath been already noticed, p. 123. It doth not grow wild in any other part of *Europe*, nearer than the *Alps*. *M. Tournfort*, observes in his travels, Vol. I. p. 55. 4to. edition, that it grows also wild in the island of *Candia*.

10. *Astragalus incanus parvus purpureus nostras Pluk.* Purple mountain milk-wort. On the mountains round *Killarney lough*.

11. *Atriplex angustifolia maritima dentata, Raii Histor. p. 193.* Narrow leaved indented sea orache. On the banks of the river *Galey* plentifully.

12. *Atriplex maritima fruticosa, Halimus seu Portulaca marina, C. B.* Common sea purslane. Near the exit of the river *Mang*, not far from *Calinaferisy*, the estate of *John Godfrey, Esq;*

13. *Beta*

13. *Beta sylvestris maritima*, C. B. Sea beet, common on the shores of the river of *Kenmare*, near *Ballybog*, and more westerly towards the river's mouth.

14. *Bistorta major* Gerard. The greater bistort, or snake-weed, in sir *Thomas Denny's* park near *Tralee*.

15. *Blitum*, *Kali minus album dictum*, Ger. *Emac.* Sea blite, called white glass-wort. On the shore near *Callinafersy* the bottom of *Castlemain* harbour. This plant, says Mr. *Ray*, synop p. 156, is an excellent boiled fallad.

16. *Bursa pastoris major* *loculo oblongo* C. B. Great shepherd's purse with long pouches. On the sides of the mountains round the upper or southern part of *Lough-Lane*.

17. *Cardamine pumila* *Bellidis folio alpina*, Ger. Daisie leaved lady's smock. In the islands of *Lough-Lane*.

18. *Caryophyllata alpina* *Chamædryos folio*, Plot's hist. of *Oxfordshire*, Mountain, avens with german-der leaves. On the hills near the passage into the upper lake of *Killarney*. Mr. *Heaton* informed the celebrated botanist Mr. *Ray*, that he also found it on the mountains between *Gort*, and *Gallaway* in this kingdom, vid. *Raii Synop.* p. 153. Also the following.

19. *Caryophyllata montana purpurea*, Ger. *Em.* Purple mountain avens, in the same place.

20. *Chamæmelum odoratissimum*, repens C. B. Sweet scented creeping chamomile, in several fields near *Ardfert*.

21. *Chamæfilix marina anglica*, J. B. Dwarf sea-fern. On the rocks near *Dingle*, and many other places on this coast.

22. *Ceterach*, sive *Asplenium*, J. B. Spleenwort, or Miltwast, or *Ceterach*, in several islands in *Killarney* lake growing among the rocks.

23. *Conyza*

23. *Conyza foliis laciniatis*, *Ger. Em.* *Aquatica laciniata*, *C. B.* Jagged marsh flea-bane. In the barony of *Clanmaurice*, near *Lixnaw*, in several ditches.

24. *Crithmum chrysanthemum*, *Parkinson.* Golden flowered sampier, it grows on the rocks near *Bolus-head* in *Iveragh*, and on other parts of the sea cliffs.

25. *Dens leonis montanus angustifolius*, *Hieracium montanum angustifolium*, *Par.* Narrow leaved mountain Dandelion or Hawkweed. On the top of *Glenaw* mountain near *Lough-Lane*.

26. *Ebulus*, seu *Sambucus humilis*, *C. B.* Dwarf elder, Wallwort, or Danewort. Near the abbey of *Odorney* plentifully.

27. *Echium marinum*, *Phyt. Britan.* Sea bugloss. On the beach near *Beal* castle.

28. *Equisetum majus*, *Gerard.* Great marsh or water horsetail, plentifully in the river *Brick* not far from *Lixnaw*, as also

29. *Equisetum nudum* *Ger.* Naked horsetail, in a bog through which the said rivulet runs.

30. *Equisetum palustre minus* *Park.* The lesser marsh-horsetail, very common in the said barony.

31. *Erica hibernica foliis myrti pilosis, subtus incanis*, *Petiv. Hort. Sicc.* and *Raii histor.* *Irish* heath with hairy moist leaves, &c. This is a common plant on the mountains, and observed by Mr. *Ray* to grow also in *Air Connaught* county of *Mayo*. Dr. *Plot* in his history of *Staffordshire*, p. 379, says, that the country people have long used it instead of hops, and that it communicates no ungrateful flavour to their beer.

32. *Eryngium marinum*, *Ger.* *Eryngo*, or Sea holly, on most of the sandy shores of this county.

33. *Filix montana ramosa minor argute denticulata*, *D. Lbwyd*, Small branched mountain fern with

with finely indented leaves, it grows on several mountains round the lake of *Killarney*, near the new road to *Glanerought*, as doth the following on *Mangerton* mountain and several other varieties of fern.

34. *Filix faxatilis caule tenui fragili*, *Raii Synop.* Fine cut stone fern, with slender and brittle stalks.

35. *Filix ramosa non dentata florida*, *C. B.* seu *Osmunda regalis*, *Park.* Water fern, or flowering fern, or osmund royal. In several bogs in the barony of *Iraghticonner*, and elsewhere.

36. *Foeniculum vulgare*, *Ger.* Common fennel or finkle, on a bridge in the improvements at *Lixnaw* growing wild plentifully.

37. *Gallium luteum*, *C. B.* Yellow lady's bedstraw, or cheese rennet. The island of *Inch* in *Castlemain* bay hath scarce any other vegetable on it besides this plant, as I have observed already, page 174.

38. *Geranium columbinum*, *Ger.* Dove's foot, or Dove's-foot crane's-bill, near the bridge of *Lixnaw* on the road side.

39. *Geranium moschatum*, *Park.* Musk'd crane's-bill, on the abbey walls of *Lislaclin*, barony of *Iraghticonner*.

40. *Geranium pusillum supinum, maritimum, betonicæ folio*, *Raii Synop.* Small sea crane's-bill, on the strand of *Tralee* near the spaw, and other places.

41. *Geranium robertianum*, *C. B.* Herb robert, very plentifully in the hedges of sir *Thomas Denby's* improvements near *Tralee*, and other places.

42. *Gnaphalium maritimum*, *C. B.* Sea cudweed, or cotton weed, on the shores of the strand at *Ballybeigh*.

43. *Gramen caninum maritimum spica triticea nostras*, *Raii Synop.* Sea dog's grass with a wheat ear,

ear, common on the sea-coast, in many parts of this county.

44. *Gramen montanum miliaceum minus*, radice repente, *Raii Synop.* The lesser mountain millet grass, common on *Mangerton*, and our other mountains, observed also by Dr. *Sherard* in the mountains of *Mourne*, C. *Down*.

45. *Gramen parvum precox*, panicula (potius spica) laxa canescente, *Raii Synop.* This grass grows on all our mountains, and is the kind, called by the *Irish Fenane*, of which see further p. 88, of this volume.

46. *Herba Paris*, *Ger.* Herb Paris, True love, or one berry. This plant is esteemed as an eminent alexipharmic, for which use the country people take it in malignant fevers. It grows in the wood near *Ross-castle* near the *Lake*.

47. *Helenium vulgare*, C. B. Elecampane, in the barony of *Clanmaurice*, and not far from the abbey of *Odorney*.

48. *Herniaria*, *Gerar.* Rupture wort, on *Lamb-head* near the mouth of the river of *Kenmare*.

49. *Hieracium montanum*, *Cichorei folio nostras*, *Raii Syn.* Succory leaved mountain hawk-weed, in *Ballybog*, not far from *Blandford*.

50. *Hypericum maximum Androsæmum vulgare dictum*, *Park.* Tutsan or Parkleaves. This plant is very common in most places, but is mentioned here, on account of it's virtues, which are by the common people thought to be vulnerary and balsamic.

51. *Jacobæa Pannonica folio non laciniato*, *J. B.* Mountain ragwort with an undivided leaf, on the side of *Knockanore* mountain, not far from *Fell's spa*, in the barony of *Iraghticonnor*.

52. *Juniperus vulgaris baccis parvis purpureis*, *J. B.* The common juniper tree, in the mountains of *Dunkerron*, and some few about *Killarney* lake, near *Mucruss*.

53. *Kali spinosum cochleatum*, C. B. Prickly glass-wort, on the sea shore all along the bottom of *Ballyheige* strand.

54. *Ledum palustre nostras Arbuti flore*, *Raii Synop.* Marsh cystus, or wild rosemary. It grows in several bogs in *Iveragh* and *Dunkerron* baronies.

55. *Lepidium latifolium*, C. B. Dittander or pepper-wort, near the head of *Kenmare* river, and on other parts of the sea shore.

56. *Leucojum marinum majus*, *Park.* sinuato folio, C. B. Great sea stock gillyflower, with a sinuated leaf, near *Beal-Castle* towards the *Shannon* mouth. M. *Tournfort* informs us in his travels, that except *Pinks* and *Gillyflowers*, they had no other beautiful flowers in *France*, but what originally came from the *Levant*. A virtuoso of *Paris* in 1615, brought from thence, the *Indian Chesnut*, and double *Anemonies*, *Tubroses*, *Hyacinths*, *Narcissuses*, and even the *Flower de Luce* came from the same country.

57. *Lichenastrum capitulis rotundis e foliorum medio enascentibus*. Lichen petræus, cauliculo calceato, C. B. Small liverwort with crumplet leaves, in a wood near *Beal* castle.

58. *Lichenoides rigidum*, *Eryngii folia referens*, *Muscus Islandicus purgans*, *Raii Synop.* This Lichen is found in the mountains of *Iveragh* near *Black-stones*. The country people boil it in whey, and use it as a purge.

59. *Lichenoides saxatile*, *tinctorium foliis pilosis purpureis*. *Muscus tinctorius crustæ modo petris adnascens*, *R. Syn.* I. 14. 6. II. *Raii Hist.* I. 116, *Cork*, or *Arcell*. This grows on several rocks on the sea coast. The country people use it for dying purple, for which purpose they steep it in stale urine, and make it up into balls with lime. I have seen considerable quantities of it thus prepared, sold in *Dingle* market. Great quantities of this
moss

moses are imported into *London*, chiefly from the *Azores* or *Western Isles*, and it is valued in *London* at about 50*l.* the tun.

60. *Lycopsis*, *C. B.* Wall bugloss, on the sandy grounds of *Ballybeigh* bay not far from *Fenit*.

61. *Lilium convallium*, *Gerard*. Lily convally or *May lily*, in the island of *Inisfalen* in *Lough-Lane*, and the woods round that lake.

62. *Limonium*, *Ger.* Sea lavender, along the sea-coast in *Iveragh*, and in divers other places in this county.

63. *Lupulus sylvestris*, *Park*. Hops. They grow near the abbey of *Killagh* the estate of *John Godfrey*, Esq; having been probably cultivated there formerly by the monks of the said abbey.

64. *Lychnis alpina minima*, *Raii Hist.* II. p. 1004. The least mountain campion, or moss campion, on the rocky mountains in *Dunkerron*, near *Black-stones*.

65. *Lycopodium*, *Ger.* and *Park*. Clubmoss, plentifully in all the southern baronies of this country.

66. *Marrubium aquaticum*, *Ger.* Water horehound, in several places in the barony of *Clanmaurice* plentifully.

67. *Mercurialis annua glabra vulgaris*, *J. B.* *French mercury*, on the shore near *Beal* castle, plentifully.

68. *Muscus capillaris*, sive *Adiantum aureum majus*, *Ger.* Great golden maiden-hair, or Goldilocks, found in the mountains of *Glanerought* near the rise of the river *Roughy*, in boggy places: it is used by the country people for coughs and catarrhs.

69. *Muscus clavatus foliis Cupressi*, *C. B.* *Pinax*, Cypress moss, or heath moss, on the mountains of *Toomish*, and others round the lake of *Killarney*.

70. *Nummularia*, *Ger.* Moneywort, or herb two pence, common in the marshy ground near *Lixnaw*. The country people esteem it in decays, coughs, dysenteries, and spitting of blood.

71. *Oneanthæ Cicutæ facie*, *Lobel.* and *Parkins.* Hemlock drop-wort, in several marshy places in this county. Of the deleterious effects of this plant see a case in my hist. of *Waterford*, p. 315.

72. *Ophioglossum*, *J. R.* Adder's tongue, in a meadow near the ruined abbey of *Odorney*, esteemed as a vulnerary by the country people.

73. *Osmunda regalis*, seu *Filix florida*, *Park.* Water fern, or flowering fern, or Osmund royal, in a marshy wood near *Lixnaw*.

74. *Paronychia Rutaceo folio*, *Ger.* Rue witlow-grass, on the abbey walls of *Ardfert*.

75. *Pentaphyllum palustre rubrum crassis & villosis foliis Suecicum*, & *Hibernicum*, *Plunk. Alm.* Red marsh cinquefoil, it is common in all our bogs, though more rare in *England*.

76. *Peucedanum*, *Ger.* Hog's fennel or sulphurwort, common on the shores of *Ballybeigh* bay.

77. *Phyllitis multifida*, *Ger.* Jagged or fingered harts-tongue, in the glins among the mountains near *Killarney*.

78. *Pisum marinum*, *Ger.* *Spontaneum maritimum anglicum*, *Park.* *English* sea-peas. They grow annually on the S. point of *Inch-Island* in the bay of *Castlemain* in considerable quantities; they are also found on the *English* sea-coasts in like manner, in barren naked cliffs of rocks, and among pebbles where no earth is seen to give them nourishment, for the roots run to a great depth, to find the earth. In times of scarcity of provision they have afforded great relief to the people of *England*, who lived near the sea coast, and who having never observed it, till necessity sent them to it's stores, they then thought it was sent by miracle for their support.

79. Pota-

79. *Potamogeton millefolium*, seu foliis graminis ramosum, *C. B.* Fine, or Fennel leaved pondweed, in the river *Galey* and other places.

80. *Pulegium vulgare*, *Park.* Pennyroyal, in moist grounds about *Lixnaw* in great quantities.

81. *Rhamnus catharticus*, *J. B.* Buckthorn, or common purging thorn, in the barony of *Dunkerron* among the rocks in many places, also in the islands of *Killarney* lake.

82. *Rosa sylvestris inodora* seu *canina*, *Park.* The common wild briar, or dog's rose, or hip tree. This is very common in all the hedges, it's fruit is used in a conserve.

83. *Ros solis folio rotundo*, *C. B.* *Rosa solis*, or sun dew, with round leaves, in moist grounds near *Lixnaw*.

84. *Rubus Idæus spinosus fructu rubro*. The raspberry bush, plentifully near *Lough-Lane*.

85. *Rubia sylvestris aspera*. Wild madder, in the island of *Inisfallen* near *Lough-lane*.

86. *Ruscus*, five *Bruscus*, *Ger.* Butcher's broom, it grows wild, near *Mucruss*, and in the islands of *Lough-Lane*.

87. *Sabina*, *Gerard.* Savin, this grows in the islands of *Lough-Lane*, and hath been noticed also to grow in them many years ago by sir *Thomas Molyneux* in the phil. transact. n. 227. p. 511.

88. *Salix pumila folio rotundo*, *J. B.* Round leaved mountain dwarf willow, on several rocky mountains in the barony of *Dunkerron*.

89. *Saxifraga alpina ericoides*, flore cœruleo, *Raii Histor.* *Sedum alpinum ericoides*, cœruleum, *C. B.* Mountain heath like fengreen, with large purple flowers, among the rocks near *Black-stones*.

90. *Scrophularia Scorodoniæ folio*, *Plot's Oxfordshire*, and *Raii Syn.* Figwort, with a leaf resembling wood sage, on the sea coast near the *Magherie* islands in *Tralee* bay.

91. *Sedum montanum latifolium serratum guttato flore*, *Park. London* pride or none so pretty. Dr. *Mollyneux* has long since observed in the phil. transactions, n. 227. p. 510, that it grows plentifully on *Mangerton* mountain, as it doth also on most of our mountains, not only in this county, but also on those of *Cork* and *Waterford*, as I have already noticed in the natural histories of those places. D. *Lbwyd* informed Mr. *Ray* that it also grows on the mountains of *Sligo*, which is very probable, as it is a common plant in *Ireland*, though it doth not grow wild in *England*.

92. *Selago foliis & facie Abietis*, *Raii Syn.* *Muscus erectus ramosus saturate viridis*, *C. B. Pinax* 360. Upright firr moss, on *Mangerton*, and most of the mountains round the lake of *Killarney*. This plant is a violent emetic, and it is said will cause abortion, *vid. Ephem. Germanic. Naturæ Curiosorum*.

93. *Serpyllum vulgare*, *Ger.* Common mother of thyme, in most of the islands of *Lough-Lane*, and on the adjacent hills plentifully.

94. *Sideritis arvensis latifolia hirsuta lutea*, *Raii Syn.* Yellow flowered field iron-wort, in several fields near *Castle-Island*.

95. *Smyrnum vulgare*, *Park.* Alexanders, about the shore near *Dunkerron*, the head of the river of *Kenmare*, and other places.

96. *Sorbus*, *J. B.* The true service or forb, this grows wild upon several rocks round *Killarney* lake.

97. *Taxus*, *Ger.* The yew tree. It grew in prodigious quantities, on the mountains of all our southern baronies, until it was destroyed for making coals for the iron-works.

98. *Tithymalus Hybernicus*, *Merr. Pin.* Irish spurge, called *Makinboy*, or knotty rooted spurge, common on the mountains of this county. See more

more of this plant in my histories of *Cork* and *Waterford* counties.

99. *Tragopogon purpureum*, *Raii Syn.* Purple Goat's-beard, it grows near *Lixnaw* on the bank of the river *Brick*.

100. *Trichomanes*, *Park*, *English* black maiden hair, common among the rocks in the lake of *Killarney*; also, on the rocky mountains in *Dunkerron*, and many other parts of this county.

101. *Trichomanes ramosum*, *J. B.* Branched English black maiden-hair, in the last mentioned places; and among the rocky mountains near *Black-Stones*.

102. *Valeriana Græca*, *Ger.* Greek Valerian, or Jacob's ladder, in a meadow near *Castle Island*.

103. *Virga aurea montana*, folio angusto subincano, flosculis conglobatis, *Raii Syn.* narrow-leaved mountain golden rod, with an hoary leaf and conglobate flowers, near the *Devil's punch bowl*, on the west side of *Mangerton* mountain.

104. *Xanthium*, seu *Lappa minor*, *J. B.* The lesser burdock, said to be rare in *England*, but common in the barony of *Iraghticonnor*, near *Lis-towel*, and other places.

We have most of the marine plants on our shores, that are mentioned by Mr. *Ray* under the names of *Corallines*, *Keratophyta*, *Eschara*, *Sponges*, and *Alcyonia*; many of which are either of animal production, or the nidus's of animals. We also have a great variety of the *Fucoides*, *Fucuses*, and *Algas*, mentioned by that celebrated botanist in his *Synopsis methodica Stirpium Britannicarum*, being really sea-plants, properly so called, which, by distillation, afford little or no traces of a volatile salt: whereas, says Mr. *Ellis* in his natural history of *English* sea-plants p. 2, all the corallines afford a considerable quantity; and, in burning, yield a smell somewhat like that of burnt horn and other animal substances: which, of itself, is a proof

that this class of bodies, tho' it has the vegetable form, yet is not intirely of a vegetable nature. The same gentleman, in order to distinguish the proper characters of these marine bodies with the greater accuracy, found it necessary to examine them through a microscope, by which he discovered, that they differed not less from each other in respect to their form, than they did in regard to their texture: and that, in many of them, the texture was such as seemed to indicate their being more of an animal than a vegetable nature.

But, in order to convince himself more fully, he determined to examine these subjects, when recent, more accurately; and, accordingly, in *August* 1752, he had an opportunity of seeing those disputed beings, called branched corallines, alive in sea-water, by the help of a commodious microscope; and was fully convinced that those apparent plants were ramified animals in their proper skins or cases, not loco-motive, but fixed to shells of oysters, &c.

This gentleman further suspects, that by much the greater part of these substances (which from their figure have hitherto been reputed to be sea-shrubs, plants, mosses, &c.) are not only the residence of animals, but their fabric likewise; and serve for the purposes of subsistence, defence, and propagation, as much as the combs and cells fabricated by bees and other insects serve for similar purposes. In the said work, the curious naturalist is taught the manner of observing those amazing productions, as also how to preserve them, with many other particulars too numerous to insert in a work of this nature; the whole being contained in a large quarto volume, consisting of 39 copper plates curiously drawn by Mr. *Ebret*, a gentleman universally known to the learned botanists of *Europe* for his exquisite manner of designing and painting plants and flowers. I have already

ready cited this work in the 195th page of this volume, to which, but rather more particularly to the work itself, the inquisitive naturalist is referred.

C H A P. XV.

Of the most remarkable fossils discovered in this county.

§. 1. Of soils, earths, and clays.

BEFORE I point out the particular observations that have been made on the subjects of the mineral kingdom in this county, it might not be improper to prefix something concerning soils in general, which may be of peculiar use to the purposes of agriculture; and this I shall do in as concise a manner as possible.

A pure soil is a fine mould without any mixture of other matter, as sand, stones, clay, and the like: it is the richest in its own nature of all others, and needs less manure and dressing, but is not entirely above wanting both: it is chiefly to be met with in vallies and low grounds. From the greater mixture of any of the above materials, it is denominated either sandy, stony, &c. and the nature of it appears upon breaking up the ground.

Pure mould, as it is the lightest of these mixtures, naturally lieth uppermost: it is tender, pliant, short, and ready to moulder to pieces, from which quality it hath its name. The less of the above barren substances it is mixed with, the more fruitful is the land; and, on the contrary, where they abound, the land hath less fertility: in the former case, less dressing and manure is required; in the latter, more of both. Of this pure
kind

kind of soil, very little is to be met with any where out of gardens.

Hills are generally more barren than the low grounds, occasioned by the rains washing down the fine mould into the valleys, and leaving the coarser part, as stones, sand, &c. behind. This is experienced by the thin crops produced on the hills: all these different kinds of soil may be rendered profitable, nothing but mere rock being unconquerable by industry.

A rich soil is known by the flourishing of trees and all kinds of vegetables, as grass, and the free growth of weeds, except fern, heath, and rushes, which are a token of barrenness, particularly the female fern; but the male fern, being of a different nature, shews that the soil is very proper for trees (a).

Clays are either red, yellow, black, white, or inclining to these colours. They are all cold, tough, and wet, and render land so in proportion, according as they are more or less mixed with the soil. They require to be broke more than any other kind of soil, in order to expose them to the air and sun, which render them friable and fertile. They hold water long, and are a great while before they dry; but are not so soon wetted, when thoroughly dry, as other grounds. This kind of land cracks in a dry season; if ploughed wet, it

(a) Rich lands produce the following weeds spontaneously, *fumitory*, *orach*, and all such plants as are cultivated in gardens. The *corn-marygold* is a sign of a soil, light, dry, and sandy, as is the *blue-bottle*, *cockle*, &c. *Wild-garlick* abounds in clayey lands. *May-weed* or *wild-camomile* betokens a loamy soil, as doth the *wild-parsnip*. *Cowslips* growing in abundance on pasture soils are a good sign of its richness, these and *thistles* are the natural produce of clayey loams. Sandy soils produce low weeds, and stoney soils stragling ones: in the former *small-scabious*, *rampions*, with *scabious heads*, and the little white *madder* thrive; and the *small throat-wort* and the like plants grow in stoney ground.

sticks

sticks to the plough like mortar; and in dry weather the plough tears it up in large clods. The northern baronies of this county abound with this soil, intermixed with bog and marsh. Sea-sand and lime are the best manures for clay; dung will not mix with it unless it be well ploughed in. Though no ground is more barren and stubborn, when neglected, than clay; yet, when it is thoroughly ploughed and manured, few soils are richer, or produce more corn. Crops are ripened later on clayey soils than on sandy (*b*), wheat succeeds well upon it, and, if the season proves dry, barley also: but a wet season rots the roots of the corn, as this kind of land holds the rain water a great while. This kind of soil is excellent for clover, and no land succeeds better with turnips: it is also proper for pasturage. The difference between clayey soils and loamy consists in the former having no mixture of sand or gravel, and is consequently stiff and tough; whereas the latter is mixed with sand, and is light and crumbly. The stiffer clays are the most barren, and the

(*b*) I have already observed, p. 124, that on the lands of *Maherybeg* (the soil of which is chiefly sand) corn ripens earlier than in any other part of the county; the reason is, that sand is naturally hot, and clays are cold. Dr. *Plot* in his history of *Oxfordshire*, chap. vi. §. 29. informs us, that the *Patney barley* in *Wiltshire*, called also *rath-ripe barley*, is sown and returned to the barn again in two months, or commonly in 9 or 10 weeks; and that whatever barley is sown at *Patney*, which is of a sandy soil, is turned into this sort. He adds, that in a few years (in *Oxfordshire*) it degenerates into common barley: I suppose from its being sown in a clayey or cold land. In several parts of *England* they have (as is already observed, p. 149,) vast tracts of sand, a soil very uncommon in *Ireland*, except near the sea-coast. Sand is more barren in its nature than clay, and crops are sooner burnt up in it than in any other soil: it pushes the crop very forward, produces few weeds, works freely under the plough, and all manures readily mix with sand. No land receives moisture readier, retains it so short a time, or receives less benefit from it: clay and mud are its proper manure.

more

more brittle are the most fruitful; which last quality may be given them by plowing and proper manures.

Red clays are rare in this county, and yet very common in the county of *Cork*: they take this colour from an admixture of iron ore: they are extremely tough, and take much labour to subdue their nature. They are better for pasture than yellow clays, though worse for corn. Hazel mould is a mixture of yellow clay with more or less mellow earth; it is excellent for wheat and rye.

White clays are brittle, and generally yield easily to the plough, and require less labour than the former. The best manure for them is dung, burnt clay, ashes, turf-dust, and the english method of folding sheep on them. Sand renders them too brittle, and does mischief. They are bad for pasturage, but agree well with corn.

Black clayey soils are generally a mixture of dark clay and vegetable mould; they contain more or less sand: this clay is not so brittle as the white, nor so tough as the red or yellow, and exceeds them all in fruitfulness. We have considerable tracts of this soil about *Tralee*, and in the valley between that town and the island, and also near *Castlemain*; and white clays, or those inclining to that colour, abound in the northern baronies of this county.

Gravelly soils are compositions of the former kinds with gravel; and of this we have various sorts. If it abounds in too great a quantity, it impoverishes the soil, but in small proportions it doth good to clayey land, by rendering it loose and open. By gravel is here understood a composition of pebbles, grit, and all other stones, except those convertible into lime, to distinguish it from lime-stone gravel, which, under a light earth, constantly dissolves and acts like marle in fertilizing any soil that it may be mixed with. If this kind
of

of gravel be brittle and rotten, as we have it in many places, it dissolves fast, and enriches the land quicker than any other lime-stone gravel. Barley succeeds well in gravelly soils; they require less plowing than the clayey, they produce a tender sweet grass; and when manured with mud, dung, or lime, afford excellent crops of corn (c).

I proceed next to give some account of the different kinds of earths and clays, that I have thought worthy of particular notice in this county.

1. On the lands of *Glandabaline* and *Kilmac-Ida*, near *Ballybeigh*, is a white clay, which ferments slowly with acids, burns white, and takes out spots and grease from woollen, it is smooth and unctuous, but contains a mixture of grit: as it burns white, it seems to be a species of pipe-clay, and may also be proper for the potter's use.

2. A light ash-coloured clay on the lands of *Ballygamboon*, a mile S. E. of *Castlemain*, which seems proper for the potter's use. It lies under a stratum of yellow clay, and over a bed of lime-stone: it stands the fire with little or no alteration in its colour, and does not ferment with acids; it is of

(c) They talk much in *England* of the beauty and goodness of their gravel for making walks, which they have much better than in *France* for that purpose. Most of the gravel in and about *London* is composed of flints or yellow pebbles mixed with a bright yellow sand, which neither binds nor looks so beautiful as the gravel in *Ireland*; the latter being generally white, inclining to blue, and abounds in such plenty, that most of the great roads are become, in a manner, so many fine gravel walks. The verdure of this kingdom and that of *England* exceed that of most other nations on the continent: *Ireland* hath it in the highest degree of beauty, but this disadvantage attends it, that the air is moister here, and, consequently, less salubrious. This agreeable verdure, with the advantage of fine gravel, adds an unspeakable beauty to the walks of our gardens and improvements.

a smooth

a smooth compact texture. A pottery near the spot would turn out well, it being not far from the river *Mang*, where vessels may take in either the clay or earthen-ware.

3. An earth resembling *fuller's-earth*, of which there is a large quantity on the lands of *Calinaferfy*, on the bank of the river *Lane*, the estate of *J. Godfrey*, Esq. It is smooth and unctuous, of a light yellowish brown, hath little or no grit or foreign matter mixed with it, takes grease and spots out of woollen, and seems to have most of the properties of the true *fuller's-earth*, but hath not yet been tried in scowring cloath. *Fuller's-earth* is a commodity of such value and great importance in the woollen manufactory, that it cannot be too carefully sought after in *Ireland*: it is reckoned in *England* a genuine marle, and is the finest of all the known kinds, falling to powder in a few moments by the effects of water; of an olive colour, and feels soapy between the fingers: its use in scouring woollen cloath is well known. The gentleman, land-owner, and farmer, by making themselves acquainted with this valuable fossil, when accidentally discovered by the plough or spade, will not repent the labour spent in such an useful inquiry.

There are various other kinds of clay in different parts of this county, which might be useful both for the potter and brick-maker: but as the former of these arts hath not been set up there, nor is likely to be for some years, until there be such an increase of people as may cause a large consumption of earthen-ware; and as the great plenty of excellent stone for building, which is to be had extremely cheap in all parts of this county, sufficiently compensates for most of the uses of brick, I shall not swell the bulk
of

of the volume to enumerate such kinds of clay (*d*).

§. 2. Of marles and ochres.

1. A white friable marle to be had in plenty on the lands of *Drumin*, in the parish of *Kilorglin*, south of the foot of an hill. It is intermixed with an ochry clay, dissolves readily in water, and ferments strongly in vinegar; and, although it hath not been used as a manure, sea-sand and lime being very convenient to this part of the country, yet it promises to be very proper for enriching corn-lands, and ought to be used for that purpose, as it will remain much longer in the ground before its prolific virtue be exhausted, than either of the former materials (*e*).

The

(*d*) It may not be improper in this place to subjoin several uses to which the different kinds of clay may be applied: stiff clays, whether red, yellow, or blue, provided they are unmixed with sand or gravel, are very useful for staunching the bottoms of ponds; they first ram down a good lining of the clay, and upon that lay a good pitching of stones, which make a bottom as firm and durable as lead.

Calcined clays make a good manure. For the method of burning them see the history of *Cork*, vol. i. p. 156, it is excellent for pasture and corn lands.

Most kinds of red or yellow clays serve for bricks, provided they do not ferment with acids; and the same kinds are also useful for earthen-ware. The tiles used for covering houses in *England* are made of a blueish dark kind, which they call *tile-clay*: but the plenty of slate in *Ireland* prevents the use of tiles. *Tobacco-pipe-clay* is a valuable commodity, it is a fine, smooth, soft clay, of a blueish white, and sometimes quite black, for such they have in *Northampton*: it usually lies in vast cakes or benches, and not in a continual bed: it will not ferment with acids as *spirit of vitriol* or *vinegar*, and ought to burn of a pure white colour: it is one of those earths that will pay for its carriage, and sell at a good price: besides its use for pipes, the *sugar-bakers* consume great quantities of it for refining their sugar.

(*e*) *Marles*, like other earths, are either pure or foul: pure *marle* is a substance not unlike *fuller's-earth*; it is soft and fatty to the touch, it is not tough like clay, nor dusty like *ochre*, nor sandy like *loam*, but of a tender fine nature unlike all other
sorts

2. The neglect of tillage, the convenience and excellency of sea-sand, and the use of lime in manuring land, have prevented a diligent search after *marle* in this part of the kingdom : although a

forts of earth. When a farmer finds earth of this kind, whether it be thrown up by digging a well or ditch by the spade or plough, let its colour be what it will, he may depend on its being *marle* : in order to be more confirmed, let him throw a piece of it into water, and he will find it swell and crumble to pieces ; the harder kinds break slower, the softer quicker ; but, above all, let him examine it with vinegar, with which if it huffs, he may assure himself that it is excellent in its kind.

Of these pure *marles* they have in *England* a white, yellow, red, and blue, and also a black, which is not so common as the others : and altho' there are but few counties in *Ireland* where any of these species of true *marle* have been found, I have reason to think, that, by a diligent search, it might be discovered in most of them. The white *marles* are generally the softest and lightest ; and the blue are the firmest, hardest, and heaviest : they use the first in *England* mostly for pasture grounds, and the others for corn lands ; the hardest kinds must be laid on earlier than the others, that the weather may mellow them before the last plowing.

The impure *marles* are mixed either with clay or sand, and frequently with both. Some are called stoney *marles* ; others are mixed with shells which add to their fertilizing quality : these are of all colours, but the greyish or yellowish are the most frequent. The sandy kinds are the richest, and next to these are the loamy, but the clayey and stoney *marles* are generally inferior to the others in goodness. There is a stoney *marle* that dissolves in the frost and weather ; they break it with hammers, and lay it out on their corn-lands, and it becomes an excellent manure ; it is found in the county of *Cork*, in the barony of *Fermoy*, where it is much used : this kind resembles the *slate marle* used in *Cheshire*.

It is used in various places of *England* in a very different manner : in *Cheshire* they lay on 1600 or 1800 loads on an acre, and plough it in gradually, going deeper every year ; and this fertilizeth their lands for 20 or 30 years. *Marle* agrees best with sandy soils, and worst with stiff clays, for which reason it seems in general to be more adapted to the soils of *England* than *Ireland*. When land is well marled, it will look all over white, as if covered with an hoar frost after fair weather. On the sides of hills, *marle* and all other manures ought to be spread thicker towards the top than at the bottom, for the rains will wash the best part down, and make all equal.

peculiar

peculiar kind of it, called in *England* *Peat Marle*, may be had at the bottoms of most of our deep turf-bogs, especially near limestone ground, which is exceeding rich and very proper for the purposes of husbandry.

3. An ash-coloured marle in the cliffs towards the bottom of *Ballynaskelig's* bay, already mentioned and described, p. 102. of this volume.

4. In the said cliff, there is a stratum of good brown *Ochre*, which is free from grit, and might serve the uses of the painter. This county hath *Ochre* in many other parts of it, particularly on the S. side of the harbour of *Valentia*; in several places of the barony of *Glanerought*, and also near *Castle-Island*, in the park near *Tralee*, in the shafts dug for lead-ore, &c. This earth is of a very considerable value, in many parts of *England* it is an estate to the owner wherever it is found; and though *Ireland* abounds with it, as may be seen in the excellent kinds pointed out in the natural histories of *Cork* and *Waterford* counties, yet we continue to import all that is consumed in this kingdom (f).

§. 3. Of coal, stones, marble, and slate.

1. Coal hath been found in this county near *Stacks mountains*, but the pits have not been much

(f) *Ochre* is an earth of a different kind from all others; in it's proper condition it is light, dusty, brittle, and fine between the fingers. It is either yellow, brown, or red. A great quantity of the two former are converted into the red by burning; but there is also a natural red *Ochre*. In *England* they have a purple, and an ash-coloured kind, used by glovers; besides, a dusky straw-coloured *Ochre*, proper for rubbing upon leather breeches, and buff-belts. The *Dutch* import great quantities of *Ochre* from *England*, which is chiefly dug on *Shotover* hills near *Oxford*; and after they have managed it different ways, under the name of foreign *Ochre*, they export it back into *England* at an high price. We have *Ochres* in *Ireland* equal to the finest in *England*, as I have already observed.

worked. It is of the same kind as that mentioned in the barony of *Duballow* in the county of *Cork*, which vein cuts the meridian at right angles, and probably runs quite across the kingdom, as it may be traced east and west from the places where it appears for many miles. The great plenty of turf in most parts of this county, supplies the place of coal, and prevents it from being much sought after.

2. Limestone, is found in divers parts of this county, as I have already observed in the topographical part of this work. The principal limestone vales, are that from *Castle-Island*, to *Tralee*, that near *Castlemain*, one in *Glanerought*, and others appearing in the northern part of the county. These vales all run east, and west, and correspond in their direction with others in the counties of *Cork* and *Waterford*, which are divided from the limestone grounds in the former of these counties, by ranges of mountains; and it seems probable that there is a continuation of the strata of limestone beneath the mountains, as the same kind of stone appears on both sides (g) of them. All our beds of limestone, and marble in this and the above mentioned counties are found in low grounds; but never on the sides or tops of mountains. Several of these beds run, almost in a level, quite across

(g) Dr. *Woodward* says, it is wonderful, that notwithstanding all the *Strata* after the deluge were exactly parallel to the center of the earth; that now there should hardly be such a *stratum* remaining, of which the true parallelism should be found to continue during the space of an hour's journey. But in one made over the *Alps* by *Balthasar Erhard*, M. D. (*Pb. Transf. N. 458. p. 547.*) he found it quite otherwise, and plainly perceived the proof of divine providence. For if those *Strata* were horizontal, they would be subject to daily ruin, to the great damage of the inhabitants and travellers, but on the contrary the several various positions of the *Strata* composed chiefly as it were of converging lines, evidently appear to be constructed for eternity.

the

the kingdom, and terminate in the sea at both the eastern and western extremities. The rocks, in the bay of *Dungarvan*, in the C. of *Waterford*, and those in the same direction in this county are of the same kind.

3. It is also observable, that the several kinds of freestone, grit, and coarse mountain stone, which run through the baronies of east, and west *Carberry*, *Bear*, and *Bantry* in the C. of *Cork*, are, for the most part, similar to those in the baronies of *Glanerought*, *Dunkerron*, and *Iveragh*. From hence it appears, that the several substances beneath the surface of the earth, are ranged with more order and regularity than has been hitherto taken notice of, and that they are not scattered at random but are joined together in different ranges, so that they may be traced from one county to another: and if ever the whole of this island comes to be accurately surveyed, it would not be very difficult to construct a map, whereon, by means of proper characters, it's various soils might be expressed. This kind of inquiry might open an extensive field to geographers, and naturalists; and might form a connection between the two sciences, which are more dependant on each other in reality, than they have been hitherto supposed to be; and may give great light to the industrious searcher into minerals, and fossils, who, by knowing the true direction of any of these beds, may discover the same kind of matter as limestone, coal, slate, and several other metals at great distances from the place of their first appearance (b).

4. Upon

(b) M. *Guetard* to this purpose, hath lately published, in the memoirs of the *French* academy, *An Essay on Subterranean Geography*, in which he asserts, that having travelled over a considerable part of *France*, he found that kingdom divided into three several parts or bands, the center whereof he makes to be the country about *Paris*. The middle band, which he

4. Upon the mountain of *Mangerton*, near the lake called the *Devil's punch-bowl*, is a species of whet-stone, the grit of which is as fine as many common hones, and being shaped properly, and afterwards boiled in oil, serves the country people for the purposes of hones for whetting razors, &c. They are of a light olive colour, before they are boiled, but afterwards they become darker, and seem more smooth and compact.

5. A yellowish rotten stone intermixed with grit, found in plenty near *Busbfield*, the seat of *John Godfrey, Esq.* Part of this stone is soft, being a kind of *Tripela*, and is proper for cleansing and polishing brass, and other metals. And in the same quarry there are some pieces of this stone so hard, and of so fine a grit, as to be proper for making a good kind of whet-stone for sharpening edged tools, knives, &c.

All the different specimens of marble that have been discovered in this county are of the variegated kind, of which there are a very considerable variety, the particular marble quarries are,

makes a kind of oval, takes in all the places, where sand, or gravel is found, and where grit-stone, and mill-stones are met with, but no other metal than iron. The other, which surrounds this, he calls the *Marly-band*; and contains hardly any thing else but marl, or clay; a few shells, and other fossils excepted. This band is encompassed by a third, which he calls the metallic, in which all the ores of different metals are found, as also, bitumens, coal, slate, sulphur, marbles, granites, &c. From these observations he constructed a map, and perceiving that they were all cut by the sea of the *English* channel, he conjectured that their northern conjunctions might be found in *England*; and upon consulting the *English* writers of *Nat. History*, he was confirmed in his idea. *Wales, Ireland, and Scotland* he will have to be contained in the third or metallic band; and the northern, midland, and western of the *English* counties. He affirms also that all the hot mineral springs, are only to be found under the same meridians and the same parallels. Which singular opinion he endeavours to support, by setting down the situation of the several hot springs in *France, Germany, and England*.

1. That

1. That near *Tralee*, which affords a black and white marble, of a different texture and colour from that found near *Kilkenny*. The white spots in this being much larger, and the colour of the dark part is not of so deep a black, but inclining more to the blue. It is also fuller of a sparry matter, which runs irregularly through it's substance, and of which the white veins are composed. It is perfectly sound, and if well manufactured, takes a fine polish. It may be raised in blocks large enough for any work, as tables, chimney-pieces, tomb-stones, &c.

2. A marble of the same kind as the former dug near *Ballybeggan*, but doth not take so good a polish; though from the nature of the quarry, it is capable of being raised in larger blocks. Some account of this marble is mentioned, p. 166. of this volume.

3. A black and white marble near *Castlemain*, of a looser texture, and not reducible to so good a polish as that of *Tralee*: great quantities of it, have been burnt for lime, of which it makes an excellent kind, both for building and the uses of husbandry.

4. A variegated marble near *Castle-Island*, of the same nature as the last mentioned kind.

5. Marbles of divers colours, in the islands near *Dunkerron* in the river of *Kenmare*, some are black and white, others purple and white, intermixed with yellow spots; and I have seen some beautiful specimens of a purple veined with a dark green, resembling the veins in a blood-stone.

The celebrated sir *William Petty*, had several quarries opened in his time, in these islands, in order to carry on a marble manufactory; but they are now chiefly worked for making lime.

6. The middle island of the *Skeligs*, is composed of a reddish kind of marble, as is already noticed,

p. 111. but as it has never been worked or quarried, I can say nothing more concerning it.

The best slates in this county, proper for covering houses, are found in a quarry on the side of a mountain near *Lough-Lane*: they are very durable, and not heavy; and from this place the greater part of this county is supplied (i).

Near *Castle-Island* is found the *Lapis Hibernicus Autborum*, or *Irish* slate, it's taste is very austere, and it abounds with common green copperas, or a *Martial Vitriol*. I have already observed in the hist. of *Cork*, p. 374, that the stone or slate so called, is impregnated more or less, by this species of *Vitriol*, and not with *Allum* as is by some supposed. Sir *William Petty* in his writings makes mention of *Allum* works having been formerly erected in this county. (k) But in what particular part of it, I could

(i) Mr. *Samuel Colepress* in the *Pb. Transactions*, No. 50, has delivered the following rules, for discovering the goodness of slates.

Those slates which yield a good clear sound when knocked on a stone, &c. are always good.

If in hewing it does not break before the edge of the hewing instrument, it is firm and good.

If a slate be weighed, and the account thereof laid by, and be left to remain some hours under water, and afterwards wiped dry, if it then weighs more than it did before, it is of that kind which imbibes water, and will not last long, without rotting the laths and timber.

The deepest blue is aptest to imbibe water, but the lighter blue is always the firmest. If a slate be set up perpendicular in water, and that the upper half remains dry, if it be firm it will not draw water more than half an inch above the level of the water; and that perhaps but at the edges only, but a bad one will draw the water up to the very top, be it ever so long.

(k) Altho' there is a mineral or native *Allum* found in the isle of *Milo* in the *Archipelago*, yet what is commonly used is a fictitious kind, which is prepared in different manners, according to the different materials of which it is made. It is principally produced in *England*, *Italy* and *Flanders*. The *English*
Rock

could never learn, nor from what kind of fossil substance he extracted it, for it has been drawn from very different kinds of stone as may be seen in the annexed notes. M. *Tournfort* in his voyage to the *Levant* has a very curious hypothesis concerning the formation of *Allum*, in the island of *Milo*. He says, that the fire which is continually heating the bowels of the earth of this island, causes an acid spirit to be separated from the sea-salt, which is conveyed into the spongy rocks of which it is composed, by the water of the sea. This acid penetrates the hardest rocks, dissolves them, and incorporates with them, and is con-

Roch Allum, called *Allumen Rupeum*, is made from a blueish mineral stone, frequent in the hills of *Yorkshire* and *Lancashire*. This stone they calcine on an hearth or kiln; then steep it successively in several pits of water; after boil it for about 24 hours: lastly letting it stand for about 2 hours, the impurities subside, and leave a pure liquor, which, removed into a cooler, and some urine added to it, begins, in 3, or 4 days, to gather into a mass; which being roached, i. e. taken out, washed, and melted over again is fit for use.

At *Whitby* in *Yorkshire* it is thus made. The mineral stone, before it is calcined, being exposed to the air, will moulder in pieces, and yield a liquor whereof *Copperas* may be made; but being calcined it is fit for *Allum*.—As long as it continues in the earth, or in water it remains an hard stone. Sometimes a liquor will issue out of the side of the mine, which by the heat of the sun is turned into a natural *Allum*.

In the *Allum* works at *Civita Vecchia* the process as described by M. *Geoffroy* is somewhat different.—The stone which is of a ruddy hue, being calcined, they boil, and dissolve the calx in water, which imbibes the salt, or separates it from the useless earth. Lastly, leaving the water thus impregnated with salt, to stand for some days it crystallizes of it self, and makes what they call *Roch*, or *Roman Allum*.

At *Solfatara* near *Puzzuoli* is a considerable oval plain, the soil whereof is wholly saline; and so hot that the hand cannot long bear it. From the surface hereof in summer time, there arises a sort of flower or saltish dust; which being swept up, and cast into pits of water at the bottom of the plain; the heat of the ground, (i. e. of certain subterraneous spiracles, over which the coppers are placed, without any other fire) evaporates the water, and leaves an *Allum* behind.—

verted into the substance from whence *Allum* is extracted. In the same manner, says he, alluminous concretions are produced by pouring spirit of salt on *Limestone* or *Chalk*. The cause of the fires which are felt in that island is, he adds, occasioned by a fermentation of ferruginous matter, with sulphur; of the formation of which last mineral, he also gives an account in the said tract, to which the curious naturalist is referred.

Some years ago, a copperas work, which produced a vitriol partly ferruginous, and partly cupreous, like the *Hungarian* vitriol, was erected near *Tralee* by coll. *Blennerhasset*, but was dropt for want of a market. This vitriol was prepared from an ore like our *Irish* slate, abovementioned. (l) The method of making vitriol hath been given in the *Pb. Transactions*; and also in a work of Mr. *Ray*, to which the reader is referred. The methods of extracting and preparing of vitriol out of it's ores, are also well described in a curious work, called, *Scrutinium chemicum Vitrioli*, Author. *Job. Georgio Triumpho, Saxon. Med. Licentiate Jenæ*, 1667, consisting of 8, or 9 sheets 4to.

§. 4. Of spar, petrifications, and other calcareous bodies.

Many of the more compound fossil bodies, are formed principally of *Spar*, or *Crystal*, or both: the original coalescence or formation of these where *Spar* is the basis is soon formed, as appears by the sparry *Stalattitæ* in the arches of modern build-

(l) From the foregoing processes for making *Allum*, it is pretty evident that the above mentioned *Irish slate* by calcination, and a proper management might also be made to produce *Allum*. The *Swedish Allum* is made of a mineral which contains a great deal of *Sulphur* and *Vitriol*, which is taken away by calcination. The calcined matter being exposed to the air for some time, becomes a kind of blueish ashes, which they lixiviate, crystallize and convert into *Allum*.

ings:

ings: (*m*) some of these sparry concretions are absolutely raised by effluvia, since they have been also found hanging to brick vaults, &c. So that there is no doubt but sparry bodies are constantly forming; but there is no such evidence of the present formation of *Crystals*.

In all the mountains of this county, the common *Grit-stone* contains great quantities of this matter, and it abounds in our limestone quarries. The several ores of *Lead* and *Copper* not only here but in all places, hold great quantities also of spar, therefore to particularize the different places where this body is found, would be taking up much room to little purpose.

On the road leading from *Tralee* to *Dingle*, on the strand are petrified masses of clay, resembling those mentioned to be at *Clay-castle* near *Youghal*, in the hist. of *Cork*, Vol. I. p. 111. The same kind of petrification also may be seen near the mouth of the river *Shannon*, not far from *Beal-castle*. These masses are at first quite soft like common loam, but when petrified by the working of the sea on them, it is impossible to pick out the pebbles without breaking them with an hammer, the clay becoming harder than they.

In a cave near the castle of *Ballybeggan*, are several stalactical exudations; which kind of sub-

(*m*) Sparry *Stalactitæ* appear in great quantities in so late a building as that of the new bridge at *Westminster*, whose arches are already hung with these isicles. All water contains some solid fossil body as the bottoms and sides of tea-kettles inform us; and is easily separated from it by heat, which substance, carefully examined, proves to be *Spar*, with an extreme small portion of dead earth. By distillation, water affords great quantities of this sparry matter, the strongest fire always affording the smallest quantity of sediment, the slower fire the greatest. Thus, by a greater degree of heat a great part of the stony matter has been carried off by the vapour. These residuums are spar loaded with more or less earth; and thus it is evident that spar can be suspended in water, and raised in vapour or effluvia.

stance

stance abounds in limestone caverns. It is not so pellucid as spar, and contains a greater proportion of terrene particles (*n*).

Fossil shells are found in most of the places where limestone is dug; they are chiefly of the *Pectunculi* or cockle kind, and are generally no other than lumps of sparry matter, the shell being quite gone, and only the shape remaining of the cockle. The forms of several fossil shells may be also traced in the marbles dug here, the matter which forms them being of the same degree of hardness as the stone.

§. 5. Of crystals, and precious stones.

There being a great affinity of several spars to crystals, I have subjoined them next to that class. Crystal is the basis of many other fossil bodies; and therefore the knowledge of it is of great consequence towards understanding multitudes of others. It usually consists either of 18 sides disposed in the form of an hexangular column, terminated by an hexangular pyramid at each end, or in a columnar dodecahedral form, from one of the pyramids being obliterated, by the application and cohesion of one end of the crystal to a solid body.

Those that are naturally loose are usually double pointed, and regular octodecahedrons. Such as are found affixed to stone are usually regular dodecahedrons, from the want of one pyramid. Sometimes they are found in a pebble-like form, of a

(*n*) Dr. *Woodward* supposes *Stalactitæ* to be formed by the water in some *Strata* of the earth, filtering from the spar; and so according to the position of particles to constitute various *lamellæ* of *Spar*. The same matter is also formed by the water on the ground, where it takes the shape of little bowls or hills which are always growing larger. All water of this kind is clear and of a pleasant taste; and, as in the former note, by distillation, yeilds a good quantity of this sparry matter: Many kinds of *Limestone* are so soft as to be dissolved by water, without the assistance of any acid.

roundish

roundish figure, and absolutely without any angles. They differ from spars in not fermenting with acids, and in striking fire with steel; for spars ferment with *Aq. fortis*, but do not strike fire. The stones called *Kerry-stones* are transparent regular crystals, many of them are so hard as to cut glass, but will not, like the diamond, continue to do so long. They undergo little change in an intense heat, except that some of them appear here and there somewhat flawed by this operation, and look rather more transparent; sulphur added to them in a crucible turns them reddish. They are harder, larger, and have a better lustre than those from *Bristol*. The chief places of their growth in this county are among the cliffs and rocks of the sea-coast, particularly in those of *Ballybeigh* in the barony of *Clanmaurice*, and also in the barony of *Corckaguiny* near *Dingle*.

Mr. *Boyle* in his essay about the origin and virtues of gems, says, that *Bristol-stones*, and our *Kerry-stones* were shaped not unlike the crystals of nitre; which argues that they were once in a fluid state; (o) and the same he has observed of several gems: he adds, that he dissolved some precious stones in a certain menstruum, and that there shot in the liquor crystals pretty large, and so transparent and well shaped, that they might well have passed for crystals of nitre.

(o) Water distilled not only leaves a residuum of *Spar*, but if it be distilled over again, a whitish powder is found which hath all the properties of *Crystal*; by which it is evident, that this matter as well as *Spar* is suspended in water; and may be also raised in vapour; and consequently it waits only the proper evaporation of this water, to concrete; and that it's smallest and original concretions necessarily are in the regular form the body is afterwards to appear in: water with crystalline matter thus suspended in it, lodged in small cavities of stone, and such places where it has rest, and a slow evaporation, are the only accidents necessary to the regular formation of crystal.

I have

I have already mentioned p. 211, somewhat relative to the *Amethysts* discovered in this county; and the place where they are found. Specimens of them may be seen in the possession of Mr. *Billing* jeweller in St. *Werburgh* street *Dublin*. They are of a crystalliform figure, and are found adhering by their bases to stoney matter, crusting over the perpendicular fissures in rocks of ferruginous stones: (p) none of the specimens that I saw, were found in the round or pebble shape, as many *Amethysts* are. Their colours are various degrees

(p) The celebrated Mr. *Boyle* thinks the colour of divers gems to be adventitious, for it is well known, that glass can be coloured with mineral substances; and where coloured gems are found, mines or veins of metal are to be met with; whence, by way of juices the gems may be presumed to have received tinctures. — He had in his possession divers *Amethysts*, which he says, were taken out of grounds abounding with *Iron* and *Tin*. He adds, that in those countries where hard gems are more infrequent, the soft ones that mineralists call *fluores*, are often found in or near metallic veins, so finely tinged by mineral juices, that were it not for their softness, they might pass at least among most men, for *Emeralds*, *Rubies*, *Sapphires*, &c. *Boyle's origin of Gems*.

The mass or constituent matter of all precious stones is a pellucid crystalline substance, which is of different degrees of hardness, from that of the diamond to that of the meekest flattery crystal; and they have their various colours from different metals.

Thus, when lead was mixed with the crystalline matter at the time of their formation, the stone became a *Topaz*, or, as the antients called it, a *Chrysolite*; when lead and iron thus entered the composition, the stone became a *Hyacinth*, when iron alone, the *Ruby granate*, also the *Amethyst*, and other red gems; when copper dissolved by acids entered the composition, the *Emerald* was produced; and the same metal dissolved by alkalies coloured the *Sapphire*; and so of the rest.

As all these gems have their colours from this accidental admixture of extraneous particles: they may also be divested of them by fire, without any injury to their texture, particularly the *Topaz*, and *Amethyst*. And some of the hard oriental coloured stones have been, by this means, made to counterfeit a diamond.

See *Hill's* notes on *Theophrastus*.
and

and shades of purple, some approach to a violet; and others are of a pale rose colour. Some parts of different specimens of these gems are often found as colourless as crystal.

This difference happens, from the different quantity of the metalline particles, to which they wholly owe their colours, mixed with them at their original formation. There may possibly be some of all the kinds perfectly colourless, if we were enough acquainted with their exact texture; and degree of hardness to be able to distinguish them by it; and that then we should as probably find white *Emeralds*, and white *Amethysts*, as white *Sapphires*; there being scarce any of the coloured gems, of which we do not see the male and female, as they are called by jewellers: and some specimens of the female are found nearly as colourless as crystal, (q) which is the case of many of the *Kerry Amethysts*.

The *Amethyt* of the antients was the same with the stone we know by that name, and their *Hyacinth* was only an accidental variety of it.

The true oriental *Amethyt* is scarce inferior to any of the gems in the beauty of it's colour; and in it's purest state is of the same hardness, and at

(q) The famous goldsmith *Renvenuto Celleni* (in his little *Italian tract* of his own profession p. 10.) admonishes his reader, that there are some *Rubies* naturally white, (and not made so by art) which he proves by the degree of hardness peculiar to *Rubies*, and he mentions *Beryls*, *Topazes*, and *Amethysts* that are white. He adds, that the *Italian* jewellers did not look upon the tinctures of gems as any thing near so essential to them, as they are commonly reputed; since they reckon *Topazes*, and *Sapphires*, whereof one is blue, and the other yellow, but both extremely harder than all other gems, except *Diamonds*, (and perhaps *Rubies*) to be of the same species. The degree of hardness of *Rubies*, and *Sapphires* are so nearly equal, that many jewellers take them to be the same kind of stone.

One and the same gem hath also been found to be partly tinged, and partly colourless, and different colours have been also found in the same stone.

least

least of equal value with the *Ruby* and *Sapphire*. It is found of all sizes from the bigness of a small vetch, to an inch and a half in diameter; and often much more than that in length. It is always hardest and most valuable when found in the pebble shape, but in the crystalliform figure it makes the gayest appearance. The tips of the angular *Amethysts* are often only coloured, the bottoms of the sprigs remaining white, (r) and many of our *Kerry* ones are of this kind.

There have been other coloured crystals found in this county, particularly near *Lough-Lane*, tinged like *Emeralds*, *Topazes* and *Sapphires*, but they are no harder than common crystals, and no other than crystals which have been accidentally tinged by such metallic juices in the earth as happened to lie near the places of their growth.

§. 6. Of marcasites, pyritæ, and ores.

Marcasites are distinguished from ores, by their containing a greater quantity of sulphur and a less of metal; they constitute whole strata, and are, as well as the *Pyritæ*, ores of martial vitriol.

Marcasites of copper, are found in the mines at *Mucruss*, and in several cliffs on many parts of the sea-coast, also in the barony of *Glanerought*. They

(r) *Amethysts* are found both in the *E. and W. Indies*, and in several parts of *Europe*: Some of the finer specimens of the *E. Indies*, both of the columnar and pebble kind, but principally of the latter, are so hard and bright, as to equal any of the coloured gems in value; but these are very rare; most of those found there being but little harder than common crystal: and the European ones are chiefly of the same degree of hardness as these last, whence the *Amethyst* in general is of much less value than most of the other gems. The oriental are found in the kingdom of *Calicut*, and *Bisnagar*, the European in *Germany*, *Silesia*, and *Bohemia*; as also in *Italy*, and *Spain*. The *Pyrrenæans* and mountains of *Auvergne* afford very fine ones; and the mountain *St. Sigismont* in *Catalonia*, is dug in many places for them, where they find the best, lodged in the perpendicular fissures of the rock, among a reddish ferruginous earth.

all

all give a deep blue tincture to spirit of *Sal Armoniac*, and a green one to *Aq. Fortis*; but they contain a much greater portion of sulphur than metal: the former substance generally evaporates in the furnace, and carrieth much of the metal with it.

Pyritæ are compound metallic inflammable bodies found in detached masses: they, as well as marcasities, burn to a purple colour, and are for the most part attracted by the magnet. Several of these bodies in the form of a dodecahedron, or a body composed of 12 regular planes, were found in the barony of *Iveragh* near *Cahir*, also near *Black-stones*, and many other places, all in detached rocks or masses of a coarse grit. They are generally from the 10th. of an inch to an inch diameter; tho' writers mention some of four inches diameter. They are of a smooth shining surface, and naturally of a pale yellow within side, but of an iron colour on the outside. They are of a regular and compact texture, and very heavy, when broken: they are found to be of a foliaceous structure, being made up of thin or variously arranged plates, one such plate every where making the surface of each of the planes.

Iron ore is to be had in great plenty in most of the southern baronies. There were two considerable iron works carried on lately, one near *Killarney*, and another at *Black-stones*: the first still subsists, but the latter has been dropt for want of charcoal. These bloomeries have been already mentioned in the topographical part of this volume, p. 97, 143 (s).

I have

(s) Several repeated trials have been made, for smelting iron ore in this kingdom of late with turf charrd, but with very indifferent success, vid. p. 95 of this vol. and the nat. hist. of *Waterford*, p. 213. They have attempted to flux iron ore in several parts of *England* with pit-coal but without effect, it's sulphur

I have also p. 125 of this volume mentioned the new copper mines near *Mucruss*, and the great produce arising therefrom. There are various kinds of copper ores, but this near *Mucruss* is of a golden colour, holding a considerable share of sulphur, and contains above a fourth part of pure copper. It receives this golden colour from an admixture of the *Pyrites Aureæ*. In order to obtain the greatest quantity of copper, this ore requires to be well cleansed from all adventitious matter, which it is in general very free from, single pieces of the pure ore having been raised of several hundred weight (t).

There sulphur rendering the iron brittle and making it run into a *Regulus*. (vid. Leigh's hist, of Lancashire, p. 83) But whoever understands the principles of chemistry, of which the fluxing of metals is a part, may easily by lixivial, and due preparations know how to manage that point, which I do not chuse to make public, as it might perhaps occasion some new pretender to put in for a premium for such a discovery, as was done in the case for charred turf, already mentioned.

(t) The following is an easy method of assaying yellow copper ore.

Take twenty penny weight of ore finely powdered and sifted, put it into a crucible, place it in a common fire, and keep it stirring with an iron rod for 2 hours, or 'till it become, dark like *Æthiops mineral*, and emits no sulphurous smell, for if the sulphur be not carried off, upon fluxing the ore, it will carry off the metal along with it, or by remaining behind, render it as brittle as glass. To flux the metal proceed in this manner. Take of crude tartar and nitre of each an ounce, powder them and mix them well together, put a red hot iron into the mortar, and stir it until the flaming is over. Powder the remainder when cool; and add to it two penny weight of pit-coal in powder, mix these with the prepared ore, and put them all into a crucible, which place in a wind furnace: cover it with a tile, and coal, keep it in a moderate blast for about half an hour, when the ore will run, which may be discerned by the violent boiling of the salts. Then remove the crucible from the furnace and strike it easily for some little time upon the ground, which motion makes the metal to separate readily from the scoriæ. The copper is to be weighed carefully. If the metal by having any remaining sulphur

There have been other kinds of copper ore discovered here, of which Mr. *James Simon* merchant in *Dublin*, shewed me some curious specimens, given him by Mr. *Latouch*, one of the proprietors of this valuable work, viz.

1. Virgin copper, with numerous small branches like moss, some of the fibres as fine as wooll, and soft and pliant to the touch, particularly one specimen, which hath the appearance of being formed on a small lock of wooll, or such like substance.

2. Native copper found in the same mine, branched in a beautiful manner like corraline: both these specimens seem to be pure copper, and are extremely rare, being seldom seen among the collections of the curious, particularly the first mentioned sort.

3. A greenish copper ore is also found in small quantities in the same work, it receives it's colour from the rust of the metal, and is much richer than the yellow ore; some part of this is stony, which affords much less metal than the other, which will run to an half malleable copper. These may be assayed without much wasting, as they contain less sulphur than the yellow ore.

4. Ash-coloured copper ore brought from *Glanerought*: it requires a considerable roasting, to free it from it's sulphur, and contains one third

sulphur in it, should prove brittle, after it is thus run down, it must be melted a second time in the same furnace with the addition of some salt petre; and by repeating the fusion twice, or thrice, you will have a malleable copper, or that which the workmen call fine copper.

I have heard from a skilful workman in *England*, that copper may be fluxed with pearl-ashes, or cashub ashes. Some, when the ore is stubborn, mix powdered glass, and others cover the top of the crucible with lime.

Lead ore requires to be roasted in the same manner, and afterwards in a common furnace it is run down with wood.

D d

copper,

copper, but is not found in sufficient quantity to undertake a work.

5. A silver-coloured copper ore found sometimes intermixed with the golden-coloured before mentioned: it is as rich as the yellow, but, probably owes it's pale colour to arsenical sulphur, which is an unwelcome admixture in copper ore, to the smelters of that metal.

6. Purple copper ore found near *Ardfert*: this is very rich, but being only seen in small detached pieces, no great advantage can be expected from it.

Lead ore is extremely common in many parts of this county, and is frequently discovered among limestone rocks intermixed with a white spar, but more seldom in rocks of freestone. The veins are of very different sizes: in some places they have been found to be 18 or 20 inches wide, and in others, not more than an inch in diameter. In some parts the rock intirely closing together the vein quite disappears, through which the miners continuing to work soon recover it again. There has been lead ore discovered in lumps, but not worth the working, the quantity being not much. Shafts have been dug for lead ore near *Tralee* by the late Mr. *Bateman* with considerable success. Lead ore has been discovered near the ruined church of *Ratafs* not far from the said town; also near *Ardfert*: and the remains of some old works are to be seen near *Minegebane*, in the same barony, in a brown-stone land, the former being all intermixed with limestone.

The above named Mr. *Simon* shewed me some fine specimens of lead ore found in the works near *Killarney*, viz.

1. An ore of a semi-pellucid substance, of a white colour, like crystal, extremely heavy, and but moderately hard, partly in irregular masses,
but

but some specimens are regularly shaped like crystalline spar: it contains nearly half lead. This kind of ore hath also been found tinged yellow, and some of it green; but the former is most rare, and is usually mistaken for a body of some other kind, few persons imagining such a substance contained a metal of any kind.

2. Barley lead ore, some specimens resembling grains of barley; and others are exactly shaped like a date stone, and of the same size. The metal appears by breaking off their ends, and viewing them through a microscope. This kind is so very rare, that I have not seen it, in any collection of fossils in *England*, where there are many fine ones, particularly that of Mr. *Brander*, F. R. S. *London*, which surpasses many others in *Europe* which have been more talked of, for it's numerous specimens of formed fossils, petrifications, and ores. This uncommon kind was also dug up near the lake of *Killarney*.

Lead ore from the barony of *Glanerought*, which contained $\frac{2}{100}$ parts of silver in each ounce of lead, which is no inconsiderable quantity. It has been known, that the *Dutch* have formerly given a considerable price for *Irish* lead, in order to extract the silver contained therein, which by the unskilfulness of our refiners, was left behind; and that they have sold the same lead cheaper than they bought it, whereby they have gained a considerable profit. According to a *Memoir on Lead*, presented by the deputies of the council of trade in *France* to the king, p. 87, there are few or no lead mines in that kingdom; which is furnished with that commodity, and with shot and bullets chiefly from *England*. *Sat verbum sapienti.*

C H A P. XVI.

Of remarkable persons born in this county.

THE abbot St. *BRANDON*, the son of *Finlog*, was a native of *Kerry*, where he had his education under bishop *Ert*, the first who filled the see of *Ardfert*, of whom, together with St. *Brandon*, I have already made mention, p. 98. He founded a monastery at *Clonfert*, county of *Gallaway*, *A. D.* 558, and a second at *Enachdune*: he is said to have presided over 3000 monks in these and other abbies of his foundation, who all worked for their bread. In his life he related several monstrous stories, or, as *Molanus* (a) calls them, *apocbryphal dreams*, particularly, of a seven years navigation to certain islands, never till then heard of. Concerning his purgatory, the reader may have recourse to *Cambden* (b), who cites the following verses out of *Alexander Necham*.

Afferit esse locum solennis fama dicatum
BRENDANO quo lux lucida sæpe micat.
Purgandas animas datur hic transire per ignes
Ut dignæ facie judicis esse queant.

To *Brandon* sacred, as tradition says,
 There stands a place where trembling lightning
 plays ;

Hence to be purged, souls pass the cleansing flame,
 To fit them for the test of judge supreme.

He wrote according to *Bale*, Cent. 14. N. 78.

Christianam Confessionem, Lib. I.

Chartam cælestis Hæreditatis, Lib. I.

Monachorum Regulam, Lib. I.

Concerning his rule for monks, we find this account in an anonymous biographer. “ *Brandon* wrote an ecclesiastical rule necessary for the obser-

(a) *Ussardi Martyrol.* 16 Maii.

(b) *Britan. Edit. Lond.* 1722, p. 1410.

vance of a religious life, which was dictated to him by an angel, and to this day remains in some places." He wrote also, according to *Dempster* (c),

De Fortunatis Insulis, Lib. I.

Revelationes de futuris temporibus, Lib. I.

Epistolas ad populares, Lib. I. (d).

He died at *Enachdune*, on Sunday May 16, 577, from whence his body was conveyed to *Clonfert*, where it was interred. The annals of *Inisfallen* say, that he died in the 94th year of his age. His life is extant in a MS. book, formerly belonging to the *Franciscans* of *Kilkenny*, written anno 1340. But a more antient copy of it may be seen in the martyrology formerly belonging to the abbey of *St. Mary* at *York*; and is now in the *Cotton* library at *Westminster*.

St. CARTHAG, commonly called *Mockuda*, the first bishop of *Lismore*, was born in *Kerry*, he died in 637, and was cotemporary with *St. Gall*: he wrote a rule for monks, which is yet extant in the *Irish* language. A further account of him may be seen in the natural and civil history of *Waterford*.

THOMAS BLENNERHASSET, who settled in *Kerry* towards the end of queen *Elizabeth*'s reign, and who died in the reign of king *Charles I.* was author of a book intituled,

Directions for the plantation of Ulster, London 1610.

Sir *VALENTINE BROWNE*, already mentioned p. 39, &c. wrote in queen *Elizabeth*'s reign (says sir *Richard Cox*, history of *Ireland*, vol. I. p. 301) a tract for the reformation of *Ireland*; an account of this work is given by sir *Richard*.

DANIEL O-DALY, a Dominican frier, was a native of *Kerry*: on his ordination, he assumed the name of *Dominick a Rosario*, and re-

(c) Hist. Eccles. Scotiæ, N. 143.

(d) Colgan. Trias Thaum. p. 438, 469.

tained it during his life. He lived for a time in the convent of *Tralee*, but was educated chiefly in *Flanders*; from whence he was invited to *Lisbon* in the reign of *Philip IV.* king of *Spain*, who then possessed *Portugal*, which was governed by the dutchess of *Mantua*, the king's first cousin. *O-Daly* being a man of good address, soon became a favourite of that princess, by whose encouragement, the new college, called *Corpo Santo*, was carried on with great success; and when finished, he was made the first rector of it. He afterwards founded a monastery for *Irish Dominican Nuns* at *Lisbon*, called *The Convent of Bon Success*.

When *Portugal* had thrown off the *Spanish* yoke, and *John*, duke of *Braganza*, was advanced to the throne, *O-Daly* was appointed confessor to the new queen; and was in such high esteem with the king, that he employed him in many weighty affairs during his reign. In 1655, (e) he was sent ambassador to *Lewis XIV.* to treat of a league of affinity between the crowns of *Spain* and *France*. At *Paris* he lived at the convent of *St. Honoratus*, and would not depart from the rules of the order. On the death of his king, *Nov. 6, 1656*, he celebrated the accession of his son and heir *Alphonfus* to the throne of *Portugal*, with great solemnity at *Paris*, gave public largesses to the people, and had splendid fire-works on the *Seine*. According to the writers of the *Dominican Bibliothek*, he was recalled, and died the same year at *Paris*: but it appears from an inscription upon his monument at *Lisbon*, that he lived until 1662. *Baronius* (f), who gives him a very high character, extends his life to 1666. He refused the bishopric of *Goa* and *Braga*, and was afterwards promoted to that of *Conimbria*, but died before the bulls were dispatched from *Rome*. He was censor of the in-

(e) *Bibliothec. Dominic.* Tome 2. p. 617.

(f) *Apologet.* lib. 2. §. 1. 4.

quisition, visitor general and vicar general of *Portugal*. He died on the 30th of *June*, 1662, (not 1666 as *Baronius* says) in the 67th year of his age, and was buried in the chapel of his convent under a monument, on which may be read the following inscription.

“ Hic jacet venerabilis P. M. Fr. Dominicus O-DALY, hujus et conventus monialium boni successus fundator; in variis regum legationibus foelix, episcopus CONIMBRICENSIS electus; vir virtute, literis, et religione conspicuus. Obiit Anno 1662. Ætat. 67.——He hath written,

Initium, incrementum, et exitus familiæ GIRALDINORUM, DESMONIÆ comitum palatinorum KYERRIA in Hybernâ, ac persecutionis hæreticorum descriptio, ex nonnullis fragmentis collecta, ac latinitate donata.

Ulyssipone 1655, 8vo.——This treatise gives a history of the families of the earls of *Desmond*, which he brings from *Troy*, among the followers of *Æneas*, into *Italy*, and, in process of time, into *Ireland*. He gives a short account of the actions of those earls, but chiefly as they have a relation to the Roman cause, by screening the emissaries of that church (particularly *Saunders*) from the just rewards of their treasons; to which he adds a relation of, what he calls, the persecution of the catholics of *Ireland* under queen *Elizabeth* and king *James*, which takes up half his book.

BERNARD O-CONNOR, doctor of physick, was born in this county, and educated here in grammar learning; but afterwards studied physick at *Montpelier* and *Paris*, in the last of which places, the sons of the chancellor of *Poland* (who were then in that city) were committed to his care: he travelled with them into *Italy*, and through *Germany* into *Poland*, where he was made state physician to *John Sobieski*, then king of that country. When he had been about a year in *Poland*, that monarch's daughter was married to the elector of

Bavaria, and he attended her to *Brussels* in 1694, in quality of her physician. Soon after he became a protestant, and the same year passed into *England*, where he became a member of the *Royal Society*, and fellow of the college of physicians: he was also of the *French academy* at *Paris*. The summer following he spent some months at *Oxford* to publish a book, and to communicate to some gentlemen there his lectures on *anatomy* and the *materia medica*. Next year, he passed the summer at *Cambridge* in making both chemical and anatomical experiments: and the two following years were taken up in the practice of his profession at *London*. He died at the age of 32, in 1698; and left behind him the following works:

Dissertationes medico-physicæ. 1. *De antris lethiferis.* 2. *De montis Vesuvii incendio.* 3. *De stupendo ossium coalitu.* 4. *De immani hypogastrii sarcomate.* Oxonii 1695, 8vo. The two last tracts are translations from the *French*.

Evangelium medici; seu medicina mystica, de suspensis naturæ legibus, sive de miraculis, reliquisque in τοῖς βιβλίοις memoratis, quæ medicæ indagini subjici possunt. To which are added, *De secretionē animalī,* and some letters. *Londini* 1697, 8vo. In this treatise, supernatural effects are compared with natural ones in a philosophical manner, and explained by principles of physick, though not considered within the reach of natural causes.

The history of Poland, *London* 1698. In two volumes." The materials of this history (which is the best account extant of that country) were collected by our author, who not having leisure enough to put them into due method, he committed that task to Mr. *Savage*, who took care to fit them for the press.

RICHARD ORPEN, an inhabitant of this county, (who had been employed in the service of Sir *William Petty*, and his son the earl of *Shelburne*)

Shelburne) published a treatise intituled, — *The London Master, or, the Jew detected*; containing,
 1. A true discovery by what tricks and devices the ship *Laurell* of *London*, with a rich cargo worth several thousand pounds, was cast away in a most terrible manner in the river of *Kenmare* in *Ireland*.
 2. The motives of lucre that instigated them to that wickedness. 3. Their bloody designs to have sixteen innocent persons questioned for their lives, for pretended felony and treason. 4. A brief apology to the clergy, the army, and the *London* masters. 5. An appendix to prove every allegation directed by the margin. *Dublin* 1694, 12mo. — The occasion of writing this narrative was an examination given by one *Jacob Myars*, a Jew, asserting that the ship *Laurell* was plundered in the country by some contrivance of *Orpen's*: but *Orpen* makes it appear, that *Myars* himself and his crew were the persons who designedly brought about the loss of the ship. The said Mr. *Orpen* also published a small tract, intituled, “The losses sustained by the protestants of *Kenmare*,” 4to. *London* 1689.” Of which see a further account p. 317 of this volume.

DERMOD O-CONNOR translated into *English* doctor *Geoffrey Keating's* history of *Ireland*, originally wrote in *Irish*, which work he published in *London* in 1723, folio, with the genealogies of several *Irish* families collected by *Keating*. It was also the same year printed in *Dublin*; and afterwards a pompous edition came out in 1738, fol. illustrated with great numbers of coats armorial of many of the *Irish* gentry, and particular genealogies of many noble families curiously engraved in copper, to which is added an appendix (not in the former editions) giving some helps for the discovery of the antient names of places, and a table of contents. Some persons pretend to say, that this translation was not made by *O-Connor*, but by the reverend doctor
Raymond,

Raymond, also a native of this county, from whom *O-Connor* got the copy by surreptitious means; at least this is certain, that *O-Connor* is charged by the bookseller in an advertisement in the last *London* edition, with having absconded with most of the subscription money, which obliged him to sell the work at a lower rate, than he at first proposed, in order, by vending off the greater number of books, to reimburse himself. Several printed papers have been published, which give the merit of the translation to doctor *Raymond*, and are to be seen in the library of *Trinity College, Dublin*. A character of this history is given by bishop *Nicholson* in the *Irish Historical Library*, to which the reader is referred.

Concerning the genius of the common people of this country, which leads them to a knowledge of classical learning, somewhat is already noticed, p. 67. I have in my survey met with some good latin scholars who did not understand the english tongue; particularly, one *Peter Kelly*, who lived in a very uncultivated part of the county, already described, called *Ballybog*. *Greek* is also taught in some of the mountainous parts, generally by persons who pick it up, as mendicant scholars, at some english school. Neither is the genius of the commonalty confined to this kind of learning alone, for I saw a poor man near *Black-Stones*, who had a tolerable notion of calculating the epacts, golden number, dominical letter, the moon's phases, and even eclipses, altho' he had never been taught to read english.

Some of the inhabitants have produced tolerable specimens of poetry, not only in their native language, but also in english; for, besides some occasional verses already hinted at p. 108, not many years ago a humorous eclogue, called *A Kerry Pastoral*, was addressed by a poet of this country to

to the fellows of *T. C. D.* which had no inconsiderable share of merit.

In page 109 of this vol. an instance is given of the longevity of an inhabitant of this county, *viz.* of Mr. *Daniel Mac-Carty*, who lived to a great age, notwithstanding his having drank immoderately of spirituous liquors. Many other instances might also be given of people arriving to great ages in this county; but few or none, that I have heard of, have, of late, exceeded an hundred years. It is certainly (according to Dr. *Short*, in his observations on the *English* bills of mortality, p. 60) a very unjust manner of estimating the healthiness of any place, from its having a few old people; for there is no place whatever that is habitable, where some constitutions (especially such as are inured to them) will not weather out life to old age in any soil or situation. For the choleric and melancholy, or such as have naturally too tense fibres and vessels, or too strong grumous and earthy juices, will wear long in a low, wet, situation, tho' they are mostly the natives of dry, wild, mountainous places: and the pituitous and phlegmatic, whose fibres and vessels are weak and lax, their fluids thin and inelaborated (often born in low watery places) do well on high, dry, rocky mountains.

One remarkable instance of longevity, given us by sir *Walter Rawleigh* (g), is of a countess of *Desmond*, who was married in the time of king *Edward IV.* and lived to the year 1589, and many years after, being well known to sir *Walter*, and was reputed, as lord *Bacon* further acquaints us, to be 140 years old (h), and who probably spent much of her time in *Kerry*.

(g) Hist. of the World. B. 1. P. 1. Chap. 5. §. 5.

(h) Nat. Hist. Cent. 8. Exp. 755.

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